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The new British traveller

James Dugdale







INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF ELTHAM PALACE,
Kent.

The New
BRITISH TRAVELLER,
OR
Modern Panorama
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.
Vol. 3.



St. Michael's Church, St. Albans, Herts.

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THE NEW
BRITISH TRAVELLER;
OR,
MODERN PANORAMA
OF
England and Wales;

Exhibiting, at one comprehensive View,
AN AMPLE, ACCURATE, AND POPULAR ACCOUNT,
HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL,
Of this most Important Portion of
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

DESCRIPTIVE OF
ITS SEVERAL, COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, AND OTHER SUBDIVISIONS; THEIR SITUATION,
EXTENT, CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL:

IMPROVEMENT AND PRESENT STATE OF
THE ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES,
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, POPULATION, AND SOCIETY,

Forming a complete Survey of
SOUTH BRITAIN;
COMPRISING AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ON EVERY SUBJECT OF A LOCAL OR GENERAL NATURE.

AND INTERSPERSED WITH
Biographical Particulars of Eminent and Remarkable Persons.

BY JAMES DUGDALE, LL. D.

ILLUSTRATED BY A COMPLETE SET OF CORRECT MAPS, VIEWS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
ANTIQUITIES, &c. &c.

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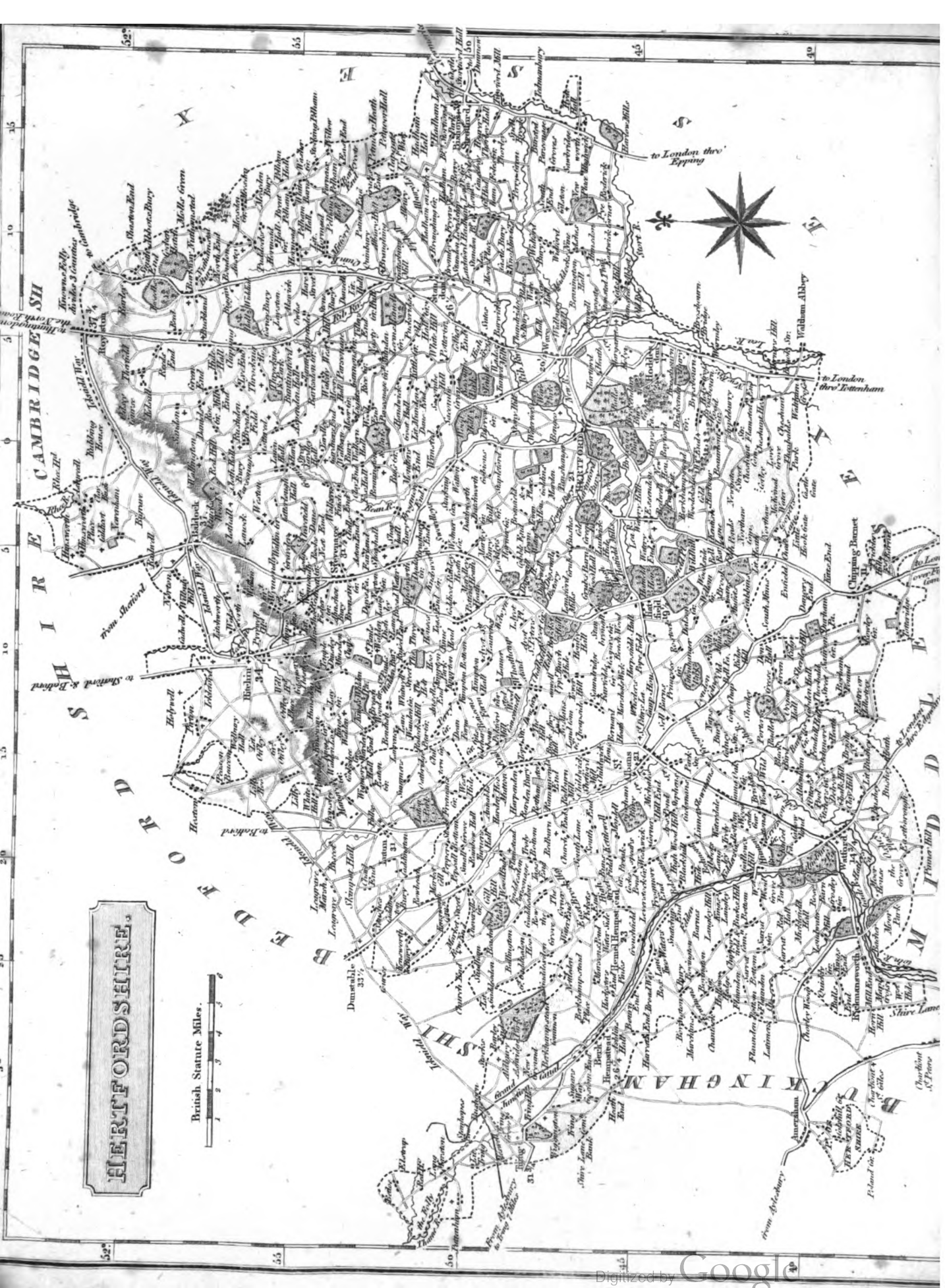
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HERTFORDSHIRE.

British Statute Miles.



THE NEW BRITISH TRAVELLER.

HERTFORDSHIRE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

HERTFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded, on the North, by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire; on the East, by Essex; on the South, by Middlesex; and, on the West, by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. It extends about 33 miles in length, from East to West, and is about 30 miles in breadth, from North to South, and 130 in circumference. According to Halley, it comprises 451,000 square acres; but, agreeably to the tables prefixed to the population returns of 1811, it contains only 385,280. The general aspect of Hertfordshire is remarkably pleasant; and, though its eminences are not sufficiently elevated, nor its vales sufficiently depressed and broken, to afford a decisive character of picturesque or romantic beauty, its surface is diversified, so as to constitute a considerable display of fine scenery. The northern part is the most hilly; and a range of high ground stretches out from the neighbourhood of King's Langley, towards Berkamstead and Tring, which, in many parts, commands a great extent of country. Another elevated ridge commences at St. Alban's, and proceeds in a northerly direction towards Market Street, at a little distance to the east of the high road; while several other ranges of elevated ground run nearly parallel with the former from the vicinity of Sandridge, Whethampstead, Whitwell, &c.—The southern line is also sufficiently high to include some extensive prospects. Most of the country is inclosed; and the inclosures being principally live hedges, intermixed with flourishing timber, have a verdant and pleasing effect. Independent of the wood thus distributed in hedge-rows, large quantities of very fine timber are grown in the parks and grounds belonging to the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry, that are spread over almost every part of Hertfordshire, and give animation to almost every view. Several fine woods also enter into the

composition of the different landscapes, and in conjunction with the fertilizing streams which meander through the vales, give an interesting variety to its general features.

WOODLANDS.]—In this county, the woodlands are extensive; and, independently of those which lie contiguous to the seats of gentlemen, it is every where interspersed with small woods and copices. The timber-trees are chiefly oak, beech, and elm; the oak and beech are particularly flourishing at Askridge, Beech-wood, Hatfield, and Cashiobury, &c. The underwood is generally cut once in about ten or twelve years. The copices adjoining Essex, abound in hazel and hornbeam, which are also grown in various other parts, together with ash, birch, poplar, fir, alders, &c. The birch is occasionally burnt into charcoal. Where necessary, the woods have been hollow-drained, and with much success.

RIVERS.]—The chief rivers in this county, are the Beane, the Colne, the Gade, the Lea, the Marston, or Mimeran, the Meuse, or Ver, the Quin, and the Rib. The Beane rises near Cromer, in the hundred of Odsey, and taking a southerly course, flows past Watton, and through Woodhall Park; thence continuing its direction, it meets with the Lea at Hertford. This river is sometimes called the Benefician.

The Colne is formed by the union of several small streams, one of which rises at Kit's End, in Middlesex: these unite in the vicinity of North Mims, and flowing across Colney Heath, assume a south-westerly course in Tittenhanger Park. Thence giving name to London Colney, Colney Park, and Colney Street, it is increased near the latter, by the Meuse, from St. Alban's, and flowing on to Watford, passes that town on the south-east; then assuming a more westerly course, runs by the south

of Rickmansworth, about a mile and a half from which it leaves this county, and enters Middlesex.

The Gade rises on the borders of Buckinghamshire; and, flowing to the south, gives name to the villages of Little and Great Gaddesden: thence proceeding by Hemel-Hempstead, it is joined near Two-Waters, by the Bulbourne, which rises near Penley Hall, to the east of Tring, and flows past Berkampstead, in a south-easterly direction. The Gade, thus enlarged, runs to the east of King's Langley, and flowing through the Grove and Cashiobury Parks, inclines to the south-east; and, near Rickmansworth, falls into the Colne, having previously received the waters of the Chesham, from the adjoining county of Buckingham.

The Lea originates near Luton, in Bedfordshire; and, entering Hertfordshire, at Hide Mill, proceeds in a south-east direction through Wethampstead, Brocket Park, and Hatfield Park; thence inclining to the north-east, it flows past Hertford and Ware, in which neighbourhood, some of its waters are diverted into the channel of the New River; which is continued for some miles in nearly a parallel direction. Changing its course to the south, after its conflux with the Stort, about a mile east from Hoddesdon, it flows through Brixbourn, Wormley, and Cheshunt, and finally quits the county near Waltham Abbey. The Lea is navigable to Hertford and Ware.

The Maran rises in the neighbourhood of King's Walden, and flowing to the south-east, is soon enlarged by the Beane, after which it runs past Welwyn, and flows on in a serpentine direction, till it falls into the Lea, at Hertford.

The Meuse rises near Market Street, on the confines of Bedfordshire, and flowing to the south-east, passes Redburn, and Redburn Bury; thence proceeding towards St. Alban's, it crosses that town at

St. Michael's Bridge, and flows on towards the ruins of Soperwell nunnery, near which it changes its course to the south, and continues in that direction till it unites with the Colne, which is an inconsiderable stream, till thus enlarged by the waters of the Meuse. The Colne, in one part of its course, has a short under-ground passage, though not particularly observable but in dry weather: this occurs near its entrance into Colney Park, in which it also again emerges.

The Rib rises near Cornybury, above Buntingford, past which it flows, and proceeding in a south-east direction, is joined below Braughing, by the Quin, which rises near Biggin. Thence flowing to the south, it passes Standon and Berwicks, near which, suddenly turning to the west, it runs past Wadesmill, and once more inclining southwards, falls into the Lea between Hertford and Ware.

Various other streams rise in Hertfordshire, and several of them form the heads of more considerable rivers in the adjacent counties: of these, the Thame has its origin from three springs in the parish of Tring, which, uniting in one current, leave the county near Puttenham, and enter Buckinghamshire. The Oughton, the Hix, the Pirral, and the Ivel, also rise on the north side of this county; the three former flow into the latter, which forms one of the principal rivers in Bedfordshire. Several of the small streams which unite to form the Rhu, a chief branch of the Cam, have also their origin in this county, in the vicinity of Ashwell. The springs which constitute the source of the New River, have likewise their rise in Hertfordshire, in the neighbourhood of Ware.

PLANTS.]—The principal rare plants of this county, which are somewhat numerous, are specified in the note below.*

MEDICINAL SPRINGS.]—Hertfordshire is not remarkable

* *Anemone ranunculoides*. Yellow Wild Anemone, or Windflower; in woody places, and in hedges; near King's Langley.

Athamanta orcoselinum. Mountain Stone Parsley; in dry pastures and meadows; between St. Alban's and Stoney Stratford.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale; in the lime pits on Northaw common, plentifully; near the park wall, between Welwyn and Tensford Mills; and in Moor park, near Rickmansworth.

Campanula hybrida. Lesser Venus Looking Glass, or coddled corn Violet; in the corn-fields about Verulam.

— *rotundifolia*, β . A variety of the lesser round-leaved Bell-flower; in an old gravel pit at Rickmansworth.

Carpinus betulus. Hornbeam, or Hardbeam Tree, Horse, or Hornbeam Tree; in woods and hedges; about Broxbourn.

Cistus helianthemum. Dwarf Cistus, or little Sunflower; on the ruins of Verulam, and on the bank between Hertford and Amwell.

Convallaria majalis. Lily-convally, or May-lily: on woods and heaths; near Cashiobury.

Dipsacus pilosus. Small wild Teasel: in watery places and

hedges; at Moor Hall; and near Watton Wood Hall Park.

Digitalis purpurea. Fox Glove; in ways and hedges about Broxbourn.

Euphorbia hyberna. Knotty rooted spurge: in corn-fields; near Otterspool.

Gentiana amarella. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort: in dry pastures, not far from Old Verulam.

Hieracium spondylium, β *angustifolium*. Jagged Cow Parsnip: in hedges, meadows, and pastures; near Tring.

Hieracium murorum. French, or Golden Lungwort: on the walls of St. Alban's abbey church.

— *sabaudum*. Broad-leaved bushy Hawkweed: in woods and hedges: about Welwyn.

— γ . A variety of the last: on a dry bank, at the edge of a wood in a lane leading from Hornhill to Rickmansworth.

Hypericum androsaemum. Tutsan or Park Leaves: in moist woods and hedges; at St. Paul's Walden, and on Bacher Heath.

Iris fatidissima. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwin: in woods and by hedges: between St. Alban's and Dunstable.

Lichen vulpinus. Gold Liverwort: on trunks and branches of trees,

markable for the number of its mineral or medicinal springs. The few which it possesses are confined to the southern part of the county, and are chiefly chalybeate. There is one at Cuffley, in the parish of Northaw; and others rise on Northaw common; but the one of most consideration, is on Barnet common, near the race-ground. In the northern part of the county near Clothall, some springs of a petrifying or incrustating nature, have been found.

ETymology.]—This county evidently derives its name from Hertford, its principal town; the situation of which on the Ermin Street, and on a ford of the river Lea, is supposed, by Salmon, and others, to have occasioned its present name, thought to be a corruption from Here-ford; that is, the army's ford; an etymology that receives support from the name of the town being frequently written Hereford, by the Saxon authors, and in charters to monasteries.—That the appellation Hertford, or Hartford, was derived from Heort-ford, or the ford of Harts, is much too fanciful to be admitted, though strengthened by the arms of the town, a hart couchant at a ford; which arms, it should be remembered, were not assumed till many centuries after the Saxon writers had recorded this place by the name of Hereford, and Hertford.

GENERAL HISTORY.]—This county, with those of Bedford and Buckingham adjoining, was, previously to the Roman invasion, chiefly possessed by the Cassii, or Catuochlani; appellations nearly of the same import, and signifying men in hostility, or, of battle. The latter, however, has an addition, denoting that they lived in coverts, or woods. In the British language, the term Cassii would be written Casi, Casiad, Casion, &c. The other would be Cati-y - Gwyllon, Catau - y - Gwyllon, Catwylloni Cadwylloniad, Catwylloni, and Catwyllonwys; im-

plying the Battles, or Warriors of the Coverts.—Cassivelaunus, the Sovereign of the Cassii, who was chosen to lead the associated Britons against the Romans, under Cæsar, is thought to have had a principal residence, or city, at Verulam; at that period, contiguous to the modern St. Alban's, and afterwards advanced to the rank of a municipium. On his defeat, and the consequent fall of his capital, he submitted to the Roman arms: though Cæsar was obliged to depart from the island without securing the full advantages of his recent success. Subsequently to the complete subjugation of the southern parts of the island, by the more decisive victories of succeeding Emperors, Hertfordshire was included in the district named Flavia Cæsariensis; but, on the conquest and division of the island by the Saxons, after the departure of the Romans, it became divided between the East Saxon and Mercian kingdoms; though by far the greatest part was included in the kingdom of Mercia.

ANTIQUITIES.]—The chief Roman stations, either in or connected with the county of Hertford, were Durocobrivis; Verulamium, or Verulam; and Sullonicæ, or Brockley Hills; but the Romans had other, though less important stations within its limits. The principal ancient roads, which intersected Hertfordshire, were the Watling Street, the Icknield Way, and the Irmig or Ermin Street. The Watling Street enters the county from Middlesex at Elstree, near the station Sullonicæ, and proceeding by Colney Street, and Park Street, skirts the western side of Verulamium; thence continuing in a north north-westerly direction, and passing through Redburn, and Market Street, it runs into Bedfordshire, near Magiovinium, or Dunstable. The Icknield Way enters the county on the west side from Buckinghamshire, and crossing about one

trees, on branches of heath, on hilly heaths; at Totteridge.

Lonicera periclymenum, β . A variety of the common honeysuckle: in hedges; at Hitchin, in the way to Wimondly.

Lysimachia thyrsiflora. Tufted Loosetrife: on bogs and banks of rivers; near King's Langley.

Mulva alcea. Vervain Mallow: in hedges, and on the sides of fields; at Broxbourn.

Medicago falcata. Yellow Medick: in the footway between Watford and Bushy Hill.

Melica nutans. Melic Grass: in woods and hedges; at Puckeridge, and in the lane leading from Harefield to Rickmansworth.

Mentha piperata. Peppermint: in moist places, and near rivers.

Nepeta cataria. Nep, or Cat-Mint: in pastures and hedges of a chalky soil; about Moor Hall.

Ophrys apifera. Bee Orchis: about the ruins of Verulam.

—— *muscifera*, β . Fly Orchis: in meadows and pastures of a chalky soil; near Welwyn.

—— *paludosa*. Marsh Twayblade: on the wet grounds between Hatfield and St. Alban's.

Origium vulgare. Wild Marjoram: in shady places and hedges of a limestone soil at Puckeridge.

Parnassia palustris. Grass of Parnassus: in the boggy field near Cashibury Park.

Peziza cornucopoides. Cornucopia Peziza: in a wood at Welwyn.

Polygonum bistorta. Great Bistort, or Snakeweed: near the rivers at Rickmansworth.

Polypodium cristatum. Crested Polypody: on a bog near Moor Hall.

Prenanthes muralis. Wall Lettuce, Ivy-leaved Sow Thistle, or Wild Lettuce: on shady walls and in shady woods at Welwyn.

Saxifraga granulata. White Sengreen, or Saxifrage: in dry meadows and pastures; at Rickmansworth, and in moist meadows near Moor Hall.

Scrophularia scorodonia. Balm-leaved Figwort: near the lime-pits on Northaw common.

Sedum dasyphyllum. Round-leaved Stoncrop: upon the house and the walls at Market-Eit near Market Street.

Serapias longifolia. A variety of the broad-leaved Bastard Hellebore: in woods, and bushy places; near Diggeswell.

Spirgula nodosa. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Saxifrage: on Rickmansworth church-yard wall.

Stratoites aloides. Fresh Water Soldier, or Water Aloe: in the ditches at Hatfield.

Tucrium scorodonia. Wood Sage: in woods, bushy places, and on heaths; at Broxbourn.

mile

mile northward from Tring, again intersects a portion of Berkshire; but afterwards re-enters Hertfordshire between Hexton and Lilley, and only a short distance to the south of the ancient camp called Ravensborough. Continuing thence in a north-easterly direction, it passes through Ickleford, and runs along the high ground towards Baldock, which it passes on the north side; and proceeding to the borders of the county, near Odsey Grange, becomes the boundary line between Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire for several miles; going through Royston, it finally quits the county on the downs about one mile beyond. The Ermin Street enters Hertfordshire at Northaw Common from Enfield Chace, in Middlesex; thence proceeding by Newgate Street and Little Berkhamstead, it runs through Hertford; and crossing the river Lea to Port-hill, continues by Wades Mill, Puckeridge, Braughing, Hare Street, or Here Street, Bark-way, and Barley, into Cambridgeshire. The chief architectural antiquities entitled to notice, are, St. Alban's Abbey, Baldock Church, Berkhamstead Castle and church, Bishop Stortford Castle, Cheshunt Nunnery, Gaddesdon cloisters, near Tring, Hertford castle, Hitchin church, King's Langley church, Offley palace, near Hitchin, Royston church and cave, Rye house, Sawbridgeworth church, Sopwell monastery, Standon house, Ware church, Wymondesley priory.

SOIL.—The soils which most prevail in Hertfordshire, are loam and clay; the former is met with in almost all its gradations, and is more or less intermingled with flints or sand. The vales, through which the rivers and brooks take their course, are composed of a rich sandy loam, with the exception of a small quantity of peat and marshy moor; the slopes of the hills descending to these vales, exhibit inferior sorts of the same loams; but the flatter surface of the higher grounds, are composed of a wet and strong loam, of a reddish hue, and tending in a greater or less degree to clay, by which term it is frequently, though very improperly, denominated. The loam district extends westward from the river Beane, over the greatest part of the county; and is almost every where under a turnip course, and the crops are generally fed on the land. Good loam, or gravel and chalk, also prevails in the division of the county formed by Ware, Hockerill, and Buntingford; and very fine crops of wheat are grown in the vicinity of the latter place, and of Puckeridge. From Westmill to Walkern, the loam is very strong and adhesive, but still fertile; and in the neighbourhood of Hertford, the loams are of good quality. In the vicinity of Cole Green and Hatfield, they are less productive; but improve about Astwick and Sandridge; round which places some very good sandy loams are found; in some parts intermixed with gravel. Round St. Alban's, and extending to Watford and Rickmansworth, the soil is principally composed of deep flinty loam, with a chalk basis; towards Berkhamstead, Hemel Hemstead, and Bechwood, the loam is of a reddish hue, and full

of flints: in some spots it merges into clay. The most productive of the sandy loams are found on the west side of the river Lea, extending in a line, of between two and three miles in breadth, through the parishes of Cheshunt, Wormley, Broxbourn, and Hoddesdon, and on to the hills about Amwell. This is of a very pale reddish hue; deep, moist, and friable; yet so adhesive, as to bind. The principal clay district is on the north-east, or Essex side; yet even here the upper surface is in general a strong wet loam, improved by hollow drainings, and by ample dressings of manure, from the capital. The pure clay of the stiff harsh and tenacious kind, resembling the bean lands of Middlesex and Berkshire, forms but a small part of the soil of this county. It extends, on the south side, in a line from one to three miles in breadth, through the parishes of Barnet, Totteridge, Elstree, Aldenham, and Bushey; and so on to the vicinity of Moor Park. In the parishes of Northaw and North-Mims, and lower part of that of Hatfield, the general description of soil is extremely sterile: Mr. Young supposes it the most unfertile in the south of England. The characteristics of this soil, he observes, "are wetness or spewiness, as the farmers term it; most of which are sulphury, and extremely unfavourable to vegetation, abounding more or less with smooth pebbles; which, at various depths, are conglomerated into plumb-pudding stones, in some places so near the surface as to impede the plough, if set an inch or two at a greater depth than the old scratchings of bad ploughmen. It is stiff, without a matrix for the roots of plants; and sharp and burning even in the immediate vicinity of springs: it has much sticky clay in the composition, but of a most sterile nature." The tract included in this general description, is interspersed with many fields of better quality, particularly when surrounded by any little stream. Chalk prevails generally on the northern side of the county; and extends from the neighbourhood of Barkway and Royston, through all the contiguous parishes to Baldock, Hitchin, King's Walden, &c. The basis, indeed, of the whole county is chalk, either more or less pure; though the depths at which it is found are very different.

AGRICULTURE.—The greatest portion of this county is under tillage. As a corn country, Hertfordshire is considered as one of the first in England; and was so reputed, indeed, even in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its progress in improved modes of husbandry, has not, however, kept pace with that of other counties during the same period; though the attention given to agriculture is very general, and of late years, it has become still more a favourite pursuit.

Produce in wheat, barley, and oats, is very considerable: large quantities of turnips are also grown; and artificial grasses are cultivated to a great extent. The rotation of crops is varied according to the nature of the soil: but the general course appears to be turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and oats: in

In the clays and strong loams, fallows are introduced in succession with barley, clover, and wheat, and occasionally varied by peas, beans, &c. The average quantity of seed-wheat sown per acre, is two bushels and a half; the average produce from the same extent of land, may be estimated at from twenty-three to twenty-five bushels: on the rich loams, in the vicinity of Buntingford, forty bushels are frequently produced. The quantity of seed-barley sown per acre, is from three bushels and a half to four bushels; the average produce is thirty-two bushels: the produce of oats is nearly similar; the quantity sown varies from four to five bushels. Turnips and clover are supposed to have been introduced here in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who is said to have allowed 100*l.* yearly to the farmer who first attended to their culture. The most experienced husbandmen plough in the seed, in preference to harrowing it in, by which method it is less liable to be destroyed by the fly, and the produce in dry seasons is much greater. The entire management, however, is not proportionably judicious; for the turnips are, in general, hoed but once, instead of twice or thrice, as in the Norfolk mode. Swedish turnips, have obtained general attention, and are held in great estimation, for fattening sheep, oxen, hogs, &c. Clover is generally mowed twice; but in some places the second crop is fed on the land. Saintfoin, trefoil, rye-grass, lucerne, and tares, are also grown in this county; and cabbages and potatoes are much grown. The system of drill-husbandry has not made any considerable progress. The spirited manner in which manures are employed, tend greatly to increase the products of the soil. Chalk, obtained from pits sunk for the purpose within the district, is generally in use; and night-soil, and stable-dung, brought from the capital at considerable expence, has a very extensive appropriation. In some few places the chalk is burnt into lime; but in others it is strewn upon the land immediately from the pits. From sixty to one hundred loads are commonly spread over every acre, at eighteen barrows-full to the load. Soot, ashes, bones, oil-cake, peat-ashes, woollen rags, hair, and various other substances, are also employed for manure in different parts of the county; and the use of the sheep-fold is general. The grass lands, compared with those under tillage, are very small; though a tract of grass, rendered artificially productive, at a great expence, may be found connected with almost every seat in the county. The meadows on the Stort, which extend from Hockerill to Hertford, are very productive, as are those in the vicinity of the Lea, and in the neighbourhood of Rickmansworth, &c. The many streams which intersect the land, are extremely favourable to irrigation; though that system is not carried on to any great extent, on account of the claims of the mill-owners, which have, in several instances, occasioned much contention and expence. The principal agricultural implements employed are the great

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Hertfordshire wheel-plough, worked by three and four horses; the swing-plough, the Hereford plough, the skim-coulter, and the threshing-mill; but the last is by no means in general use. In some parts, chiefly on the estates of gentlemen farmers, the plough is drawn by oxen, worked in harness: they are also occasionally employed in the team.

PRODUCE.—In the south-west corner of the county, particularly in the parishes of Rickmansworth, Sarret, King's Langley, Abbot's Langley, Flaunden, Bovington, and partly in Watford, and Aldenham, are many orchards; apples and cherries are their principal produce. The apples are the most profitable; but the cherries are very beneficial to the poor, in the quantity of employment which they afford in gathering the crop.

CATTLE.—As the land is chiefly arable, live stock has become an object of inferior regard. The cattle kept on farms, are principally of the Welsh, Devon, Suffolk, and Hereford breeds; the Suffolk is considered as the best. The sheep are mostly ewes, of the South Down and Wiltshire kinds; the former are generally esteemed as the most profitable: on some farms, a breed between the Cotswold and Leicester has been introduced. In several parts, the sheep are fed on oil-cake, with great success. The horses are of various kinds; the Suffolk breed appears to have the preference: tares and clover constitute a principal part of their feed.

INCLOSURES.—In Hertfordshire, the quantity of waste lands is but inconsiderable, when compared with that of other counties; the aggregate does not appear to exceed 4500 acres; and of this extent, many acres are appropriated as sheep downs. The common and open fields in the northern part of the county, as well as in the western district, and in one or two other parts, are numerous; though more than 20,000 acres have been inclosed under different acts within the last fifteen or twenty years. The fences are generally good, and under such a judicious course of management on the plashing system, that almost every farm is supplied from its own hedges, with sufficient fuel for its consumption.

TENURES, RENTS, &c.—A large portion of the land in this county is held by copyhold tenure, with a fine certain, or at the will of the lord; but which fine seldom exceeds two years rent. Land thus held, sells at about six years purchase under the price of freehold. The landed property is greatly divided; the vicinity of the capital, the goodness of the air and roads, and the beauty of the country, have much contributed to this circumstance, by making this county a favourite residence, and by attracting great numbers of wealthy persons to purchase lands for building villas: this has multiplied estates in a manner unknown in the distant counties. Freehold estates have sold at twenty-five and twenty-eight years purchase; and, under particular circumstances, some very large tracts have obtained from thirty to thirty-two years purchase. The largest estate in the county is about the annual value of

7000*l.*

7000l. Several others are averaged at from 3000l. to 4000l. annually; more at 2000l. and below that sum, they may be met with of almost any amount. The usual extent of farms is from 150 to 400 acres; though there are many much smaller; several contain from 400 to 700 acres; and a few from 800 to 1000 acres; the latter being considered as the largest size of any in the county. The largest farms are, in general, the best managed, and most productive; the opinion is common, that the land cannot be kept in that degree of fertility, requisite to support the rental, and other expences, without bringing large quantities of manure from the capital; a business but insufficiently executed on small farms. The average of rent per acre is about 15s. subject to tithe, which is compounded for through the whole county, with very few, if any, exceptions, at an average of about 3s. 6d. or 4s. The more productive of the arable lands, let at from 18s. to 25s. per acre; the open lands round Barkway and Royston, at about 10s. on the average; those in the vicinity of Buntingford, at twenty or twenty-one shillings. The meadow lands on the borders of the Lea and Stort, obtain from 40s. to three pounds per acre: and those in other parts, let at proportionable sums. Several of the larger farms are under the immediate direction of the noblemen belonging to the estates; and a piece of ground, seventeen acres in extent, was inclosed at Hatfield, by the Marchioness of Salisbury, about eighteen or twenty years ago, for the purpose of making agricultural experiments.

FARM-BUILDINGS, LABOUR, &c.]—According to Mr. Young's statement, the wages of annual (domestic) servants are nearly as follow; of a carter or ploughman, from six guineas to nine guineas; of a thresher or tasker, from six guineas to seven guineas; their task is five bushels per day, and they are paid at the rate of one shilling for every five bushels extra, and one shilling per load for binding wheat-straw for market. Boys receive from two to four guineas, and maid servants about five guineas annually. The usual price for day-labourers varies, from 9s. to 12s. per week.

The buildings and offices on the most considerable farms are well arranged, and convenient; but the diversity of plans on which they are built, is very great.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—The county of Hertford is divided into eight Hundreds, comprising 132 parishes, and four parts of parishes. It has 12 petty sessions, and 54 acting county magistrates. Hertfordshire is included in the home circuit, and belongs to the province of Canterbury; part of the county is in the diocese of London, and part in that of Lincoln.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—Hertfordshire returns six members to Parliament: two for the county, two for the borough of St. Alban's, and two for that of Hertford.

MANUFACTURES.]—The principal manufactures of Hertfordshire are those of cotton and silk; the former is principally carried on in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's and Rickmansworth; the latter in the vicinity of St. Alban's and Watford. About Berkhamstead, black lace is made; but the principal employment of the labouring females, in most parts of the county, is plaiting of straw, for bonnets, &c. The wages obtained by this employ, are very considerable; even young girls earn from six shillings to twelve and fifteen weekly; and the more expert women, from that sum to a guinea, and even twenty-five shillings.

ROADS.]—The chief roads of this county are very good, being mostly turnpike, and communicating directly with the metropolis. The cross roads are also good.

CANALS.]—The western side of this county is intersected by the Grand Junction canal, which enters on the south from Middlesex, and following the course of the river Colne, passes Rickmansworth; then pursuing the line of the Gade, it crosses Cashio-bury, and the Grove, parks, the noble proprietors of those demesnes having very patriotically given permission for that purpose. Proceeding in a northerly direction to Two-Waters, it there inclines to the north-west, and pursuing the line of the Bulbourne, it enters Buckinghamshire about two miles above Tring. Another canal has been projected to extend from St. Alban's, and unite with the Grand Junction canal below Cashio-bury park; but the estimate of the expence having exceeded the sums subscribed, the design has been suspended.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The market towns of Hertfordshire are as follows:—

| <i>Towns.</i> | <i>Market Days.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| St. Alban's..... | Saturday. |
| Baldock..... | Thursday. |
| Barkway..... | Saturday. |
| Barnet..... | Monday. |
| Berkhamstead..... | Saturday. |
| Buntingford..... | Monday. |
| Hatfield..... | Thursday. |
| Hemstead..... | Thursday. |
| Hertford..... | Saturday. |
| Hitchin..... | Tuesday. |
| Hoddesdon..... | Thursday. |
| Rickmansworth..... | Saturday. |
| Royston..... | Thursday. |
| Standon..... | Friday. |
| Sevenage..... | Friday. |
| Tring..... | Friday. |
| Ware..... | Tuesday. |
| Watford..... | Tuesday. |

POPULATION.]—The population of Hertfordshire, in the year 1700, amounted to 70,500; in 1750, it was estimated at 86,500; in 1801, it was found to be 97,577; and in 1811, it had increased to 111,654. The marriages in this county are as 1 to 163; the baptisms, as 1 to 34; and the burials as 1 to 55.

Summary

Summary of the Population of the County of Hertford, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons. |
| Braughin | 2586 | 2994 | 18 | 55 | 1351 | 1343 | 300 | 6830 | 7247 | 14077 |
| Broadwater | 2460 | 2672 | 13 | 39 | 1672 | 646 | 354 | 6306 | 6727 | 13033 |
| Cashio | 3658 | 4100 | 26 | 90 | 2178 | 1195 | 733 | 9839 | 10496 | 20335 |
| Dacorum | 4354 | 4651 | 32 | 108 | 2682 | 1505 | 464 | 10712 | 11813 | 22525 |
| Edwintree | 1506 | 1706 | 8 | 24 | 1286 | 311 | 149 | 3656 | 3868 | 7524 |
| Hertford | 1935 | 2111 | 23 | 51 | 1000 | 715 | 396 | 4886 | 5449 | 10335 |
| Hitchin and Picton | 1529 | 1659 | 3 | 30 | 838 | 603 | 218 | 3547 | 4185 | 7732 |
| Odsey | 1115 | 1268 | 2 | 25 | 751 | 239 | 278 | 2777 | 2960 | 5743 |
| Borough of Hertford | 592 | 735 | 6 | 6 | 122 | 371 | 242 | 2038 | 1862 | 3900 |
| Borough of St. Alban's | 610 | 802 | — | 11 | 118 | 264 | 420 | 1635 | 2018 | 3653 |
| Local Militia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2797 | — | 2797 |
| Totals | 20345 | 22744 | 131 | 436 | 11908 | 7192 | 3554 | 55023 | 56631 | 111654 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ALBAN'S, ST.]—This interesting borough town, which takes its name from its patron, St. Alban the Martyr, is situated 12½ miles W. by S. from Hertford, and 20, N. W. by N. from London. Verulam, or Verulanum, on the ruins of which St. Alban's arose, was an important British city, the seat, as already stated, of the Princes of the Cassii, and, according to the Roman historians, more ancient even than London.* Under the Romans, it acquired the dignity and privileges of a Municipium, in the time of Aulus Plautius. Its advance is ascribed to its attachment to the Roman government, and to the essential aid furnished by its inhabitants to the Roman arms. The same causes, however, by which its prosperity had been augmented, contributed to its fall, by inflaming the vengeance of the Britons associated under Boadicea, who, after the destruction of Camalodunum and Londinium, poured forth her fury upon this devoted settlement. The riches of Verulam probably operated as an additional incentive for the Britons to attack it, as they passed other military posts without assault. The subsequent victory achieved by Suetonius over Bo-

dicea, ensured the predominance of the Roman power, and Verulam gradually recovered its importance. In succeeding ages, its fame was further heightened by the martyrdom of Albanus, or Alban, during the persecution of the Christians, which commenced under Dioclesian, A. D. 303. At that period, the enmity of its citizens to the Gospel was so great, that, as a disgrace to Albanus's memory, and as a terror to other Christians, they had the story of his murder inscribed upon marble, and inserted in the city walls. The flames of Paganism proved, however, insufficient to effect the purpose for which they had been lighted, and both Bede and Gildas concur in the statement, that, within a few years after the close of the persecution, a church was founded in honour of the memory of Albanus, on the very spot on which he suffered, the precise site of the present Abbey church of St. Alban's. The sculpture recording the scene of his martyrdom, was removed from the view; and in its place, and over the gates of their walls, the inhabitants erected square stones, inscribed with memorials of the triumph of the Christian faith.

Early in the fifth century, Germanus, bishop of

* Camden mentions British coins, which he supposes to have been struck here, for the letters VER on one side, and on the reverse, the word Tascia surrounding a running horse. This writer contends, that the word Tascia signifies Tribute money, and that the coins on which it appears, were struck by the British sovereigns, to pay the tribute imposed on them by the Romans. Mr. Pegge, however, and other antiquaries, explain the term Tascia, as the name of the Monetarius, or mint-master, who, on a coin attributed to Cunobeline, is repre-

sented as sitting at his work. This figure, Gough supposes to be a Vulcan, and to have been copied from the Phœnicians. In White's Table of British coins, is an engraving of a gold coin, that has been referred to this city, it having on one side the word VERO; the reverse exhibits several rude marks, with a chariot wheel, and a figure bearing a distant resemblance to a stork, though probably intended for a horse, as appears from comparing it with other British coins.

Auxerre,

Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, came into Britain for the avowed purpose of restraining the progress of the Pelagian heresy; during their stay, they assisted at a synod held at Verulam, A. D. 429. A chapel was afterwards erected to the honour of Germanus, just without the walls of the city, "on the spot on which, as from a pulpit, he spoke the Divine word."

This chapel, the ruins of which existed till the beginning of the last century, gave name to St. German's farm; and this now comprehends a considerable part of the site of the ancient Verulam. The grave of St. Alban is recorded to have been opened by Germanus, to deposit in it the relics of other saints, that "those whom heaven received, one tomb might contain." In the war of desolation which accompanied the descent of the Saxons, Verulam was an early sufferer; yet, previously to its final subjugation and ruin, it is said to have been recovered by Uther Pendragon, who, having been wounded in a great battle fought in the vicinity, was, after some time cured of his wounds by resorting to a salubrious spring, at a little distance from the city walls. The Saxons, on recovering possession, are supposed to have destroyed the population, and reduced the buildings to a mass of ruins. For two centuries, its name is not even mentioned in history; though various events render the opinion probable, that it was not wholly deserted till after the rise of the modern St. Alban's.*—When the Romans became possessed of Verulam, it is probable, that they enlarged its boundaries; yet they did not confine its exterior form to that so generally adopted in their tactics, the rectangular; but, modifying their own rules to the nature of the ground, suffered their municipium to assume the figure of an irregular ellipsis: internally, however, their buildings were extended in right line; and,

though the area has been long under tillage, and divided by hedges into fields, the sites of various streets may yet be discovered at particular seasons of the year, by the diverse hues of the vegetation. Considerable masses of the walls remain, as proofs of the excellence of the Roman masonry. The walls were about twelve feet thick; they were composed of layers of flints, embedded in a strong cement of lime, small gravel, and coarse sand, and strengthened at intervals of about three feet, by rows of large Roman tiles,† two or three in a row: these were continued through the whole range of the walls, as is evident from the fragments remaining on the different sides of the station. According to Dr. Stukeley, the length of the area, from north to south, appears to be 1730 yards; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is nearly 1000 yards. The highest ground is on the south and west sides; but the whole has a gradual descent towards the east, where the Ver, which now flows in a regular channel, from one to two hundred yards beyond the line of the wall, originally formed a great pool, covering about 20 acres of ground, and including what is now the lower part of the present St. Alban's. This still retains the memory of its origin, in the name of Fishpool Street; and this street connects with the high north-west road, which intersects the area of Verulam, from St. Michael's Bridge to that massive fragment of the ancient wall, called Gorham Block. One of the entrances to the city appears to have been near this spot; another was at the south-east angle, and secured by a double ditch and rampart: a third entrance, very strongly defended, was on the west side. The banks and ditches on the south and west sides, are the most perfect: though in many places they are overgrown by large trees; even in the ruins of the wall itself, some small oaks are now flourishing.‡ In tracing the progress by which

* The derivation of the name of Verulam has not been decisively ascertained; but its situation on the river Ver had unquestionably some share in its etymology. The Saxons called it Werlamcestre, and Watlingceastre; the latter term is clearly derived from its connection with the Watling Street. The great extent of the area surrounded by the ruined walls, the immense embankments, called the Verulam hills, with the deep ditches accompanying them, and the innumerable Roman coins, antiquities, and other remains of occupation that have been dug up here, are sufficient even in the absence of all written record, to testify the grandeur and former magnificence of this city.

† The Roman tiles measure from 16 to 18 inches in length, and are from 11 to 13 inches in breadth: they are of a very compact texture; yet so adhesive is the cement which binds them together, that it is almost impossible, without breaking, to remove one of them from the wall.

‡ "Were I to relate," says Camden, "what common report affirms of the many Roman coins, statues of gold and silver, vessels, marble pillars, cornices, and wonderful monuments of ancient art, dug up here, I should scarcely be believed." Camden probably alludes to the discoveries made during the time of Ealdred, and Eadmer, the eighth and ninth abbots of St. Alban's; the former of whom, having conceived the design of rebuilding the abbey church, began to search for materials among the ruins of Verulam; and, on his death, the latter

adopted the plan, and continued the researches, "Ealdred," says Matthew Paris, "ransacking the ancient cavities of the old city, which was called Werlamcestre, overturned, and filled up all. The rough broken places, and the streets, with the passages running under-ground, and covered over with solid arches, some of which passed under the water of the Werlam river, which was once very large, and flowed about the city, he pulled down, filled up, or stopped; because they were the lurking holes, of thieves, night-walkers, and whores: but the fosses of the city, and certain caverns, to which felons and fugitives repaired, as places of shelter from the thick woods around, he levelled as much as ever he could." Oak plank, with nails, and pitched over, oars of fir, and anchors half destroyed by rust, were also dug up at the same period. The most memorable of these discoveries, however, was made in the time of Eadmer, who again employing men to ransack the ruins, they "tore up the foundations of a great place in the midst of the ancient city; and while they were wondering at the remains of such large buildings, they found in the hollow repository of one wall, as in a small press, among some lesser books and rolls, an unknown volume of one book, which was not mutilated by its long continuance there; and of which neither the letters nor the dialect, from their antiquity, were known to any person who could then be found: but the inscriptions and titles in it shone resplendent in letters of gold. The boards of oak, the strings of silk,

which St. Alban's arose from the ashes of Verulam, it becomes necessary to revert to the martyrdom of Albanus, who is recorded to have been an eminent citizen of Verulam, and to have given shelter to a Christian preacher, named Amphibalus, who had fled from Wales for security against the effects of the dreadful persecution of Dioclesian. Being discovered in his retreat, the judge of the city ordered some soldiers to arrest him; but Albanus having received notice of their coming, contrived to send his guest away in privacy, and, disguised in his habit, presented himself to the soldiers as the person for whom they were in search. Not aware of the deception, they bound and conveyed him before the Judge; who, throwing off his cloak, and avowing his conversion to Christianity, he was severely scourged, to induce him to recant: but this availing not, he was ordered to be beheaded on a neighbouring hill, (called Holmhurst, by the Saxons,) and he was executed on the same day.*

Offa, King of the Mercians, whose power had been cemented by blood, was at length struck with remorse, and sought to relieve the horrors of a guilty conscience, by the foundation of a monastery. The particular act that most haunted his imagination, was the death of Ethelbert, Sovereign of the East Angles. Having, in answer to his prayers, received intimation from heaven that his intention was approved, he began to consider whom he should chuse as the patron saint of his new establishment. "After some time, being at Bath, in the rest and silence of the night, he seemed to be accosted by an angel, who admonished him to raise out of the earth, the body of the first British martyr, Alban, and to place his remains in a shrine, with more suitable ornaments." This vision, according to Matthew Paris, was communicated to Humbert, Archbishop of

Lichfield; and Unwon, Bishop of Leicester; and a day was appointed to commence the search for the relics of the martyr, at Verulam: over which city, as the King journeyed, he saw a light shining, resembling a large torch. This appearance was considered as the harbinger of success: for the devastations committed by the Saxons had occasioned the exact spot of the interment to be forgotten. "When the King, the clergy, and the people," continues our author, "were assembled, they entered on the search with prayer, fasting, and alms, and struck the earth every where with intent to hit the spot of burial: but the search had not been continued long, when a light from heaven was vouchsafed to assist the discovery; and a ray of fire stood over the place, like the star that led the magi to the holy Jesus at Bethlehem. The ground was opened; and in the presence of Offa, the body of Alban was found, deposited, together with some relics, in a coffin of wood, just as Germanus had placed them 344 years before." The united testimonies of venerable Bede, and Matthew Paris, establish the fact of a church having been built on the spot where Albanus suffered, within a short period of the time of his martyrdom. This fabric, Bede describes as of "admirable workmanship, and worthy of such a martyr;" and as even existing in his days. As the death of Bede occurred only 55 years previously to Offa's visit to Verulam, A.D. 790, or 791, and, as Matthew Paris records, that "the remains of Albanus, when raised from the earth, were conveyed in solemn procession, to "a certain church, small in its size, that had been formerly constructed by the new converts to Christianity, without the walls of Verulam, in honour of the blessed martyr, and on the very spot where he suffered;" it would seem that the words of both historians refer to the same building; though Paris

silk, in great measure, retained their original strength and beauty. When inquiry had been made very far and wide concerning the notices in this book, at last they found one priest, aged and decrepit, a man of great erudition, Unwon by name, who, knowing the dialect and letters of different languages, read the writing of the before mentioned book, distinctly and openly. In the same manner, he read without hesitation, and he explained without difficulty, notices in other books, that were found in the same room, and within the same press; for the letters were such as used to be written when Verulam was inhabited; and the dialect was that of the ancient Britons then used by them. There were some things, in the other books, written in Latin, but these were not curious; and in the first book, the greater one, of which I have made mention before, he found written the history of St. Alban, the proto-martyr of the English, which the church at this very day recites and reads; to which that excellent scholar, Bede, lends his testimony, differing in nothing from it. That book in which the history of St. Alban was contained, was reposit with the greatest regard in the treasury of the abbey; and exactly as the aforesaid presbyter read the book written in the ancient dialect of England or Britain, with which he was well acquainted, Abbot Eadmer caused it to be faithfully and carefully set down by some of the wiser brethren of the convent, and then more fully taught in the public preachings. But when the history was thus made known, as I have said, to several, by being written in Latin, what is wonderful to tell, the primitive

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and original work fell away in round pieces, and was soon reduced irrecoverably to dust." The antiquities recently discovered at Verulam, do not afford any thing so remarkable as the above, but many of them are curious. The Roman coins that have been dug up here at different periods, have been so extremely numerous that many persons have formed large collections; and they are still occasionally met with in great abundance.

* Thus far the history of St. Alban is consistent and credible; but the circumstances recorded to have attended his execution, are too marvelous to ensure belief. The bridge over the river being too narrow to afford passage to the multitudes that crowded to witness the scene of his death, he is said to have prayed that the stream might part, in order to admit sufficient room for them to cross on dry ground, through the midst of the channel. This was accomplished: and the executioner was so impressed by the sight, that he refused to perform his office; and for this refusal, was himself destined to die. Another executioner having been procured, the procession moved on; and on the top of the hill, Albanus besought heaven for some water to quench his thirst, and immediately a fine spring gushed out of the earth at his feet. This second miracle had no effect on the obduracy of the Pagans; and the stroke of death being given, the head of the holy martyr was severed from his body; and, at the same instant, the eyes of him who had executed the bloody office, started from their sockets, and fell with it to the ground!

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infers, that the original church, built in honour of Albanus, had been destroyed by the Saxons long before. Into this church, then, was the raised body of the martyr now translated, and deposited in a shrine, enriched with plates of gold and silver: Offa himself is recorded to have placed a circle of gold round the scull of Albanus, inscribed with his name and title. The walls of the church were also hung with pictures, tapestries, and other ornaments. The next step taken by the Mercian sovereign, was to assemble the prelates, nobles, and chief personages of his kingdom, for the purpose of concerting the most effectual means of accomplishing his design. In this assembly it was determined, that he should proceed to Rome, to solicit the approbation of the Roman Pontiff, and to procure the requisite immunities and privileges for his intended foundation. His mission was attended with success; but is more memorable, perhaps, from its having been the occasion of entailing, for many centuries, upon the English nation, the tax called Peter-pence, which Ina had originally granted for the maintenance of a Saxon college, at Rome, and which Offa now conferred in perpetuity on the Papal see. On his return to England, Offa again assembled his nobles and prelates at Verulan, and with them determined on further measures for the foundation of his monastery. He resolved, that its endowments should be ample, that its means of exercising hospitality might be sufficient for the entertainment of the numerous travellers whom its vicinity to the Watling Street, would probably attract during their respective journeys either to the metropolis, or to the north. From houses of the most regular discipline, he assembled a convent of monks to the tomb of the martyr; and appointing his relation, Willegod, as the abbot, he began the establishment of his monastery. The first stone of the new building was laid with great solemnity, and by his own hand. He recommended, with fervent prayer, the protection of his foundation to the Saviour, and to St. Alban; pronounced maledictions on all who should disturb it, and invoked eternal blessings on those who should become its benefactors.* So much was the mind of Offa occupied by the concerns of his new foundation, that he

* It is a curious fact, though in opposition to the general belief, and contrary to the testimonies of several authors, that Offa did not erect a church at St. Alban's, neither for the use of his monastery, nor for the greater honour of his saint, for whose remains he had procured the glories of canonization. For the knowledge of this circumstance, which commands assent, we are indebted to the late Rev. Mr. Whitaker, who, from the pages of Matthew Paris, elicited the long hidden truth. Offa, says Paris, "at his own expence, constructed all the buildings, except an old edifice, which he found erected formerly out of the ancient edifices of the heathens." This edifice, though Paris himself seems unconscious of the fact, could be neither more nor less than the very church which he previously mentions, as "built by the early converts to Christianity," and into which the body of St. Alban had been removed.

† Among his endowments, was his manor and palace of Winslow, in Buckinghamshire. The former, says Paris, was 20 miles in circumference; and for this estate he had procured ex-

emption from the payment of Rome-scot, or Peterpence; a privilege that was enjoyed by no other place in his kingdom. Soon afterwards, he retired to his palace at Osney, in this county, where he died, A. D. 796; he was buried in a chapel on the banks of the Ouse, near Bedford: into which river, tradition reports his sepulture to have been carried by the torrent, in a time of flood, together with the chapel in which it had been deposited. The death of Willegod, the first abbot, in about two months after that of his royal master, is said to have been hastened by the grief which he felt at having been refused permission to inter the body of Offa, in the monastery of his own foundation.

Vulsig, or Ulsin, the third abbot, is recorded to have been much addicted to intemperance and hunting; and to have practised the "great enormity" of inviting crowds of noble ladies to his table, by which means he not only injured his own fame, but corrupted the sobriety of his brethren. He also wastefully expended the treasures of his house, altered the form and colour of his garments, used "vestments of silk, and walked with a long train." His female relations he gave in marriage to the nobles and great men, enriching them at the expence of the Abbey: but, after his death, the monks obtained restitution of the greater part of the estates that had been alienated. His successor, Vulnoth, during the first three or four years of his supremacy, strove with exemplary diligence to reform the abuses that had been thus generated. He afterwards fell into all the vices of Vulsig; but altered his conduct, on being struck with the palsy, "and changed his life to such a degree of sanctity, as to reform many by his example, and to end his days in felicity."‡ Edfrid, the fifth abbot, was equally distinguished by his festive cheerfulness, and relaxation from monkish discipline, as his predecessors, till near the close of life; when he resigned his pastoral office, and devoting himself to seclusion, retired to a chapel that had been re-built, by his permission, by Prior Ulpho, in memory of Germanus, and on the spot where the latter had preached to the citizens of Verulam: in this retirement he passed the remainder of his days. Ulsinus, the sixth abbot, was the most considerable benefactor to the town of St. Alban that had yet presided; and that "by inviting persons to settle in it, by assisting them with money and materials for the erection of houses, and even building no fewer than three churches for them."

‡ In the time of this abbot, about the year 930, the tomb of St. Alban is said to have been broken open by the Danes, and some of his bones to have been taken away, and carried into Denmark, where they were deposited under a costly shrine, in the hope that they would there become as much venerated and adored, as they had been in England.

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These churches were erected at the different entrances into the town; and were respectively dedicated to St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Stephen. He also built a small chapel, or oratory, at a short distance from St. German's chapel, and consecrated it to the honour of St. Mary Magdalen. His successor, Ælfric, obtained great repute for his erudition and piety. He was the author of many epistles and sermons; he composed a Saxon Grammar; and he translated a considerable part of the scriptures. Ealdred, the eighth abbot, is represented, by Matthew Paris, as searching into the ruins of Verulam, "laying up those materials which he found fit for an edifice, and reserving them for the fabric of a church; as he had determined, if he could be furnished with the means, to tear down the ancient church, and to build it anew:" but, "when he had collected a great quantity of materials for the fabric of the church, he was prevented by an over early death, and obliged to leave the work undone." His immediate successor, Eadmer, "did not disperse nor consume what Ealdred had collected for the construction of the church;" he even searched for more among the ruins of Verulam, and "reserved all that were necessary for the fabrication of that church, which he proposed to fabricate to the holy martyr Alban;" yet "did not so far please God and the martyr, as to erect and finish a house for the martyr himself." After him the intention was never revived by any of the Saxons; and even the search for materials was discontinued by them all: yet the intention was never abandoned, as the materials in general remained entire to the Conquest, and the application of them was then begun.* Leofric, son

* During the abbacy of Ælfric, many ravages were committed in different parts of the kingdom by the Danes; and the abbot becoming apprehensive of their visits, secured the most valuable effects of the monastery, together with the shrine and relics of St. Alban, in a wooden chest, which, with the privacy of only a few of his brethren, he concealed in a secret cavity in the wall of the church. Then, the more completely to effect their preservation, he openly solicited the monks of Ely to receive into their convent the relics of the holy martyr; requesting that, as their house was well secured from danger by waters and marshes, they would preserve the invaluable pledges, till the same should be demanded in more peaceable times. On obtaining the permission which he sought, he inclosed the remains of a common monk in a very rich chest, and dispatched it to Ely, with many of the church ornaments, and an old shagged garment, which he insinuated was the very cloak that had been worn by Amphibalus, the instructor of Albanus. When the alarm had subsided, Ælfric demanded the relics; but they were considered as of such immense value by the monks of Ely, that they scrupled not to express their determination to keep them for their own church. On its being threatened, however, to inform both the king (Edward the Confessor) and the Pope of this impious breach of a religious engagement, a great schism arose among the brethren, but the majority determined that the relics should be kept; yet, to save appearances, they agreed that the chest should be returned, having first contrived to open the bottom of it, and to substitute ether remains for those of the supposed St. Alban. The cheat was, however, discovered; the real relics of the martyr were removed from the hidden recess of the wall, and again placed with the shrine in the midst of the church; while the monks of

to the earl of Kent, and afterwards promoted to the see of Canterbury, succeeded Eadmer. This abbot was renowned for benevolence: during a grievous famine, that raged over England, he expended the treasures that had been reserved for the fabrication of a new church, in relieving the distresses of the poor; and when this was found insufficient, he sold the slabs of stone, the columns, and the timber, that had been dug up from the ruins of the ancient city, to provide additional supplies for the same purpose, together with all the gold and silver vessels, both belonging to his own table, and to the church. On his acceptance of the see of Canterbury, in 993, Ælfric, his younger brother, became abbot. He had previously been chancellor to king Ethelred, and had obtained from the monarch a grant of the manor of Kingsbury, with all its appurtenances: of this grant he procured a confirmation from king Canute, and immediately caused the regal palace to be levelled with the ground, that it might no more occasion inconvenience to the abbey, from becoming the residence of a court: one small tower, however, situated somewhat nearer to the monastery, Canute preserved, as a memorial of royalty.* Leofstan, the twelfth abbot, who was confessor to Edward, and Edith, his queen, procured various rich grants for the monastery. Much of his attention was employed in rendering the high roads to the town safe and commodious. — The successor of Leofstan was Fretheric, a man of the royal blood of the Saxons, and also related to king Canute.†

Paul, who succeeded Leofstan, began to apply the immense stores of materials that had been collected from the ruins of Verulam, towards the re-construction

Ely, the dupes of their own artifice, incurred all the odium of knavery, without benefiting by its artifice.

† This was the man whose spirit and bravery impeded the march of William the Conqueror near Berkhamstead, by causing the trees that grew on the road side to be cut down, and laid across the way; and when, at a subsequent meeting, William enquired the reason, he boldly answered, that 'he had done no more than his duty;' and that, 'if all the ecclesiastics in the kingdom had performed theirs in like manner, it would not have been in the power of the Normans to have advanced so far.' Fretheric afterwards placed himself at the head of a confederacy of the malecontents, whose object was to compel the king to reign according to the ancient laws and customs of the country, or, to raise the exiled Edgar Atheling to the throne; who was the rightful heir, and was called "Engelondes Dering." William found it necessary to temporize; and, by the advice of Lanfranc, he submitted to the terms proposed. No sooner, however, were the effects of his dissimulation sufficiently matured by the gradual dissolution of the confederacy, than his despotism overwhelmed the liberties of the nation with a deeper flood, and a more extensive ruin. St. Alban's particularly suffered for the conduct of its abbot, who was himself obliged to seek refuge from the vengeance of the king, in the monastery of Ely, where he died of grief and mortification. William seized all the abbey lands between Barnet and London Stone, together with the manor of Redbourn; and but for the solicitations of Lanfranc, would have effectually ruined the monastery: his interposition stayed the impending blow; and his influence procured the vacant abbacy for Paul, a Norman, and his kinsman, or, as some have conjectured, his son.

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tion of the abbey church; which he "re-edified," with all the buildings of the monastery, except the bake-house and the mill-house. After the death of Paul, Richard de Albany was appointed abbot, and by him the new church was consecrated, at Christmas, 1115. Richard died in 1119; having previously built a small chapel, within the church, in honour of St. Cuthbert, by whose intercession he is fabled to have received 'a wonderful cure of a withered arm.'

Geoffrey de Gorham was the next abbot. His attention was principally directed to the internal economy of the monastery; to the providing of rich vessels, and costly and splendid garments, for the various services of the church; and to the preparation of a very sumptuous shrine for the relics of St. Alban. Into this shrine (anno 1120) the remains of the martyr were removed with great solemnity; the ancient tomb being first opened in the presence of the bishop of London, several abbots, and the whole convent.* Abbot Geoffrey made several additions to the abbey buildings, and also founded a nunnery at Sopwell, and an hospital for lepers near the town, on the London road. Upon Geoffrey's death, about 1147, Ralph was appointed, but was soon obliged, from the infirm state of his health, to resign the office, when he was succeeded by Robert de Gorham, the 18th abbot, who, by his influence with Pope Adrian IV. (a native of Abbot's Langley in this county, and the only Englishman who ever sat in the chair of St Peter, as pontiff,) obtained many valuable privileges and exemptions for this monastery; and among others the right of precedency for its abbots, and exemption from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatever, the papal alone excepted. Hence arose great contention between him and the bishop of Lincoln, who, prior to this period, had exercised episcopal authority over this abbey, and matters proceeded to such lengths as to require the royal interposition. After a turbulent government, in which, however, he generally rose superior to opposition, Robert died in 1166, and left the abbacy at the disposal of Henry II. who, engaged in continual opposition to the usurpations of the Papal dominion, by which bulls were in vain fulminated, and sentences of excommunication pronounced against him, kept the abbey vacant for many months; till at length the persuasions of Gilbert Foliot, bishop of London, prevailed with him to appoint prior Simon, who was accordingly installed in June 1167, and gained great reputation for his literary acquirements, and added considerably to the library founded by

his predecessor. His death, which happened in 1183, was followed by the appointment of Warren, a native of Cambridge, a man of overbearing and insolent manners, remarkable chiefly for his successful opposition to the renewed claim of episcopal jurisdiction, made by the bishop of Lincoln. This abbot died in 1194, and bequeathed to his successor, John of the Cell, one hundred marks, for the purpose of rebuilding the west front of the abbey church. This John, having studied at Paris, had returned to England with the reputation of being "a very Priscian in grammar; a perfect Ovid in poetry; and in physic, a Galen." After his election, he began to apply Warren's bequest to its destined use; but he soon involved himself, and his monastery, in much embarrassment, from the magnitude of the plan on which the work had been commenced; and, for a short time, the building was abandoned. The abbot then assigned the work to the care of one of the brethren, named Gilbert de Eversholt, and imposed an annual tax of one sheaf of corn for every acre sown on the abbey estates. This tax was first levied in the third year of John's government, and was continued during his whole life, and for ten years of his successor's; yet the work did not advance in any manner to administer joy to the old abbot. He offered many presents of gold and silver to any person who would forward the work, and caused this offer to be proclaimed throughout all the lands of the abbey, and some of the diocese; and having sent one Amphibalus to travel about with relics, and pretend, 'that he had been raised from the dead by the merits of Alban and Amphibalus, and was able to give good proof of their miracles,' he collected, by this illusion, great sums of money: but this unfortunate work absorbed all the supplies; and after the death of Eversholt, it was once more suspended; but it was again recommenced under the superintendence of William Sisseverne, who is recorded to have received great supplies for carrying on the work; though its progress was still so slow, that it "did not advance two feet in height in any one year." The abbot John died in 1214, having obtained great reputation for his devotion and sanctity; so much so, indeed, that it was recorded of him, that when he sang alone, the responses were made by angels! The turbulent times which followed his decease, prevented his successor, William de Trumpington, from proceeding in the work for many years; peace being at length, however, restored, he resumed the undertaking, which he completed, and also effected a thorough repair of

* On this occasion, and to remove the doubts which had been excited by the assertions of a certain college in Denmark, and also by the pretensions of the monks of Ely, "the bones were numbered, taken out, and shewn singly: the head was lifted up for the inspection of all present, by the hands of the venerable Ralph, archdeacon of the church: on the fore part was a scroll of parchment, pendant from a thread of silk, with this inscription, Sanctus Albanus; and the circle of gold inclosed the skull, which was fixed there by the order of Offa,

engraved with these words, Hoc est caput Sancti Albani, protomartyris Angliæ. In reviewing the bones, the left scapula, or shoulder bone, was missing: however, the translation was effected; and some years after, saith the historian, came two monks, with letters credential, from the church and monastery of Naumburg, (Nuremberg,) in Germany, saying, that they were possessed of this valuable relic, (the scapula,) and that the same had been brought to them many years ago, by king Canute.

the whole building. His successor, John of Hertford, added not a little to the buildings of the monastery, erecting a magnificent hall and other apartments for strangers, and also adding chimnies, which had hitherto been wanting. While he continued abbot, this place was honoured with frequent visits from Henry III. who upon these occasions always made some present to the church. This prince, in the spring of 1248, granted to the abbot and his successors the liberty of free-warren in all their estates, authorising their infliction of a penalty of 10*l.* upon any persons who, unlicensed by them, should dare to hunt upon their manors. In 1250, a great earthquake was felt in this town, and its vicinity. John of Hertford died in April, 1260, having ruled the monastery with much honour, during a period of twenty-five years. In the preceding year, the abbey had lost one of its most valuable members, Matthew Paris, the celebrated historian.

John of Hertford was succeeded by Roger de Norton, in whose time St. Alban's was put into a fortified state, in order to prevent the ravages accompanying the Barons' wars. He died in 1290. John of Berkhamstead, the succeeding abbot, was principally engaged in disputes and compromises with the crown, respecting the claims and privileges of the church. He died in 1301, and was succeeded by John Maryns, who died in 1308. Hugo de Eversden, the next abbot, was involved in many contentions with the townsmen, as to what privileges the latter had a right to exercise independently of his will. He was twice besieged in his abbey, each time during several days, to compel him to sign a charter, granting liberty to the inhabitants to return their own burgesses to Parliament, to grind their own corn, to regulate the assize of ale and bread by twelve men chosen from among themselves, and to answer all pleas and inquisitions before the itinerant justices, by a jury of townsmen, (sine conjunctione forensicorum,) without the admixture of persons from a different vicinage. The beautiful, but now neglected, chapel of Our Lady, was built during the abbacy of Hugo. The name of William Boyden is recorded as the principal architect. Hugo died in 1326. Richard de Wallingford, the succeeding abbot, was the son of a blacksmith. This abbot was a very successful defender of the claims of his church; and he obtained from the towns-people, a formal surrender of all the privileges they had wrested from Hugo de Eversden, together with all their charters and records of whatever kind. He died in 1335.* Michael de Mentmore, his successor, made

many new regulations for the better government of his monastery. He died in 1349, a victim to the dreadful pestilence that was then traversing the greatest part of the globe. Thomas De la Mare, the thirtieth abbot, commenced his studies at the cell of Wymondham, in Norfolk, where he cultivated the art of rhetoric with such success, that his skill therein was a principal cause of his future advancement. De la Mare was in high favour with Edward the Third; and at his request, made a general visitation of the Benedictine monasteries throughout the kingdom, with a view to correct the irregularities, and depravities, into which many of them had fallen. Under a license from the same king, he also surrounded the abbey with a stone wall, in place of the ancient bank of earth which had inclosed the abbey precincts.

The insurrection which broke out in the fourth year of Richard the Second, and, under Wat Tyler, and Jack Straw, threatened a complete subversion of all existing establishments, proved a fruitful source of danger to this abbey; but the prudence of the abbot, in complying with the demands of the insurgents before they proceeded to extremities, effected its security. He is recorded to have expended 4000*l.* in adorning his church. He also built a house for the copyists, and new paved the western part of the church. He died in 1396, at the age of eighty-eight; and was buried in the choir, habited in his best and richest vestments. The spot of his interment is yet pointed out by a large slab, inlaid with fine brasses. John De la Moote, the succeeding abbot, obtained various new privileges for his monastery, from Rome. He constructed a new chamber for the abbot, re-built part of the cloisters, and increased the monastic buildings. Various edifices were also constructed under his direction, on many of the granges and manors belonging to the abbey; and the mansion of the abbots at Tittenhanger was begun by him, though it was not finished till the time of John of Whethamsted. In this house De la Moote was seized with a pleurisy, and being removed to his abbey, he died there, in 1400. His successor, William de Heyworth, governed the monastery till the year 1421, when he was promoted to the see of Lichfield. John of Whethamsted, who was chosen abbot on the death of Heyworth, directed his attention to the state of the abbey church; and, by his influence with the great, procured some large sums towards putting it into repair, and furnishing it with additional ornaments. The nave of the church was new ceiled and painted; the choir was

* Wallingford was a proficient in most of the liberal sciences, and also an excellent mechanic. He constructed an astronomical clock, called Albion, of which Leland gives the following description: "Willing," says he, speaking of the abbot, "to give a miraculous proof of his genius, of his learning, and of his manual operations, with great labour, greater expence, and very great art, he formed such a fabric of a clock, that all Europe, in my opinion, cannot show one even second to it; whether you note the course of the sun and moon, or the fixed

stars; and whether you consider, again, the increase or decrease of the sea, or the lines, with the figures and demonstrations, almost infinitely diversified; and when he had completed a work truly worthy of immortality, he wrote and published in a book, as he was the very first of all the mathematicians of his time, a set of canons, lest so fine a piece of mechanism should be lowered in the erroneous opinion of the monks, or should be stopped in its movements from their ignorance in the order of its structure."

repaired, and a neat chapel erected in it for the abbot's burial place: the chapel of the Virgin was also fresh painted, and further embellished: the cloisters were new glazed, with painted or stained glass, representing a series of subjects from scripture history: the bake-house, which abbot Paul had left standing, was re-built, together with the infirmary: a new library was constructed; and various other improvements were made in the monastic edifices. The beautiful monument, in memory of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was also constructed during the time of Whethamsted; and it is extremely probable, that the elegant screen also, which separates the chancel from the presbytery, was designed and begun under his direction, as his arms are carved on it over the doorways. The approaching troubles of the state (A. D. 1410,) and the reverse of fortune, which seemed impending over his best friend, the duke of Gloucester, induced Whethamsted to re-

* The period of his second rule was that of the disastrous struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster. Two battles were fought in this town by the rival partizans, both of which were extremely sanguinary. The first was fought on the 23d of May, 1455: the king himself, Henry the Sixth, being present. This ill-fated prince had set out from London with about 2000 men, apparently with the design of impeding the progress of the duke of York, who was marching from the north, accompanied by the earls of Warwick and Salisbury, and a body of about 3000 hardy soldiers. The duke encamped on the east side of the town, in Key-field; while the king occupied the town itself, and fixed his standard at a spot called Goselow, in St. Peter's Street. The barriers of the town were well defended by the royalists; and the assault made on the side next St. Peter's Street, by the duke of York, proved unsuccessful; till the earl of Warwick, with a chosen band, forced an entrance on the garden side, in Holywell Street; and, by the terror of his name, his soldiers shouting, 'A Warwick! a Warwick!' and the vigour of his onset, obliged his opponents to give way. Thus aided, the duke was enabled to overpower the force opposed to him at the barriers; and, after a short, but sanguinary, conflict in the streets of the town, the royal army was defeated. The king himself, being entirely deserted, and wounded in the neck with an arrow, took refuge in a small house, or cottage, where he was afterwards discovered by the duke of York, and by him conducted to the abbey. The slain on the king's part amounted to about 800. About 600 of the Yorkists were killed. The bodies of the slain were mostly interred at St. Peter's; but those of the principal nobles were received into the abbey church; and after their obsequies had been solemnly performed, they were interred in the chapel of the Virgin.

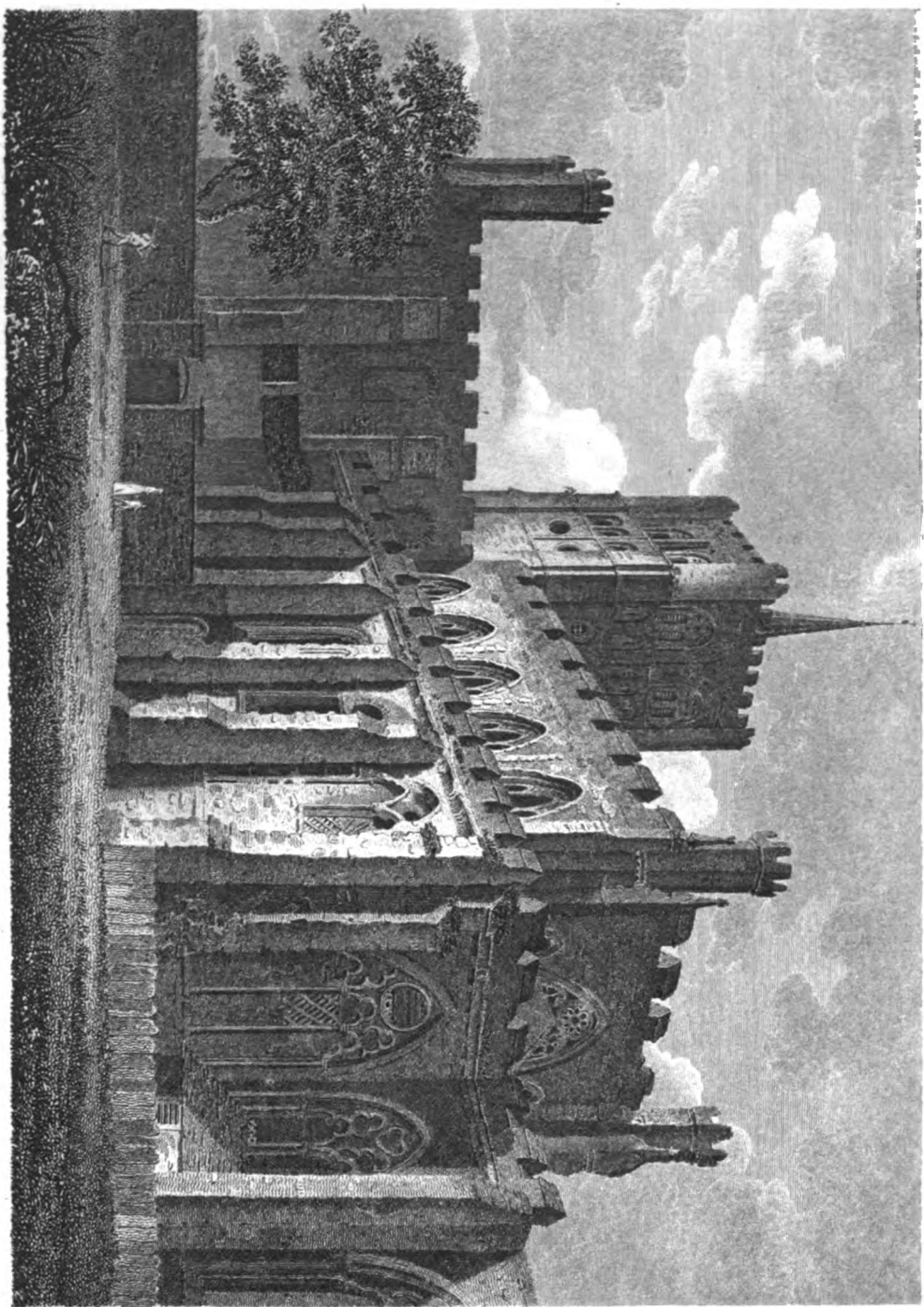
The second battle of St. Alban's was fought on the 17th of February, 1461. The duke of York had been recently defeated and slain at Wakefield, in Yorkshire; but his claims to empire devolving on his son Edward, earl of March, were now asserted with additional vehemence. The government was still carried on in the name of Henry the Sixth; but as he was a mere instrument in the hands of the Yorkists, his high spirited queen employed every means in her power to regain her lost authority, and to rescue her partner from bondage. Her success at the battle of Wakefield had inspired her with firm hopes of an eventual triumph; and she advanced towards the metropolis, where the earl of Warwick governed in the absence of the earl of March, who was then recruiting his army in Wales. Warwick, having received intelligence of her advance, quitted London with a strong force, carrying the king with him. On arriving at St. Alban's, he found that the queen's army had *taken* post on Bernard heath, on the north-east side of the town;

sign, though contrary to the persuasions of all his monastic brethren. The next abbot was John Stoke, on whose death, in 1451, Whethamsted was again made abbot, and continued to govern the monastery with exemplary discretion till 1462, when he experienced the common fate of mankind.*

Sometime after the Earl of March had been proclaimed King by the title of Edward the Fourth, a general bill of attainder was passed against the chiefs of the Lancastrians; their estates were seized, and their persons proscribed. Even the possessions of some of those who were now no more, were adjudged to be forfeited to the crown. Among the estates included by this ordinance, was the priory of Pembroke, with all its lands, rents, goods, and appurtenances, which had been given to the abbey of St. Alban, by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. To prevent the resumption, Abbot Wethampsted had a bill brought into the Upper House, and by the

and his forces were quickly attacked by a strong party, which advancing to the market place, was there repulsed, and driven back on the main body. The fight then became more general, and the Yorkists for some time maintained their advantage; but the van not being properly supported, was at length obliged to give way; and the panic spreading through all the ranks, Margaret obtained a complete victory. Between two and three thousand of Warwick's army were slain; one of whom Sir John Grey, of Groby, first husband to Elizabeth Widville, had been knighted by the king, at Colney, the preceding day. Warwick fled to the earl of March; the other noblemen, that fought on his side, dispersed in different directions, except the lord Bonville, and Sir Thomas Kyriell, who remained with the king on assurance of safety; but they were afterwards beheaded by the queen's order. When the king was in a manner left alone, without any guard, Thomas Hoo, Esq. advised him to send a messenger to the Northern Lords, and let them know, that "he would gladly come to them; for he knew they were his friends, and meant to serve him." The king approving it, appointed him to carry the message, who first delivered it to the earl of Northumberland, and returning back to the king, brought several lords with him. They conveyed the king first to the lord Clifford's tent, that stood next to the place where the king's army had encamped. They then brought the queen, and her son, prince Edward, to him, whom he joyfully received, embracing, and kissing them, and thanking God, who had restored his only son to his possession. The queen caused him to dubb the prince a knight, with thirty other persons, which the day before had fought valiantly on her part; then they went to the abbey, where the abbot and monks received them with hymns and songs, brought them to the high altar, then to the shrine, and thence conveyed them to the chamber in which the king was wont to lodge. The abbot moved the king and queen to restrain the northern men (of whom the queen's army was chiefly composed) from spoiling the town; and proclamation was made to that effect; but it availed nothing; for the queen had covenanted with them, that they should have the plunder and spoil of their enemies after they had passed the river Trent, and they spared not any thing that they found that was fit for them to carry away. The ravages thus committed, were the principal causes of the subsequent ill success of the queen; for many who had been inclined to afford her assistance now began to waver, and held back, lest they should themselves contribute to the extension of the rapine which marked this period of the civil war with more than its accustomed calamities. The rapid approach of the earl of March, and the evident disinclination of the Londoners to aid her progress, again induced her to retreat to the north; and she quitted St. Alban's a few days after the battle.

influence



Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a Drawing by J. G. Thompson.

**S.E. VIEW OF THE ABBEY CHURCH,
ST. ALBANS HERTS.**

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influence of George Neville, Bishop of Exeter, who was then Chancellor, his claim was admitted; and on the 22d of December, in the same year, (1461,) the King confirmed by his letters patent, the said priory, and all its dependencies, to the abbot, and his successors for ever. This was not the only favour which the address of Whethamsted procured for his monastery from the new sovereign, to whom, in the ensuing year, he presented a petition on the impoverished state of the abbey, the revenues of which had been much decreased through the distractions of the times. The King, having taken the petition into consideration, granted a new charter of privileges, by which the civil power of the abbots was greatly augmented; and a kind of palatine jurisdiction vested in them, in many respects similar to that still enjoyed by the sees of Durham and Ely. Shortly after the signing of this charter, Whethamsted died, and was succeeded by William Alban, who died in 1476; and William Wallingford, the prior, was chosen his successor. In his time, the beautiful screen, at the high altar, was finished, at the expense of 1100 marks; but the most important event that occurred under his rule, was the introduction into the monastery, of the art of printing with fusile types, which but a few years before, had been brought into England, by Caxton. Among other works, the celebrated book, since intitled, *The Gentleman's Recreation*, partly compiled by the Lady Juliana Berners, prioress of Sopwell nunnery, was printed here in 1486. This work consists of three treatises; one on hawking; another on hunting, and fishing; and the third, on coat armour. The printer was a monk of this abbey, and is called by Chauncy, John Insomuch.—Wallingford died in August, 1484, and was interred in a small chapel, which he had built for the purpose, near the high altar; but this has been destroyed, with his tomb and effigies.

Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth, were frequently entertained at St. Alban's; but, after their death, the favour of the sovereign was in a great measure withdrawn. In the reign of Richard the Third, the abbey received some slight manifestation of royal kindness; but his successor, Henry the Seventh, appears to have kept the temporalities in his own hands, till the year 1492, when he permitted Thomas Ramryge to be appointed abbot. How long he continued in this office, is uncertain; but Newcome imagines, that he survived till 1523, "when Wolsey, then Bishop of Winchester, Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England, the Pope's legate, and a cardinal, thought proper to resign his bishopric, and take this abbey in commendam." He was interred within a most elegantly carved monument, or chapel, which he had built for the purpose in the choir. Wolsey is supposed to have applied the revenues of the abbey in aid of the charges incurred in founding the two new colleges of Oxford and Ipswich; but when he was convicted on the statute of *præmunire*, in October, 1529, all his pro-

perty was declared forfeited to the King. On his obtaining a pardon in the succeeding year, he was permitted to retain the title of Abbot of St. Alban; but Henry reserved all the revenues to himself.—Wolsey dying in the September following, 1530, Robert Catton succeeded him. He continued abbot, till 1538; when, determined not to become a willing accessory to the surrender of his possessions, Richard de Stevanache, or Boreman, was made abbot, "with no other view than to make a surrender in form." Boreman, who had previously been Prior of Norwich, surrendered on the 5th of December, 1539; and, for his ready compliance, had an annual pension granted him of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The prior was also pensioned in the sum of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and smaller sums were granted to the remaining monks, of whom there were then only 38. The annual revenues of the abbey were estimated, according to the *Monasticon*, at 2102*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*: according to Speed, at 2510*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The possessions of the dissolved monastery were quickly dispersed amongst the minions of the court. The monastic buildings, with all the ground lying round the abbey church, and the parish church of St. Andrew, which stood near the north side, were granted to Sir Richard Lee, in February, 1539-40: and Sir Richard had scarcely obtained possession, when he began to demolish the whole. Great part of the materials were sold. The remainder was appropriated to the enlargement and reparation of the nunnery at Sopwell, which had also been granted to Sir Richard, and was afterwards his chief residence. The abbey church was not included in the grant, but continued in the crown, till 1553; when Edward the Sixth sold it to the inhabitants of St. Alban's, for 400*l.* This bargain was confirmed by a clause in the charter of incorporation granted by the same monarch, wherein it was enacted, that the late parish or chapelry of St. Andrew, should form a part of the borough, and 'the abbey church he called the parish church of the said borough of St. Alban.'

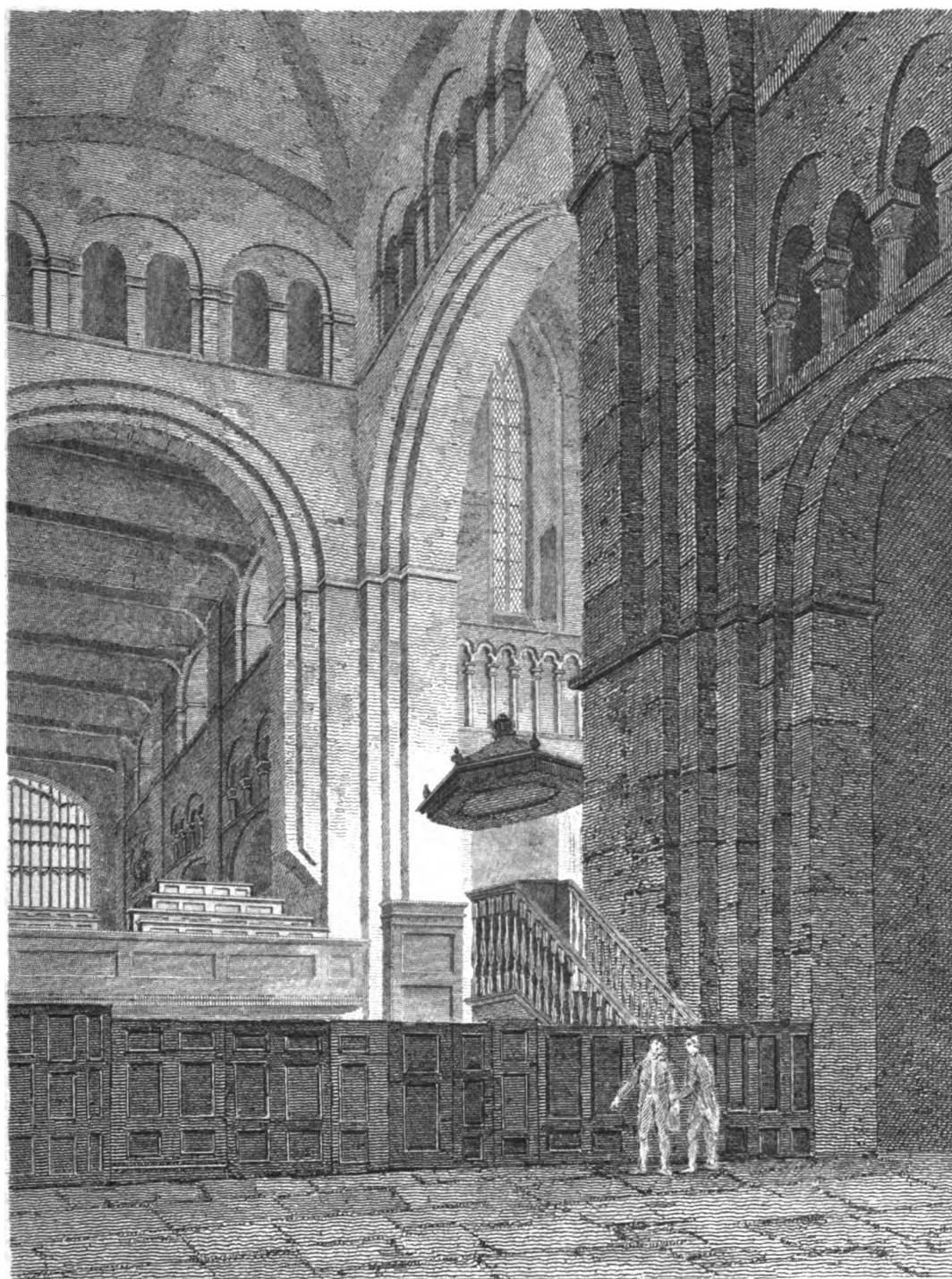
The general form of this curious and interesting church is that of a long cross, with a square and massive tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept, and supported on four large semi-circular arches. The most ancient parts are evidently the most central; both the east and west ends being of a dissimilar style of architecture, and of a much later period. Its external appearance, from a distance, is dignified and imposing; but, when nearly approached, it loses part of its effect, from the rude mixture of Roman tiles, flints, bricks, stones, which appears in its walls, and which excites a stronger idea of dilapidation than the real state of the building will justify. The tower seems the most perfect, probably from its having been covered with a coat of strong plaster, part only of which is worn off. The battlements and spire are of later date than the lower portion of the tower, which is divided by bands into three stages: the uppermost exhib-

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bits two double windows on each side, latticed, having semicircular arches ranging beneath a larger semicircular arch: in the spandril between the large and smaller arches, and also above the former, are various diamond-shaped apertures, evidently constructed to give issue to the sound of the bells, which are hung in this compartment of the tower. Below the windows, in the middle division, are four double semicircular arched openings on each side, which admit the light into a narrow passage formed in the walls; these also have larger semicircular arches above them, and every double opening has a thick heavy column in the centre. In the stage beneath these, are eight circular windows, which admit light into the belfry. Along the upper part of the south and north walls of the nave, extends a range of narrow pointed arches, reaching to the transept; these appear to have been altered into this form from round arches, and were formerly opened as windows. In the aisles below, the windows are few, and irregular. The whole eastern part of the church is furnished with plain battlements; the buttresses are strong and massive.—The south-east side displays some remains of elegant fly-buttresses, which rose from the aisles to the upper part of the choir, the windows of which are pointed. The chapel of the Virgin, now used for a grammar-school, exhibits some mutilated and disfigured remains of beautiful architecture in the forms and ornaments of its windows. The east end of the choir, and the extremities of the transept, are terminated by octagon turrets, rising above the roof, and embattled: two or three of these are of the Norman era; but the others are of subsequent date. The prospect from the summit of the tower is extensive and diversified. The principal entrance is at the west end beneath a projecting porch, opening by a high pointed arch, supported on massive buttresses, and ornamented with several mouldings: the outermost moulding rests on two human heads, greatly mutilated. Above the arch are shields, displaying the arms of Offa, three crowns; and the abbey arms, azure, a saltire, Or. The interior of the church has a striking effect on entering from the west porch, and the variations in the architecture excite considerable interest. Immediately over the west entrance, is a large and pointed arched window, nearly filling the entire space between the side walls of the nave, and divided into numerous lights by mullions and transoms. The west end of each isle appears to have been originally open like the porch, and has been similarly decorated with ornamental arches, and clustered columns of Purbeck marble. The columns and arches of the nave display much grandeur. On the south side, the outer mouldings of the large arches terminate in human heads, sculptured in bold relief, and representing an abbot, a king, a queen, and a bishop.—Above them, beneath a line of roses, are shields of arms, probably so placed in allusion to the sculptures. That over the abbot displays the abbey arms;

that over the king, the arms of Mercia; above the queen, are three lions passant; and over the bishop, are the arms of Westminster; a cross fleury between five martlets: two other shields, with three lions passant on each, range, in a similar manner, on the opposite sides of those just mentioned. Every part of the building yet noticed, from the west end, is constructed of Tottenhoe stone; a very fine and close grained free-stone, obtained from the quarries at Tottenhoe, in Bedfordshire. The parts next to be described, with the exception of the screens, the choir, and presbytery, are of Roman tile, as every where appears, on piercing through the thick covering of plaster that has been spread over the walls.

St. Cuthbert's screen is of Tottenhoe stone, finely sculptured in the pointed order, but not entirely uniform. The continuation of the nave, now called the baptistry, from its containing the font, comprehends the space between St. Cuthbert's screen, and the first or most western arch of the tower. The choir comprehends all the space between the west arch of the tower, and the altar-screen. The tower itself is supported on four noble semicircular arches, springing from uncommonly massive piers. Above these arches, under the belfry-floor, is a passage going round the tower, and opening in front by a treble range of double semicircular arches. The light of the belfry is admitted into the choir, through a circular opening in the centre of the floor, which has been surrounded by a railing, and covered by some open work above, to prevent accidents. On passing beneath the east arch of the tower, the architecture is seen to assume a new form. On the south side, are three large blank-pointed arches; and, on the north, two similar ones: all these seem to have been formed against the original walls, which probably terminated at no great distance from the point where Abbot Ramryge's monument on the one side, and Abbot Whethamsted's on the other, abut against the ancient columns. The monument of Ramryge fills up the lower point of a large pointed arch, which was originally open to the north aisle, and is ornamented with fluted and groined mouldings. The arch opposite to this is blank above; but the under part includes the neat monument of Abbot Whethamsted. Above the large arches, on each side; is a range of pointed arches, with trefoil heads; some of these are blank, and others open into the triforium, which is continued through the walls of the whole church: over these are three pointed arched windows on each side. The altar is approached by a short flight of steps. The altar-screen, or, as it is more commonly denominated, Wallingford's screen, which separates the choir from the presbytery, is one of the most beautiful pieces of stonework in England, and very highly illustrative of the improved taste in architectural sculpture which distinguished the age of Edward the Fourth. The presbytery includes the space between the screen, and what is now the east end of the church; but this



Engraved by J. Roberts from a Drawing by J. Ward

INTERIOR OF THE ABBEY CHURCH,
St Albans, Herts.

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this was formerly open to the chapel of the Virgin, by three high, pointed, and well-proportioned arches, springing from clustered columns. On each side, beyond the large pointed arches, against which the screen stands, is another high pointed arch, also springing from clustered pillars, and similarly ornamented with round and fluted mouldings: under that on the north side, is the monument of Duke Humphrey; and beneath that on the south, an ancient watch-tower, or gallery of wood, in which the monks were stationed to keep watch over the shrine of St. Alban. On the frieze of this gallery, is a series of carvings in high relief, representing the most memorable events of St. Alban's history, &c. In the pavement in the middle of the presbytery, is a stone thus inscribed, the date of which appears to be erroneous:

S: ALBANUS
VEROLAMENSIS
ANGLORUM
PROTO-MARTYR
XVII JUNI
CCXCVII.

The large windows, at each end of the transept, are of a different style and age. That to the south was constructed about the year 1703, when the former window was blown down by the fury of the wind, during the great storm: the north window is more highly embellished. In the south part of the transept, have been several chapels; and, in a recess of the wall, was a seat for the watch monk, who had the care of the respective altars: the door-way, which led from the upper part of the cloisters, has been walled up. Beyond the south end of the transept, but opening into it by a flight of several steps, and running parallel with it, is a short covered passage, which probably communicated also with the abbot's chambers, and with the cloisters. Against the wall on each side, is a range of elegant intersecting semicircular arches, ornamented with beaded mouldings, springing from slender columns, with well sculptured, and singularly curious capitals.—All the sculptures are different, and in tolerably good preservation. Some of them represent wreaths of foliage; others display the heads of entwined snakes: on one is a human mask, with the stems of leaves issuing from his mouth on each side; and on another, three very singular grotesque figures, a kind of trio of Bacchantes. Those at the sides are in sitting positions, but leaning backwards, as if to make room for the centre figure, which is formed by the head of a zany, apparently gorging a considerable quantity of fruits: one of the side figures is sustaining a sort of club, in a threatening attitude, as if to compel him to the performance of his task; the other is holding what appears to be a leathern bottle.

Some parts of the roof of the aisles are vaulted with stone, having groined ribs, intersecting, and resting on the great columns on one side, and on

pillasters of clustered columns on the other. In the south aisle, between the west end and the transept, are several pointed arched windows; in one of them was a representation of the martyrdom of St. Alban, in painted glass: only a few fragments of which remain in the crockets. On the wall below, is the following inscription, now scarcely legible:—

This image of our frailty, painted glass,
Shews where the life and death of Alban was.
A knight beheads the martyr; but so soon,
His eyes dropt out to see what he had done;
And leaving their own head, seem'd with a tear
To wail the other head laid mangled there:
Because, before, his eyes no tears would shed,
His eyes themselves like tears fall from his head,
Oh! bloody fact, that whilst St. Alban dies,
The murderer himself weeps out his eyes.

In zeal to heav'n, where holy Alban's bones
Were buried, Offa raised this heap of stones;
Which, after by devouring Time abused,
Into the dying parts had life infused;
By James the First, of England, to become
The glory of Alban's proto-martyrdom.

Adjoining to the closed door-way, formerly the principal entrance on the south, is an ancient piscina, beneath a recessed arch, in the pointed style. The piscina itself is sustained on three slender clustered pillars, and has a canopy above it with a cinquefoil arch; over which is a triangular compartment, containing the remains of a mask of Bacchus, encircled by vine leaves. The screen-work before the door-way just mentioned, is very beautifully sculptured in the pointed style, and consists of three divisions. The door of the arch of entrance is ornamented with rich carvings of oak, vine leaves, quatrefoils, &c. This entrance is generally called the abbot's door. The north aisle does not now display any thing very remarkable: formerly it contained several altars dedicated to different saints. The ceilings of the nave, transept, and choir, are of wood, formed into square compartments, and painted. The northern part of the transept presents an indifferently executed painting in the centre, of St. Alban's martyrdom. A representation of Offa, seated on his throne, over an arch, in the north aisle, is probably of the same age. The ceiled roof of the choir is more highly embellished: it exhibits, in alternate compartments, the holy lamb, on a mount, vert, with the banner of the cross, gules, ensigned with a cross botone, or, and charged with the star of Bethlehem; and the eagle of St. John, standing on a mount, vert: these devices were those assumed by Abbot Whethampsted, in whose time, the ceilings of the nave and chancel were constructed, and probably those of the transept.

The chapel of the Virgin is now completely separated from the church, by the arches having been walled up. Though formerly one of the most elaborate and beautiful parts of the whole structure, it is now the most dilapidated, and ruinous. The east end, now used as the school-room, still displays traces

traces of fine sculpture, in ranges of figures surrounding the windows, and even yet exhibiting an air of gracefulness, though lamentably obscured by whitewash. The original pavement has been covered by a boarded floor, so that no sepulchral memorials are to be seen. Across what may now be called the anti-chapel, a low wall has been erected, to form a passage for the convenience of the inhabitants. The entire length of the church, including the west porch, and the chapel of the Virgin, is 539 feet; of which the chapel measures about 100, and the porch, 18. The breadth of the transept is nearly 32 feet; its extreme length, 174 feet. The breadth of the body of the church, is $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet; that of the choir and chancel, 34 feet 8 inches; that of the nave, from the inner parts of the columns, 30 feet; and that of each aisle, 22 feet 3 inches. The height of the tower, according to Newcome, is 144 feet. The extreme breadth of the Virgin chapel, is 76 feet, 6 inches; of the middle part, 35 feet, 9 inches; and of the east end, 27 feet nearly.

The sepulchral inscriptions in this church, are numerous; though the monuments are but few.—The magnificent sepulchre of Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, was erected in the time of Abbot Whethamsted, 'the Wykeham of his time.' It consists of an upper and lower division; separated by a fascia, filling up the whole space beneath one of the large arches of the presbytery, and having a similar front both to the north and the south. The lower division, or canopy, consists of a large open pointed arch in the centre, with a smaller one on each side; and beyond them, a fourth and fifth arch in relief. The open arches are divided by rich pendants, and the mouldings of the arches are charged with tendrils of vine leaves: the roof of the canopy is richly sculptured into fan-work. The blank arches on the sides, are separated into two compartments, displaying some minute ornaments, and many shields of the arms of Whethamsted, in quatrefoils, under a cornice of wheat-ears, in vases on pedestals, which also appear on the canopy.—The capitals of the pillars are charged with oak-leaves. In the various spandrils of the arches, are ten shields of the Duke's arms, and of France and England in a border: these are seven times repeated on the fascia, of a larger size; and four of them are surmounted by ducal coronets, encircled by vases of wheat-ears: the other three are surmounted by helmets and mantles; but the crests are destroyed. The upper compartment displays a variety of beautiful niches, with canopies, pinnacles, and finials; together with rich open-work, and close arches in relief. In the niches, on the south side, are statues of 17 sovereigns, called by Sandford, the Duke's royal ancestors; but Mr. Gough conjectures from one of them sustaining a church, and from other circumstances, that they were intended to represent

the Kings of Mercia. They are extremely uncouth in form, and as squat as if they had been modelled in clay, and compressed by a heavy weight. The same number of statues originally stood on the north side; but all of them are now lost, with the exception of one, which has been placed in a niche on the south side, to supply the room of one that was stolen some years ago. This monument is secured, on the south, by an iron-grating, painted blue: the expense of erecting it, amounted to 434*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The body of the Duke was accidentally discovered in the vault beneath, in the year 1703; and was then lying in pickle, in a leaden coffin, inclosed by another of wood. Since that period, the skeleton has been rudely handled, bone after bone having been purloined by the curious, till very few remain. On the east end of the vault was painted a crucifix, now partly obliterated, with chalices to receive the blood as it drops from the wounds. At the extremity of the south aisle, near the Duke's monument, is a latin inscription to his memory, which, according to Sandford, in his Genealogical History, was written about 60 years before his time, by Dr. Westermann, parson of Sandridge and Bushey. It is, in English, as follows:—

Sacred to the pious Memory of an excellent Man.

"Interr'd within this consecrated ground,
Lies he, whom Henry his protector found,
Good Humphrey, Glo'ster's Duke, who well could spy,
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.*
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,
Who peace, and rising learning, deigned to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd:
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wife,
Both to herself, her king, and kingdom vile;
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land:
Yet 'spite of envy, shall his glory stand."

The chapel or monument of Abbot Whethamsted, which occupies the lower part of one of the great arches of the choir, is from a very simple, but elegant, design. The lower part is a canopy, opening by an obtuse pointed arch, with a fretted roof: above is a rich cornice, with the abbot's arms, three ears of wheat, several times repeated; and the inscription, "VALLES HABUNDABUNT," in relief, on each side of the monument. Over this is a range of square compartments, containing quatrefoils, each displaying some ornament, as a rose, a mitre, the abbey arms, &c. The inner fascia is charged with lilies, dragons' heads, and other objects of excellent sculpture. Beneath the canopy is a blue slab, on which was a brass figure of the abbot, in pontificalibus; but this has long been stolen. On the wall above the monument, is an inscription as follows:—

* Alluding to a pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the Duke.

JOHANNES

De loco frumentario

*Hic jacet hic ? Paterille JOHANNES, nomina magna
Cui WETHAMSTEDIO parvula villa dedit
Trilicis in tumultu signant quoque nomen arista
Filius res clara, non monumenta, notant.**

Immediately opposite to Whethamsted's monument, is the beautiful monumental chapel of Abbot Ramryge; the sculpture of which is extremely fine, and mostly in good preservation. The roof is elegantly sculptured into rich fan-work, with pendants of quatrefoils, and circles of the same. At each end, are three large niches, with rich canopies, the insides of which are adorned similarly to the roof, with quatrefoils; and several smaller niches running up between them, with towers in relief over the canopies. Below the niches, is a cornice of foliage, with human and animal heads at the angles; one of the heads has a stem of a vine tendril issuing from the mouth. Beneath the cornice, at each end, are three shields of arms, with rams for supporters, in bold relief, and wearing collars, on which are the letters "RYGE;" thus forming rebusses of the abbot's name: among the arms are those assumed by Ramryge, three eagles on a bend. On each side of the monument is a double range of cinquefoil-headed, narrow arches; the upper arches finely pierced; and below are various minute ornaments in relief, sculptured on the square extremities of an embattled cornice. One of these ornaments has an old man's head and body united to the tail of a fish, and leaning on a crutch: the letters R. Y. G. E. are also repeated in this part. Over the door, that opens into the monument from the choir, are several small sculptures, as a lion, a dragon, two rams, a shield with the abbey arms, &c. and in the spandrels of the arch, is a mutilated representation of the martyrdom of St. Amphibalus. On other parts, are various shields of arms, with flowers, foliage, vine tendrils, &c. together with a shield of the five wounds, and others displaying the instruments of the Crucifixion. On the south side, also, is a double range of niches, with canopies richly worked, and terminating pyramidically over the arches between. Round the upper part of the monument, is the inscription

"SANCTI SPIRITUS ASSIT NOBIS GRATIA VENI SANCTO
SPIRITUS REPTE TUORUM CORDA FIDELIUM ET TUI
AMORIS IN EIS IGNE ACCENDE, AMEN."†

The pavement of the choir presents many slabs in

* *Translation.*—John, descended of a corn merchant's family. Who lies here? Father John, to whom a little farm gave a great name. Ears of wheat, on his tomb, are an emblem of his name. His great actions, not his monument, celebrate his life.

† *Translation.*—Let the grace of the Holy Spirit be with us; come Holy Spirit, glide into the hearts of the faithful, and warm them with the fire of thy love. Amen."

‡ Sir John Mandeville was born about the beginning of the 14th century. He left England, in 1339; and having visited

memory of abbots, and other personages; some of them display remains of rich brasses; but the greater part have impressions only, the brasses having been either stolen or destroyed. On a slab in the south aisle, is an altar-tomb, and several inscriptions to the memory of the Maynards, a respectable family of St. Alban's, who represented the borough in four Parliaments, during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth.

The celebrated traveller, and native of St. Alban's, Sir John Mandeville, is said to have been buried in this church; and various inscriptions to his memory have been pencilled on the second column from the west, on the north side of the nave, near the supposed site of his interment. Weever, however, affirms, that he had seen his tomb and epitaph in the church of the Guiliammists, in the city of Liege; according to which he died in November, 1371.‡ Alexander Nequam, another celebrated native of St. Alban's, is also recorded to have been buried here; but no memorial remains to point out the place of his interment.§ The monument, chiefly entitled to notice, of modern date, is in the transept against the wall at the north end: this was erected in memory of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. of Cark Hall, in Cartmel, Lancashire, who was descended by the maternal line from Edward the Fourth. He was celebrated for his comprehensive knowledge of Saxon and northern literature; and, while at college, published a correct edition of the Great Alfred's version of 'Boethius de Consolatione Philosophæ.' His monument displays a figure of History sitting upon a sarcophagus, in a reclining posture, and writing in a book. He died in January, 1732-3, in his 56th year: he was collaterally related to Dr. Richard Rawlinson, the celebrated antiquary. Robert de Mowbray, the gallant Earl of Northumberland, temp.; William Rufus; Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Thomas Clifford; Lord Clifford; Sir William Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon; Sir Walter Sothington, Knt.; Reginald, Bishop of Chichester; and Sir William Blythe, Knt. of York; are recorded, with various other persons of distinction, to have been also interred in this fabric; but their places of sepulture are not now to be distinguished.

Camden mentions 'a most beautiful brass font; in which the children of the kings of Scotland used to be baptised,' as belonging to this church; to which it had been given by Sir Richard Lee, of Sop-

most parts of the world, and acquired a knowledge of many languages, returned home, after an absence of 34 years. His Itinerary has been published in English, French, Latin, and German; and, though it contains many improbable statements, is still interesting.

§ Alexander Nequam flourished in the reign of King John, and attained very general celebrity for his knowledge in philosophy, poetry, divinity, and rhetoric. So great was his fame, that he was styled 'miraculum ingenii;' the wonder and miracle of wit and science.

well

well; who 'having recovered it from the flames,' had brought it from Edinburgh, and placed upon it a pompous Latin inscription, to the following purport:—

"When Leith, a principal town, and Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, were on fire, Sir Richard Lee, Knight of the Garter, rescued me from the flames, and brought me to England. Not forgetful of this favour, I, who was accustomed to baptize only the children of kings, now submit to do the same office for those of the poorest persons. So has victorious Lee ordained. Farewell. A. D. 1543, 36 Henry VIII."

This font was embezzled in the civil wars; during which period, also, considerable damage was done to the brasses, and other sepulchral memorials: the particulars of which are involved in obscurity, through the destruction of all the old vestry and parish books, which were burnt, with the rectory house, about the year 1743. The lower part of the choir is neatly pewed, and has a good gallery, erected in 1715, by William Hale, Esq. of King's Walden, who was then a representative of this borough. Over the pulpit is a crown, apparently of the time of James the First; and high over the western arch of the tower, on the west side, are the royal arms of the house of Stuart. These, and other circumstances, render it probable, that the adaptation of the church to the Protestant form of worship, was effected during the reign of that king.

Many of the monks and abbots belonging to St. Alban's abbey, became eminent for their learning, and for their ingenuity and skill in various branches of science and of art. So early as the time of abbot Paul, the monastery had both a library and a scriptorium; and a few of the manuscripts, known to have belonged to the abbey, may still be found in our public collections.

Nearly all the monastic buildings appear to have been situated on the south and south-west side of the church; but of these only the great Gate house, on the west, and a few cottages, said to have been originally parts of the king's stable, are now standing. The Gate house, a large, and heavy, gloomy building, forming the chief entrance into the abbey precincts, was built in the time of Richard the Second; the upper part is now used as the prison of the liberty, as the lower part formerly was of the monastery.

The capacious extent of the court yard of the abbey, may still be traced, from the scattered fragments of walls that formed the inclosure. In the fields on this side, but at different distances, are two arched passages, termed the Monks' Holes. The opening into that which seems to have been the principal, though both have a very general similarity, is at the side of a small ditch, about 350 or 400 yards

from the church. The present entrance is almost choked up with weeds, fragments of tiles, broken stones, &c. The extent of this passage in a northern direction, is about 248 feet; at that point all further progress has been impeded by the fall of the arch, and consequent descent of the superincumbent earth. It may be seen, however, that it has a continuation in the same direction. Its height is three feet, nine or ten inches; and its breadth at the bottom, about two feet. This passage is curiously wrought: the workmanship is good; and generally speaking, the whole is in an excellent state of preservation. The second passage opens into a field about 150 yards nearer to the church; its interior direction is, however, the same; but the entrance is more choked up than that of the former. That these passages were intended for drains, may be presumed from the circumstance of the passage last mentioned, having two smaller apertures opening into it; one on each side, but at some distance from each other.

St. Alban's contains two churches, besides that of the abbey, respectively dedicated to St. Michael and St. Peter. St. Michael's church stands at the bottom of the town, on the road to Dunstable, within the walls of the ancient Verulam. This church, which, equally with St. Peter's, was founded about the middle of the tenth century, by abbot Ulsinus, presents unquestionable specimens of its original Saxon architecture. It has, however, been much altered; and the massive tower at the west end is apparently of a later date. The ancient inscriptions, recorded by Weever and Chauncy, have no particular interest, with the single exception, perhaps, of that to the memory of the illustrious Francis Bacon, who, with his mother, was buried in this fabric. His lordship is represented by a finely sculptured alabaster statue in a niche on the north side of the chancel. He is sitting in a contemplative posture, in an elbow chair; and beneath is the following beautiful epitaph, from the classical pen of Sir Henry Wotton:—

FRANCIS. BACON, BARO DE VERULAM, S.^U ALBANI VIC.
Seu, notioribus titulis,
Scientiarum lumen, Facundia lex,
Sic sedebat.

Qui, postquam omnia naturalis sapientiæ
Et civilis arcana evolvisset,
Naturæ decretum explevit,
Composita Solvantur,
An^o. Dⁿⁱ M. DC. XXVI.
Ætat. LXVI.

Tanti viri
Mem.
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Superstitis cultor,
Defuncti Admirator,
H. P.*

BARON OF VERULAM, VISCOUNT ST. ALBAN'S,
or, by more conspicuous Titles,

* Translation.
FRANCIS BACON,

Sir Thomas Meautys, who erected this monument, had been private secretary to lord Verulam, and continued his fidelity to him through all his troubles; and, on the death of his master, inherited his possessions, as cousin and next heir. He, himself, was interred in this church, as appears from an imperfect inscription on a stone on the pavement near the altar rails. In this church is also the burial place of the family of the lords Grimston, of Gorbambury.

St. Peter's church occupies an elevated situation at the north-east extremity of the town. Though originally constructed in the Saxon times, it appears to have been re-built about the time of Henry the Third. Since that period, however, it has undergone considerable repairs and alterations; the most recent of which have been made at the expence of about 4000*l.* since the year 1803, when an act of Parliament was obtained to empower certain trustees, appointed under the act, to levy a rate on the parishioners to the above amount. The tower having become extremely ruinous, and in great danger of falling, had been previously taken down; and a general reparation of the whole structure was deemed necessary. The church as it anciently stood, was in the form of a long cross, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave, chancel, and transept; but the tower is now built up from the ground: the chancel has been shortened upwards of thirty feet; and both ends of the transept have been taken down to the level of the side walls of the church. The present tower is of brick, neatly stuccoed, and embattled: its height is sixty-seven feet. The interior of the church has a light and elegant appearance, the nave being separated from the aisles by a double series of high pointed arches, supported on well proportioned, clustered pillars. Before the former repair, there were many sepulchral brasses with curious inscriptions in this church; and in the windows was a great variety of painted glass, some of which still remains. It was noticed by Salmon, in his account of Hertfordshire, in the following manner: "A great deal of painted glass in the windows. In the north window, St. Peter with his keys, twice: St. Andrew at the west. In the north window, a man drinking; a label, *Ecce bibi Venenum crede*: two stand by him; one of them holds the bottom of the cup to his mouth; a third is sitting, with two children leaning their heads in his lap. In the next, (window,) one in armour kneeling; two others standing by. In the middle window is a person naked, his hands tied down, an executioner stabbing him in the throat with a long sword; a

woman stands behind: this seems designed for Offa's queen, seeing young Alfred murdered. The third hath a grave man, in a blue gown and cap, with his hands tied to a pillar, a woman sitting by in a mournful posture." The most remarkable of the inscriptions was under the figure of a priest, on a slab in the chancel: it was engraved in a double circle, between the leaves of a rose. The outer circle, divested of its contractions, and spelt agreeably to the present system, is as follows:

Lo all that ere I spent, that sometime had I;
All that I gave in good intent, that now have I,
That I neither gave nor lent, that now abie I;
That I kept till I went, that lost I.

In the inner circle are the same sentiments in Latin, but more concisely, as follows:

*Quod Expendi habui,
Quod Donavi habeo,
Quod Negavi punior,
Quod Serviavi perdidit.*

In the centre, is the word *Ecce*, which should be rendered, 'Thus it is!'

In the chancel another brass represented a merchant and his wife; the latter dressed in a close-bodied mantle, with a cloak descending to the feet, and rising in a square hood above her head; and, on a slab in the nave, were brasses of a male and female; the former in the habit of a merchant; with the following epitaph in four lines:

*William Victor, and his Wyf Grace,
under this stone ben buried here
In heven good Lord graunt hem a place
As thu them bought with thi blood ful dere
Whiche William as here it doth appert
The If day of Marche. past this present yere
M.C.C.C.C.LXXX and CII yere
Of xpiat whos grace be their preseruatye.*

In the chancel is a handsome monument in memory of lieutenant colonel William Dobyns, lieutenant governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed under queen Anne, who, after retiring from the military service, at an advanced age, became justice of the peace for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and for the liberty of St. Alban. He died in January, 1738-9, at the age of eighty-eight. Another handsome monument in the chancel, with a florid Latin epitaph, records the memory of Robert Runney, D. D. who was vicar of this church upwards of twenty-eight years, and of whom some curious circumstances are related

OF SCIENCE THE LIGHT, OF ELOQUENCE THE LAW,
SAT THUS:

Who, after all natural Wisdom
And Secrets of Civil Life he had unfolded,
Nature's Law fulfilled:

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Let Compounds be dissolved!
In the Year of Our Lord, 1626; of his Age, 66.

Of such a Man, that the Memory might remain,
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Living, his Attendant; Dead, his Admirer,
Placed this Monument.

In the first article (Mirza to Selim) of the second volume of Dr. Cotton's *Various Pieces*; he died at the age of fifty-eight, in December, 1713. Against the west wall, at the end of the nave, is a tablet to commemorate the virtues of Robert Clavering, M. B. Scholar of Christ Church, Oxon, who died in June, 1747, aged twenty-nine. Beneath a Latin epitaph, giving him an exalted character, are the following lines, by Dr. Cotton:—

Oh! come who know the childless parent's sigh,
The bleeding bosom, and the streaming eye;
Who feel the wounds a dying friend imparts
When the last pang divides two social hearts:
This weeping marble claims the generous tear:
Here lies the friend, the son, and all that's dear.
He fell full-blossomed in the pride of youth,
Firm and serene he view'd his mouldering clay,
Nor fear'd to go, nor fondly wish'd to stay;
And when the King of Terrors he descry'd,
Kiss'd the stern mandate, bow'd his head, and dy'd.

Against the west wall, another monument displays the bust of Edward Strong, of New Barns, in this parish, citizen and mason of London, who, "equally with its ingenious architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and its truly pious diocesan, bishop Compton, shared the felicity of seeing both the beginning and the finishing of that stupendous fabric," the cathedral church of St. Paul, (to the laying of the last stone,) about which he was employed as mason: he died at the age of seventy-one, in February, 1723. The church yard is very large, and contains numerous monuments; one with this inscription: "Here are deposited the remains of Anne, Hannah, and Nathaniel Cotton." This is the only memorial for Dr. Cotton, author of *Visions in Verse*, the *Fire-side*, &c. The deceased were buried respectively, the 14th of April, 1749; 19th of May, 1772; and 8th of August, 1788.

In the town of St. Alban's, the principal charitable foundation is locally named the Buildings. It consists of nine alms houses, forming three sides of an oblong square, with a palisade in front, near the entrance of the town from Hertford: each house has a detached garden, and contains four apartments. These were built and endowed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, for the comfortable support and maintenance of thirty-six poor persons; one half to be poor men, and the other half poor women. The present allowance to the alms people is 12*l.* per annum each. Not far distant, and near the north-west side of St. Peter's church, in Bow-gate, is Pemberton's alms house; a range of six buildings, erected for as many poor widows, in pursuance of the will of Roger Pemberton, Esq. who was sheriff of this county in 1620. Over the gate of the little court before the alms-house, is an arrow, or short

spear head, stuck upright in the brick work; and the tradition is, that the founder shot a widow with an arrow by accident, and built the alms-house by way of atonement. He was grandfather to Sir Francis Pemberton.* Other alms houses of inferior importance, are established in different parts of the town; and several schools, for the instruction of the children of the poor, supported by voluntary contributions, and other patronage. The Grammar school was founded under the charter of incorporation granted to the borough by Edward the Sixth. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, (1570,) empowered the mayor and burgesses, to grant two wine licenses to any persons they should think fit, within the borough, permitting them, "to sell all sorts of wine, by any measures and at any price," to the exclusion of all others; provided that the annual salary of 20*l.* was paid by the mayor and burgesses to the master of the school. Another wine license was granted, by James the First, to augment the stipend of the master by the 'sum of four marks;' and at the same time the mayor and burgesses were privileged to seize any wine kept for sale contrary to the grant, in any place within the borough, or the distance of two miles. These wine licenses are usually let by auction, for a term of years, for the benefit of the grammar master. Another school, for thirty boys and ten girls, has been established by the Presbyterians, who have a meeting house here; as have also the Quakers, the Baptists, and the Independants.

The charter by which this borough was first incorporated, was granted by Edward the Sixth, in 1553. The provisions of this charter were somewhat altered by Charles the First, Charles the Second, and James the Second; but the charter of James was afterwards made void, and the borough is now governed by that of Charles the Second. The corporation officers consist of a mayor, twelve other aldermen, twenty-four assistant burgesses, a high steward, a recorder, a town clerk, a coroner, &c. The mayor is chosen annually on St. Matthew's day. The first return to Parliament was made in the thirty-fifth of Edward the First; but after the reign of Edward the Third, no members appear to have been sent by this borough till the first of queen Mary; and since that period the returns have been regular. The right of election is vested in the "mayor, aldermen, and freemen, and in such householders only as pay scot and lot."

The town hall, an old building in St. Peter's Street, had previously belonged to the abbey, and was called the Charnel house; by which name it was granted to the mayor and burgesses when the borough was first chartered. All the public business is now transacted here; as well of the borough as the liberty.

* Sir Francis Pemberton, descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, was the son of Ralph Pemberton, Esq. mayor of this borough in 1627 and 1638. After receiving the rudiments of his education at Cambridge, he pursued his studies at

the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in November, 1634. After successive promotions, he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1682. He died in 1697, at the age of seventy-two, and was buried at Highgate.

In the lower part is the prison of the borough, or town gaol. The market house is a plain structure, supported on wooden pillars. The market cross, which is also of wood, is of an octagonal form, and is said to stand on the same spot where Edward the First had previously built one of those beautiful stone crosses which he erected in commemoration of his beloved Eleanor. Near this is an ancient square tower, called the Clock house, principally built of flints, with strong vaulting beneath: the lower part is now inhabited. The markets are well supplied, particularly with corn, butcher's meat, eggs, &c.

Numerous improvements have been made at St. Alban's within the last thirty years: one of the principal was forming a new road through the south-east part of the town, under an act of Parliament obtained in 1794, by which some dangerous turnings were avoided. In pursuance of another act passed in March, 1804, the whole of the borough has been paved and lighted. Some of the houses, especially in the higher parts of the town, are respectable buildings.

The situation of the town on the north-west road, occasions considerable business from the passage of travellers, and many principal and inferior inns have been established here. Additional employment is supplied by two breweries, a cotton manufactory, and two silk mills; the first of which occupies the same situation on the Ver as what was named the abbey mill.

Holywell house, the delightful residence of the dowager countess Spencer, who retired hither after the decease of the late earl, in 1783, is situated at the bottom of Holywell hill, in St. Alban's, on the north-east side of the Meuse. The mansion was principally erected by Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, into whose family the estate was conveyed by the marriage of a daughter and coheirress of Ralph Rowlat, Esq. sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex, in the thirty-third of Henry the Eighth. In the pediment of the principal front, are various military trophies, in allusion to the victories achieved by the grand duke of Marlborough: the garden front opens to the lawn by a sort of cloister, which formed part of the old building that stood upon this spot. Amongst the few interesting pictures that decorate the apartments, is a very fine three-quarter length of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a portrait of lady Howard, by the same artist, with the date 1694. Also a painting of queen Anne, and the duke of Gloucester, when a boy, (given by that queen to the duchess of Marlborough); portraits of the earl and countess of Besborough; a whole length of the present earl Spencer, when a youth, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and another of his sister, the late duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough. A large picture of William Poyntz, Esq. brother to the lady dowager Spencer, represents him in a shooting dress, with a gun; and near him is a water spaniel. The landscape part of this picture is extremely fine; and the

whole is eminently creditable to Gainsborough's powers. The grounds connected with this mansion, though not extensive, are pleasingly varied. The Holy-well, from which the estate derived its name, is on the lawn adjacent to the garden front; it is still in estimation, for its purity, and salubrious properties.

The ruins of Sopwell nunnery, which occupy a considerable space of ground, about half a mile S. E. from St. Alban's, are mostly huge fragments of wall, composed of flint and brick: the windows in what appear to have been the chief apartments, are square and large, with stone frames; some of them have been neatly ornamented. The gardens, which lie contiguous, are now orchards: in the wall, over the door leading into the principal one, is a square tablet of stone, sculptured with the figure of a dexter hand and arm, elevated, and holding a broken sword; above was an inscribed label, now mutilated. In an angle in this garden is a strongly arched brick building, with various small recesses and niches, constructed within the walls. This nunnery is said to have obtained the name of Sopwell from the circumstance of the two women who first established themselves here, steeping their crusts in the water of a neighbouring well. One of the outbuildings is yet standing at a little distance, and is now used as a barn. Many of those who assumed the veil at Sopwell were ladies of distinguished rank, family, and learning. An unauthorised tradition represents Henry the Eighth as having been married to Ann Boleyn in the chapel here. This nunnery was of the Benedictine order, and was founded about the year 1140, by Geoffrey de Gorham, sixteenth abbot of St. Alban's, on the site of an humble dwelling that had been constructed with branches of trees, by two pious women, who, as already mentioned, lived here in seclusion and strict abstinence. The abbot ordained that the number of nuns should not exceed thirteen, and that none should be admitted into the sisterhood but maidens. At the period of the dissolution of this house, its annual revenues were estimated, according to Speed, at 68*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* according to the Monasticon, at only 40*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* In 1511, Henry the Eighth granted the site and buildings to Sir Richard Lee, who had previously obtained the grant of the lands lying contiguous to the abbey church. By him the buildings were enlarged and altered for his own residence; and the surrounding grounds were inclosed by a wall, and converted into a park. Sir Richard left two daughters; by Anne, the eldest, Sopwell passed into the family of Sadleir, of Standon, in this county. It afterwards went to the family of Saunders, of Beechwood, and subsequently to Sir Harbottle Grimston, ancestor to lord viscount Grimston, of Gorbamby, now owner of a considerable part of Sopwell-Bury manor.

About a mile S. W. from the town of St. Alban's, stands St. Stephen's church, which was founded in the tenth century, by abbot Ulsinus. It still displays

plays vestiges of its original architecture though it has been much altered. In the chancel is a curious ancient brazen eagle, said to have been found buried in the earth, on opening the vault of the Montgomery family, about the year 1748, or 1750. Near the top is engraved a mitre, and crosier passing through it, and a coat of arms of a lion rampant, both twice repeated: lower down is a circular inscription in the old German character; and at the end of the circle, the arms again repeated. On the pavement is an inscribed slab in memory of Olive Mountgomery, wife of Lewis Mountgomery, Gent. who died in 1696: over it hangs a singular little hatchment, only twenty-seven inches in diameter, the border of which is ornamented with bones, spades, hour glasses, &c. Against the south wall is an inscribed tablet in memory of John Rolfe, Esq. "Official of the archdeaconry of St. Alban, commissary of the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and one of the masters of Chancery:" he died at the age of sixty-five, in October, 1630. Chauncy gives the epitaph as follows:—

James, art thou here? and must this church of Stephen
Inshrine thy body, now thy soul's in heav'n?
Had not thy monument been better fixt
Nearer to that of ABBOT JOHN the Sixth,
By ALBAN's shrine? where thy religious care
Redeem'd those sacred relics from despair.
No! thou wast wise, and sure thou thought it better,
To make each Proto-martyr's church thy debtor;
That glories, kept by thee from ruin's rust,
And this may glory that it keeps thy dust.

An hospital for female lepers, called, from its situation, St. Mary de Pre, or de Pratis, formerly stood at a little distance from the N. W. side of ancient Verulam. It was founded by Guarine, abbot of St. Alban's, about the time of Richard the First. Its inmates were at first supported by the abbey; but afterwards obtained some inconsiderable possessions. In 1528, Cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull for suppressing this hospital, and annexing its lands to those of the abbey; but he afterwards procured a grant of them for his own use. After his attainder, Henry granted the site to Ralph Rowlat, Esq. of whose female descendants it was purchased by Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart. and is now the property of Lord Viscount Grimston. Not any of the buildings remain; but the memory of the hospital is preserved in the name of St. Mary de Pre Wood, which occupies a considerable plot of ground adjoining to Gorbambury, and of Pre Mill, upon the Ver.*

ALBURY.]—Albury, called Eldeberie in the Domesday book, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from Bishop's Stort-

* Amongst the distinguished characters not yet noticed, to which the town of St. Alban's has given birth, was Sir John King, an eminent lawyer, born in the year 1639; he was admitted in Queen's College, Cambridge, at the age of sixteen, and became remarkable for his early and great attainments. In 1660, he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he made

ford. Albury Hale was, in the time of Charles the Second, the residence of the learned Sir Edward Atkins, who was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the year 1686, and had purchased a moiety of the manor. It is now the seat of Nicholson Calvert, Esq. M. P. Lord of the Manor.—Albury church contains some ancient inscriptions and monuments of the lords of the manor.

ALDBURY.]—The manor of Aldbury, the property of the Duke of Leeds, is three miles E. by N. from Tring. In the church, are several ancient monuments in commemoration of the Verneys and Andersons of Pendley; and of the Hydes, the former lords of this manor; one of the Dukes of Leeds was also buried here; but without any memorial.

AMWELL.]—The adjacent villages of Great and Little Amwell lie about a mile and a half S. E. by S. from Ware. They are termed Emme-Well in the Domesday Book; an appellation supposed to have been derived from Emma's Well, a spring of pure water, which, issuing from the hill on which Amwell church is situated, now forms part of the New River. This eminence and the surrounding scenery, have been celebrated in a poem by the late John Scott, Esq. of Amwell house, which is now, or was lately the property and residence of J. Hooper, Esq. who married the daughter of Mr. Scott. The poet thus expatiates on the beauty of the scene:—

"How picturesque the view, where up the side
Of that steep bank, her roofs of russet thatch
Rise mix'd with trees, above whose swelling tops
Ascends the tall church tow'r, and loftier still
The hill's extended ridge! How picturesque
Where slow beneath that bank the silver stream
Glides by the flowery isle, and willow groves
Wave on its northern verge, with trembling tufts
Of osier intermix'd."

A few years ago, on the "flowery isle," here mentioned, Robert Mylne, Esq. planted several mournful trees; in the centre of which is a votive urn, upon a pedestal, surrounded by a close thicket of evergreens. An inscription is engraven on each side of the pedestal; that on the south is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of
SIR HUGH MYDELTON, Baronet,
Whose successful care,
Assisted by the patronage of his king,
Conveyed this stream to LONDON:
An immortal work:
Since man cannot more nearly
Imitate the Deity,
Than in bestowing health.

On the north side of the pedestal is a Latin trans-

great progress in the study of the law; and afterwards became king's counsel, and Solicitor General to the Duke of York, and was knighted by Charles the Second, in 1674. He died about three years afterwards, at the age of thirty-eight, and was buried in the Temple church.

lation of these lines. The inscription on the west records the distance of Chadwell, the other source of the New River, at two miles; and the meanders of the river from Amwell to London, at forty more: the east side records the dedication of this "humble tribute to the genius, talents, and elevation of the mind, which conceived and executed this important Aqueduct," by 'Robert Mylne, architect, engineer, &c.' in the year MDCCC. The plague has twice raged in these villages: first, in 1603; and again in 1625. On the hill above the church, are traces of an extensive fortification, the rampart of which is distinguishable on the side overlooking the vale through which the river Lea flows. Toward Hertford, is Barrow Field, wherein is a large tumulus; and not far distant are remains of what is supposed to be an ancient Roman road.

ANSTREY.]—At Anstrey, three miles S. E. from Barkway, are the remains of a castle, built immediately after the Conquest, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, for the purpose of keeping the English in the greater subjection. The moat surrounding the artificial mount upon which the keep was erected with the additional works made in the reign of John, still remain. In the south aisle of the church is an ancient monument, with the effigies, as traditionally reported, of Richard de Austie, the founder.

ASHRIDGE CASTLE.]—Of this beautiful and stately mansion, the seat of John William, Earl of Bridgewater, which stands partly in Buckinghamshire, we gave some account in our description of that county.* The greater part of the building, however, is in the parish of Great Berkhamsted, three miles north from the town. For the following particulars, we are indebted to the pen of an intelligent friend, resident on the spot.

The old mansion having been pulled down, and disposed of in lots, as already stated, in the years 1802-3, the first stone of the new building was laid on the 4th of June, 1807, by Charlotte, the present Countess of Bridgewater. This magnificent structure, which occupies the site of the former castle, in the centre of the park, surrounded by beautiful oak and other trees, is built in the pure gothic style. The floor of the entrance hall is of white stone, and the ceiling is of the finest oak, of excellent workmanship. At the end of the hall is a music gallery, of curious stone work. From the saloon—the most costly, perhaps, in England—a stone staircase ascends to the top of the grand tower, the height of which is 160 feet. Over the saloon are three tiers of galleries; and, above the galleries, on the sides of the tower, are four large windows, facing the respective cardinal points. The sides of the saloon are adorned with highly wrought statues, vases, flowers, and chandeliers. The dining, drawing, and anti-rooms are all furnished in the richest manner: 900 yards of beautiful crimson silk were ex-

ended in the hangings. Adjoining the drawing room is the conservatory, unrivalled for the rare and choice plants with which it is filled. At the end of the conservatory is the chapel, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, rising to the height of 200 feet. The chapel, on both sides, is divided into stalls, each stall having a canopy, the whole of beautiful stone work. The floor, of white stone, and the pews and the ceiling, of Dantzic oak, are in admirable keeping with the other parts of the structure. Near the altar is a beautiful organ, supported by four gilded lions. The windows, each of which cost 400*l.* are of painted glass. The library is fitted up in a style of princely magnificence: the book cases are of ebony, and the books, which are of a select description, display the utmost splendour of binding. This mansion contains seventy-five bed rooms, the whole of which, with every other part, is furnished in the richest and handsomest style. The doors are all of the finest Dantzic oak; and the manufacture of each, from the beauty and extent of the workmanship, furnished employment adequate to a man's three months' labour.

The surrounding pleasure grounds of Ashridge castle, which comprise about four acres, are laid out in the most enchanting style, intersected with delightful walks, and decorated with statues, grottos, &c. The kitchen garden, consisting of about 13 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, is about a mile from the house. The park is abundantly stocked with deer, the number of which is never less, but frequently more than 200.

ASHWELL.]—Ashwell, anciently Escwelle, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. E. from Baldock. From the frequent discovery of Roman coins in an adjacent earth-work, or fortification, called Arbury banks, Camden supposes it to be of Roman origin. The village is situated near the source of the river Rhee, or, to use the words of Camden, "in a low situation on the northern edge of the county, where a famous spring breaks out from a rocky bank, overhung with lofty ashes, where flows such a continued quantity of water, as presently being collected in one channel, turns a mill, and soon after becomes a river: from this spring, and these ash-trees, it is certain that the Saxons gave it this new name of Ash-Well."

Ashwell was an ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings; but, before the time of Edward the Confessor, it was granted to the abbots of St. Peter's, at Westminster, who appear to have had a market here, previously to the Conquest. In the Domesday Book, it is expressly called a borough. It continued to belong to the abbey of Westminster, till the Dissolution, when the abbey was erected into a deanery, and that into a bishopric. It followed the fate of those foundations; and when the bishopric was dissolved, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, it

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. pages 135, and 167. VOL. III.—NO. 90.

was granted, with other manors, to the see of London, in which it is still vested. The church consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. In the chancel are several slabs, formerly inlaid with brasses. Among the inscriptions, recorded by Weever, was one with the words, *Orate pro* — Walter Sumner. "I read," continues Weever, "that one Walter Sumner held the manor of Ashwell of the King, by petty serjeantie, viz. to find the King spits to rost his meate upon the day of his coronation: and John Sumner, his sonne, held the same manor by service, to turne a spit in the King's kitchen, upon the day of his coronation. Ann. 6. Ed. 2, and Ann. 35. Ed. tertij."

ASPEDEN.]—Aspeden Hall, three-quarters of a mile S. W. from Buntingford, is the residence of Charles Boldero, Esq. lord of the manor. In the Hall Park, is the village church, containing various monuments and inscriptions, in memory of the Freemans; and a handsome monument in memory of Sir Robert Clyfford, late knight for the body to the most excellent Prince, Henri the Seventh, and master of his ordinance. The slab which covers the tomb, is inlaid with curious brass figures of the knight and his lady, in attitudes of prayer. In the church-yard, is a memorial for John and Martha Ward, the parents of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury.

AYOTT.]—There are two parishes of this name: Ayott Parva, or Ayott St. Peter's, a mile and three-quarters S. W. from Welwyn, and Ayott Magna, or Ayott St. Lawrence, three miles N. by W. from Welwyn. The manor anciently belonged to a family, surnamed De Ayott. It was held by the family of Bristowe, from the reign of Henry the Eighth till the beginning of the 18th century, when it was purchased by Thomas Lewis, Esq. after whose death, it was sold to Cornelius Lyde, Esq. The latter left two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom married her cousin-german, Sir Lionel Lyde, an eminent tobacco-merchant, created a baronet, in 1772. He purchased the other share of this manor from his wife's sister; and, dying without issue, in 1793, the whole estate devolved to his brother, Samuel Lyde, Esq. The mansion of the Lydes, is a neat brick building, situated in a small, though pleasant park. Ayott St. Lawrence contains two churches; one of which was erected by the late Sir Lionel Lyde; the other is an ancient and venerable ruin: the plans on which they were built, are singularly dissimilar. The new church was erected upon the ancient Grecian model, by the celebrated Nicholas Revet. The west front consists of a colonnade, connected with a kind of open pavilion at each extremity, having a dome above; and of a portico, forming the principal entrance. In the centre of each pavilion is a pedestal of white marble; that to the south is inscribed to the memory of Sir Lionel Lyde, who died in June, 1793, in his 68th year; and it has also an inscription on the back, in com-

memoration of the architect. The ground-plan of the old church is equally uncommon. It is an oblong square, nearly a double cube, separated into two parts by pointed arches; and the eastern part again divided into two chancels, communicating by an open arch. At the north-west angle of the western part is the tower which occupies about one-eighth of the whole fabric, and opens to the nave by pointed arches. Against the north wall of the north chancel, was an ancient altar-tomb, neatly ornamented at the sides, by ranges of handsome pointed arches in relief, with trefoil heads; and having, on the top, incumbent effigies of Sir John Burre, and his lady; the former in armour, with a close helmet, having an oval aperture for the face; his feet resting on a lion, and his head on a helmet. This tomb has been removed to the tower. On a tomb, against the south wall of this chancel, were brasses of Nicholas Bristowe, Esq. and Emma, his wife, the first possessors of this manor of that name, with the figures of their children, and an inscription, all of which are now gone. Above the tomb is a piscina. In the north wall of the south chancel, was a curious free-stone miniature figure of a Knight Templar, or Crusader, lying in a recess, probably coeval with the building, under an obtuse pointed arch, quite plain. This figure scarcely exceeds 24 inches in length; a peculiarity which cannot be paralleled in more than two or three instances: the hands, now broken off, formerly held a heart. In the wall that separates the chancels, on the south side, is an ancient stone coffin, which was considered as a seat, till the falling of a beam broke off an upper corner of the lid, and discovered a skull lying in a cavity purposely formed to receive it. On opening the coffin, in August, 1801, all the remaining bones of a skeleton were found arranged nearly in their proper order. The lid is sculptured with an ornamented cross, and shaped similarly to that of the coffin of King William Rufus, at Winchester, with a ridge in the middle, and sloping towards the edges. The east window of the north chancel was elegantly ornamented in the pointed style, and contained some fine painted glass, with the arms of the Bristowes, &c. now preserved in the window of a house near the church. The new church was erected at the expense of Sir Lionel Lyde, under the expectation, that he should be permitted to add the site of the ancient one to his park; but, when the roof of the latter had been destroyed, and the building otherwise greatly dilapidated, an injunction was issued by the bishop, on the principle, that ground once consecrated, ought not, without evident necessity, to be converted to secular purposes.

BALDOCK.]—The market-town of Baldock, containing a population of 1438 persons, is situated 10 miles N. by W. from Hertford, and 37½ N. by W. from London. The manor and parish are co-extensive, and contain about 120 acres of land, the greatest part of which is occupied by the streets, houses,

houses, and malt-houses of the town. The Knights Templars, who probably regarded it as convenient for inns, from its situation at the intersection of the great north road from London to York, with the Icknield Way, built a town here before the time of Henry the Third. The Templars had a place here, on account of the salubrity of the air, for such of their brethren as were afflicted with the leprosy.—The church is a spacious and handsome building, supposed from the stone coffins in the walls, and other sepulchral manorials, to have been built on the site of a former church. On a slab in the pavement of the nave, is engraved a large cross, and having the remains of an imperfect Norman French inscription round the verge, in Saxon characters, of which Weever has given the following translation :—

Regnald de Argentyné here is laid,
That caused this chapel to be made ;
He was a knight of St. Mary the Virgin,
Therefore pray pardon for his sin.

Under an arch, in the north wall, is an ancient stone coffin; and, in the south wall, in similar recesses, are two others; in which, according to tradition, three Knights Templars, were buried. This town is a great thoroughfare; and, besides the trade thus occasioned, many of its inhabitants have enriched themselves by the malting business, and by dealing in corn. The principal street is wide, and many of the buildings are respectable.

BARKWAY.]—The decayed market-town of Barkway, lies 13½ miles N.N.E. from Hertford, and 34½ N. by E. from London. The church, a handsome building, nearly in the centre of the village, contains several monuments of the Chester family, and the windows of the north aisle contain some fragments of painted glass, representing the Creation, &c. The population of Barkway does not exceed 700.

BARNET.]—The small but busy market-town of Barnet, High Barnet, or Chipping Barnet, occupies an elevated situation on the high road from the metropolis, 13½ miles S.W. by S. from Hertford, and 11 miles N.N.W. from London. "Near this town," observes Lysons, "was fought, in the year 1471, the famous battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, which terminated in the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick, and established King Edward the Fourth upon the throne. An obelisk was erected near Barnet, in the year 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, in memory of the battle. Antiquaries have differed in their opinions, nevertheless, concerning its site; some supposing, that it was fought near the obelisk; others on Monkey-Head plain, more to the north, within Enfield Chase." The manor of Barnet, which includes the whole parish, with that of East Barnet, anciently belonged to St. Alban's abbey. It recently belonged to Edward Burton Long, Esq. in right of Mary, his wife, grand-daughter, and sole heiress, to John Tomlinson, Esq. The church consists of a chancel,

nave, and side aisles, separated by pointed arches, rising from clustered columns; with a low embattled tower at the west end. In the chancel, is an altar monument, in commemoration of Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq. whose effigy, in a recumbent position, is represented on the tomb, in veined marble. He died in 1630. Several others of his family are also buried here; and, among these, James, his eldest son, who erected and endowed an almshouse, or hospital, in Barnet, "for six poor ancient women, being widows or maidens," inhabitants of the town, and "neither common beggars, common drunkards, back-biters, tale-bearers, common scolds, thieves, or other like persons of infamous life, or evil name, or repute; or vehemently suspected of sorcerie, witchcraft, or charming, or guilty of perjury; nor any ideot, or lunatic." The annual value of the original endowment is now about 45*l.* besides which, the trustees have a further income of about 30*l.* annually, arising from other sources. Another almshouse, for six poor widows, was built and endowed here, about the year 1723, under the will of John Garrett, Gent. who bequeathed 800*l.* for that purpose. Near the race-ground, on Barnet Common, is a mineral spring, of a mild purgative quality, that was discovered about the middle of the 17th century, and was formerly in much repute. A few years ago, a subscription was raised, for arching it over, and erecting a pump. The population of Chipping Barnet, is about 1580.

The adjoining parish of East Barnet has a population of little more than 400 persons; but it contains several pleasant gentlemen's seats. There are no remarkable monuments in the church. Amongst the numerous tombs, however, in the church-yard, is one to the memory of Major-General Augustin Prevost, bearing the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory
of Augustin Prevost, Esq. Major-General in his Majesty's army, Colonel of the second battalion of the 60th regiment of foot, &c. &c. By birth, a native and citizen of Geneva. He entered into the service of Great Britain, in 1756, in the rank of Major, and uniformly distinguishing himself with the zeal and honour of a true soldier, he merited, and on repeated occasions, received the thanks, both public and private, of the Generals under whom he served. He finished his more active military career with the memorable defence of Savannah, in Georgia, in 1779, where he commanded, and in a post, entrenched merely on the spur of the occasion, sustained a formal siege against the combined armies of France and America, commanded by the Count D'Estaing, of about three times his own number, supported by a powerful fleet, and furnished with a numerous and well-served artillery: he repulsed them in a general and well maintained assault, and finally compelled them to raise the siege, 33 days from its being closely invested, 26 of open trenches, and 15 of open batteries. As a man, he was mild, unassuming and modest, perhaps approaching to a fault; as a soldier, manly, firm, determined; possessing himself equally in the hour of danger, as in that of the calmest retirement: his solicitude on every occasion of public import, was solely directed to the honourable discharge of his duty to the King and country he had chosen for his. A kind husband,

husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, a humane man.—He was also eminent in all the virtues and duties of private life. This monument is erected by the companion of some of his most trying scenes, now his afflicted widow, in pious and affectionate testimony of her gratitude to him, who was the best of husbands, and the best of men. Ob. May 4th, 1786, æt 63.

On the tomb of Julia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dechair, who died in 1793, is the following inscription, from the pen of Mr. Jerminham:—

" Within the jaws of this relentless tomb,
The beauteous Julia meets an early doom :
Clos'd is that eye where wit's resplendent ray,
Chastis'd by meekness, gave a softer day.
How mute ! for ever mute ! that tuneful tongue,
On which the practis'd ear enraptured hung !
How still that heart which virtue call'd her own, }
To pity's impulse exquisitely prone,
Where warm sincerity benignly shone ! }
Grateful, affectionate, no pain had power
To damp those feelings, e'en in life's last hour.
Each look, each word, a noble heart revealed,
Which others sufferings felt—its own conceal'd.
Oh, early lost !—Oh, wept by every tear !
'To fond remembrance still shalt thou be dear !
Still shall affection count thy virtues o'er,
View scenes endear'd by thee, and weep the more !

Mr. John Walker, the celebrated author of the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Grammar*, and several other works of acknowledged excellence, was a native of Barnet. He died on the 1st of August, 1807, in the 76th year of his age.

BAYFORD.]—The manor of Bayford, anciently Begesford, the property of Mr. Baker, lies 3½ miles S.S.W. from Hertford. Bayfordbury, the residence of Mr. Baker, does not stand on the side of the ancient manor-house, but is a modern building, at a little distance from the village. The park is extensive, and the situation of the mansion high and commanding. The church contains several monuments and inscriptions for the lords of the manor, since the time of Elizabeth. Against the north wall, is the monument of Sir George Knighton, Knt. who is represented by a recumbent figure of a knight in armour : he died in November, 1613, at the age of 76.

BEECHWOOD.]—Beechwood Park, the seat of Sir John Sebright, Bart. at Flamsted, about three miles N.W. from Redbourn, was anciently called Woodchurch, or St. Giles in the Wood, from a Benedictine nunnery, founded here, for a prioress and ten nuns, by Roger de Toni ; in the time of King Stephen. The estate passed, in marriage, to Sir Edward Sebright, Bart. of Worcestershire, from whom the present owner is descended. The mansion is a handsome fabric, standing in a delightful and well-wooded park ; particularly abounding in fine beech. All the original papers belonging to the nunnery, as well as the manuscript collections of the learned Humphrey Lwyd, and others, are in the possession of Sir John Sebright. This gentleman has a farm

here of about 700 acres, and devotes a considerable portion of his time to the improvement of agriculture.

BENINGTON.]—Benington, called Belintone, in the *Domesday Book*, lies 5½ miles E.S.E. from Stevenage. It was a seat of the Mercian Kings ; and here a great council of nobility and prelates was assembled about the year 850, under King Bertulph, who, on the complaint of Askill, a monk of Croyland, of the great devastations committed on the property of that monastery by the Danes, granted the monks a new charter of divers 'splendid liberties,' and several extensive manors. In the 33d of Edward the First, a charter of a weekly market, and a fair annually, was granted for this manor ; but the former has long fallen into disuse. The manor was long in possession of the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex. Robert, the third Earl, after his divorce from the infamous Lady Frances Howard, his first wife, in 1613, sold it to Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt. from whom it descended to his son and heir, Sir Charles Cæsar. This gentleman was appointed Master of the Rolls, in 1638 ; and, after being twice married, and having fifteen children by both wives, died of the small-pox, at Benington, in 1643 : this disease proved fatal also to several of his issue, and, among them, to Julius, his eldest surviving son, who dying within a few days, was buried in the same grave with his father. Henry, his next son, and heir, represented this county in the two first Parliaments held in the reign of Charles the Second ; and he was knighted by that sovereign, in 1660 : he also died of the small-pox, in January 1667-8, and was succeeded by Charles, his second son, who was knighted in October, 1671, at Cambridge, on the King's visit to that University. This gentleman, with his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, represented this shire, in the Convention Parliament, in the first of William and Mary, and dying in August, 1694, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, in whose family this manor continued till the year 1744, when it was sold by the devisees, in trust, under his will, to the trustees under the will of Sir John Cheshire, Knt. whose son, Robert Cheshire, Esq. married one of the daughters and coheirs of Mr. Charles Cæsar. His great nephew, John Cheshire, Esq. is the present possessor, and resides in a small mansion near the ancient castle at Benington, which stood westward from the church, and most probably occupied the spot whereon stood the palace of the Saxon Kings. The artificial mount of the keep, with the surrounding ditch, are still to be seen. The old manor-house that had been inhabited by the Cæsars, stood in the park, at a distance from the village, but was burnt down between 40 and 50 years ago. A smaller edifice, since erected on the site, was for some years occupied by Mr. Bullock.

Benington church is a small fabric, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, and a chapel or burial-place, connected with the chancel

chancel on the north. Here are two ancient monuments, under arches, which form part of them, each exhibiting recumbent figures of a Knight and a Lady. Many of the Cæsars lie buried here. The Benstede family, sometimes lords of the manor, are supposed to have built this church, as their arms are displayed both upon the roof, and on the tower. In a niche over the south porch, St. Michael and the Dragon are sculptured.

BERKHAMSTED.]—The market-town of Berkhamsted lies 25½ miles W. by S. from Hertford, and 26½ N.W. by W. from London. "The Saxons, in old time," observes Norden, "called this town Berghamstedt, because it was seated among the hills; for Berg signified a hill; ham, a town; and stedt, a seat; all of which was very proper for the situation hereof." The population of this town is nearly, if not quite, 2000. The buildings are chiefly of brick, and irregular, but intersected with various handsome houses. Berkhamsted consists of one principal street, about half a mile in length, extending along the side of the high road; and another smaller one branching out from the church towards the site of the castle. The Grand Junction Canal runs the whole length of the town, and very close to it, which makes it a place of considerable trade. Many respectable and genteel families reside here, and hold their monthly balls at the King's Arms Inn, during the winter.

A great council of all the prelates and military men, is said to have been held here by Withred, King of Kent, in the year 697; but this appears to be a mistake, that council having really assembled at Bursted, near Maidstone. The King of Mercia had a palace or castle here; and the town had attained sufficient importance at the time of the Conquest, to be appointed as the place of meeting between the Norman sovereign, and the chiefs of the confederacy formed against his power, and headed by Abbot Fretheric, of St. Alban's, as already stated. "In the brough of this vill," says the Domesday Book, "are two-and-fifty burgesses, who pay four pounds a year for toll; and they have half a hide, and two shillings rent by the year: there are two arpends of vineyard; meadow, eight carucates, common of pasture for the cattle of the vill; wood to feed a thousand hogs; and five shillings rent by the year. Its whole value is sixteen pounds. When he, Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, the Conqueror's half brother, received it, its value was twenty pounds; and, in the time of King Edward, twenty-four pounds. Edmar, a Thane of Earl Harold, held this manor." The castle erected by the Saxons was enlarged, and strengthened, and fortified with additional outworks, by the Earl of Mortaigne; but in the time of his son and successor, William, who had rebelled against Henry the First, it was seized, and ordered to be razed to the ground." It is probable, however, that the demolition was only par-

tial, as the castle was again fitted up as a royal residence, either in the time of Stephen, or early in the reign of Henry the Second. The castle and honour of Berkhamsted continued in the crown till the seventh of King John, who granted them to Geoffrey Fitz-peers, Earl of Essex, for 100*l.* per annum. In the year 1216-17, the castle, which had reverted to the crown, was besieged by Lewis, Dauphin of France, in conjunction with those of certain English barons. The garrison, taking advantage of the negligence of the besiegers, made two successful sallies on the same day, capturing divers chariots, arms, and provisions, and the banner of William de Magnaville; but, after a siege of some continuance, they surrendered. Henry the Third granted the Earldom of Cornwall, with the honour and castle of Berkhamsted, to Richard, his brother, King of the Romans, for his services at the siege of the castle of Riolo, in France; but, disagreeing with him, he revoked the grant. The interposition of the Earls of Pembroke and Chester occasioned its restoration to the Earl of Cornwall; who afterwards married Isabel, dowager of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and sister to the Earl of Pembroke: this lady died in childbed, at Berkhamsted castle, in 1230. In 1244, the Earl again married to Senchia, sister to the Queen, and daughter to Raymond, Earl of Provence. In 1245, the King granted him an annual fair, of eight days continuance, for his manor of Berkhamsted; and here, after a long illness, he died on the 4th of the nones of April, 1272. Edmund, his only surviving son, by Senchia, succeeded to his estates and titles; and in his time, there were four knights' fees held of this honour; and there were twelve burgesses within the borough, with fifty-two free tenants, and twenty-two tenants by serjeancy. This Earl founded the college of Bon-Hommes, at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, where he died without issue, in the calends of October, A. D. 1300.* In the first of Edward the First, Berkhamsted was granted to Piers Gaveston, on his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Joan of Acres, the King's sister. On his death, his titles and possessions devolved to the crown: and in the fourth of Edward the Third, John of Eltham, brother to the King, had a grant of Berkhamsted, with other manors, to the value of 2000 marks per annum: but, dying without issue, in 1336, his estates were granted by the King, to Edward the Black Prince, with the Dukedom of Cornwall, to be held by him and his heirs, and the eldest sons of the heirs of the Kings of England." Richard the Second occasionally resided at Berkhamsted castle. On the accession of the house of York, the stewardship of this castle and lordship was given to John, Lord Wenlock; and the castle became the residence of Cicely, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and Duchess of York, the King's mother, who died here, in 1496. Since that period,

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. page 167.

he castle and honour of Berkhamsted have descended from the crown, to the successive Princes of Wales, as heirs apparent to the throne, and possessors of the Dukedom of Cornwall, under the grant of Edward the Third. The proprietor of Berkhamsted Place, is the present lessee of the castle estate under the Prince of Wales. The castle was situated on the east side of the town; and, though the buildings are now reduced to a few massive fragments of wall, the remains are still sufficient to evince the ancient strength and importance of this fortress. The ramparts are very bold, and the ditches still wide and deep, particularly on the north and east sides, though partly filled up by the lapse of centuries. The keep was a circular tower, occupying the summit of a high and steep artificial mount, moated round. Large trees are now growing on the sides of the mount, as well as on many parts of the outward rampart, and declivities of the ditches: other parts are covered with underwood, in many places so thick as to be impassable. The inner court is now an orchard; the outer court is cultivated as a farm; and a small cottage, with a few out-buildings, now occupies a portion of the ground once occupied by Princes and Sovereigns. Near the rampart, on the west side, flows the little river Bulbourne.

The church, at Berkhamsted, dedicated to St. Peter, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection towards the west end, and having a projecting staircase at the south-east angle, terminated by a turret at the summit. The tower is supported on strong pointed arches, and was originally open; but is now closed from the church by the belfry floor. On the outside of the tower, next the street, is a sculpture of an angel supporting a shield, impaled with the arms of England and France quarterly, and gules, a saltire, Or; with this imperfect inscription, — — *ohn Pheylp and Alys, his wyff: the same arms are painted on glass in the window of a small chapel within the church.* Various small chapels and chantries were founded here in the Catholic times, and are still partially divided from the body of the church. The sepulchral memorials here are numerous. Between two columns of the nave, surrounded by pews, is an ancient tomb of rich workmanship, having on the top, full-length effigies of a Knight, and his Lady, both recumbent; and, at the sides, various canopied niches, with small ornamental pointed arches in relief, interspersed with shields of arms. The Knight is represented in armour, with his hands raised in the attitude of prayer across his breast: his head rests on a helmet, having a human head, with a long beard, at the upper end; his feet are supported on a lion: he has on a hood and gorget of mail; and, on the sash, which crosses his body and shoulder, is a rose: opposite to this, on his breast-plate, is a dove. The figure of the lady is greatly mutilated; her hands and head are broken off; the latter rests on a cushion, and is covered with net-work: she is

arrayed in a close dress, and has a rose on each shoulder. Some of the shields of arms that surround this tomb, are completely defaced; others display a rose on a bend; in the honour point, a dove. On another shield, at the east end, is St. George's cross, having in the dexter chief, a saltire engrailed; and in the sinister chief, a cross doubly crossed. Not any inscription is remaining on this tomb, to designate the persons to whose memory it was erected; but the same arms are displayed on shields of brass, inlaid on a slab in the middle of the nave, over two good brass figures of a male and female, holding each other's hand, under elegant canopies, now partly mutilated. Round the verge of the slab, was the following inscription, of which only the latter part, from the word *obijt*, now exists:—

*Hic jacent Richardus Torynton et Margareta uxor ejus,
qui quidem Richardus obiit quarto die mensis Martij
Anno Domini Millesimo CCC L Sexto, et Margareta
obiit die mensis Maij Anno Domini Millesimo CCC.^{mo}
XL nono.*

This Torynton is supposed to have been the founder of the church; a man in special favour with Edmond Plantagenet, Duke of Cornwall. The Torringtons appear to have intermarried with the Incents of this town, as the same arms appear on the memorials of the latter family. In Sayer's chancel, which connects with the south aisle, is an altar-tomb of alabaster and black marble, in memory of John Sayer, Esq. who was chief cook to Charles the Second when in exile, and founder of the alms-house for poor widows in this town. Against the east wall of the south transept, is a neat monument in memory of John Dorrien, Esq. who died in December, 1784; and another, in commemoration of Ann, his relict, who died in February, 1802. The latter, executed by J. Bacon, Jun. displays a personification of Faith, with a burning lamp. Among the other monuments deserving notice, are those to the memory of Thomas Baldwin, Esq. who died in 1611; Mrs. Elizabeth Cradock, who died in 1704; and Joseph and James Murray, sons of Mrs. Murray, nurse to Charles the First, and builders of the west window of this church. In St. Catherine's chapel, are several memorials to the families of Waterhouse; and in that of St. John Baptist, to the family of Incent. Several piscinas remain in different parts of this structure.

A large and strong building of brick, erected as a Free School in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and endowed with the lands of the guild or brotherhood of St. John Baptist, an ancient foundation in this town, stands at the bottom of the church yard. In the next reign, the school was made a royal foundation, and incorporated by the style of the Master Chaplain, and Usher, of the Free School and Chantry of Dean Incent, of Berkhamsted. The master is appointed by the crown, and has apartments at one end of the Free School; the school room occu-
pies

pies the centre; and the other end is inhabited by the chaplain and usher. Here is also a charity school, supported by voluntary contributions, &c. Numerous donations for charitable purposes have been made to this parish, the principal of which was a bequest of 1000*l.* made by John Sayer, Esq. in July, 1681, for the building and endowment of an alms house: this was erected after his decease by his relict, who placed in it six poor widows, and increased the original endowment by the gift of 300*l.* Each widow has a small allowance weekly, and a cloth gown worth 20*s.* once in two years.

In the fourteenth of Edward the Third, two representatives were sent from this borough; but this was the only return ever made, except to the great council held at Westminster, in the eleventh of the same king. Berkhamsted had a charter of incorporation granted by James the First, but it scarcely survived the reign of his son. An attempt was made to revive the charter, a year or two after the restoration, but it did not succeed. The honour of Berkhamsted formerly included upwards of fifty-five lordships and manors, in the three counties of Herts, Northampton, and Buckingham.

Berkhamsted Place, the seat of John Roper, Esq. is seated on a pleasant eminence adjoining the town. Great part of the structure was erected by the Careys, having been burnt down in the time of the Lord Treasurer Weston, who then resided in it: the remainder was afterwards repaired, and with some additions, forms the present dwelling. King James's children were mostly nursed in this house.

BRANTFIELD.]—Brantfield, formerly a possession of the abbey of St. Alban, lies 3½ miles N. W. from Hertford. It formed a pleasant little retirement, for the late Lord Henry Stewart, in right of his wife the Lady Gertrude Amelia Villiers.

BRAUGHING.]—This place, called Brachinges, in the Domesday Survey, lies one mile N. N. E. from Puckeridge. It was an ancient domain of the Saxon kings. The church, which is a handsome building, contains various memorials of the Brograves, and other families. "Near the church yard, (says Salmon) is an old house, at present the habitation of poor families: it was given, with all sorts of furniture, for the use of weddings. They carried their provisions, and had a large kitchen, with a caldron, large spits, and dripping pan; a large room for entertainment and merriment; and a lodging room, with bride bed, and good linen; some of this furniture was lately in being."

BRICKENDEN BURY.]—At Brickenden, three miles S. by W. from Hertford, is the delightful seat of Mr. Morgan, situated in a large park, well wooded and watered. This estate once belonged to the abbey at Waltham, in Essex, to which it had been granted or confirmed by Edward the Confessor. The abbots had liberty of Free Warren, with the privileges of fishing in the Lea, &c.

BROCKET HALL.]—Adjoining Digswell park, (1½ mile S. E. from Welwyn) stands Brocket Hall, the

delightful seat of Lord Melbourne. It takes its name from the ancient family of the Brockets, its former possessors. The site of the ancient manor house is occupied by a handsome dwelling, commenced from the designs of Mr. James Paine, by the late Sir Matthew Lamb, and completed by Lord Viscount Melbourne. The apartments are elegantly fitted up, and decorated with many fine paintings. The park and grounds are very beautiful; and the scenery is much enriched by the river Lea, which flows through the park, and has been formed into a spacious sheet of water, over which is a handsome bridge. Lady Melbourne pays great attention to agriculture; and has two farms on different kinds of soil, where experiments are frequently made as to the most beneficial mode of culture.

BROXBOURN.]—The village of Broxbourn, a mile and three quarters W. S. W. from Hoddesdon, occupies a rising ground, divided by rich meadows from the river Lea. About the centre of the village is a bridge over the New River, which here crosses the road on its way to London. Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. is the Lord of the Manor.

Broxbourn church is a handsome structure, supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry the Sixth. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, terminated by an octagonal spire, and a small chapel, connecting with the chancel at the end of each angle. The chapel on the north side was built in the year 1522, by Sir William Say, Knt. The workmanship of this chapel is in a superior style. Beneath the arch which separates it from the chancel, is an elegant altar tomb of reddish grey marble, having a rich canopy, supported on four octagonal columns. This was erected in memory of the founder, who died in 1529, and of his "wyffs, Geneveve, and Elizabyth." On the sides of the tombs have been brass plates, containing the arms of the family, together with ten others of whole length figures, all which are gone; and against the east end, under the canopy, have been brasses, representing a knight, and two ladies, kneeling beneath a representation of the Trinity. On the north side of the chapel is a square tower, supposed to have been for the safe keeping of the vests, the rich silver chalices, and the other vessels, used in the celebration of high mass. Beneath the arch between the chancel and the south chapel, is a large altar tomb in memory of Sir John Say, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife. On the slab which covers the tomb, are brasses of the knight and his lady: the former in armour, with his tabard of arms above, gauntlets on his hands, and a long sword coming before him. His lady is richly apparelled in a close dress, with a narrow waist, and an outward cloak, blazoned with the arms of Cheyne, of Cambridgeshire. She has on a necklace of jewelry work, wrought with pearls; on her left hand are three rings; on her right hand, one. Her head dress is very singular, her hair being turned back, and closely trussed up in a sort of cap of rich lace, from which, by means of wires,

a sort

a sort of lappet, of very great size, is suspended. Many other ancient brasses were formerly in this church, and some yet remain. In the north aisle is a slab, inlaid with curious brass figures of John Borrell, Sergeant at Arms to Henry the Eighth; Elizabeth, his wife; and their children, eight sons and three daughters. The lady is arrayed in the square head dress of the time. Amongst the other monuments, are several in commemoration of the Cock and Monson families; one of which in the chancel, erected to the memory of Sir Henry Cock, keeper of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth and James the First, who died in 1609, is constructed in a very stately manner. Near it is the monument of William Gamble, alias Bowyear, having beneath the inscription a grotesque carving, consisting of various specimens of osteology, exhibited in eight compartments, as through a shop window. The most elegant monument lately erected, records the virtues of Henrietta, "daughter of Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, in the county of York, Baronet, and wife of Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxbourn Bury, Esq. who died in 1797. The upper part displays a pyramid, on which is sculptured a fine female figure, bearing an inverted torch, and mournfully reclining on an urn overhung by a drooping willow. The inscription also commemorates the exemplary character of Elizabeth, relict of Jacob Bosanquet, of the city of London, Esq." who lived a widow thirty nine years, and died at the age of seventy-three, in January, 1799. Beneath are the arms of Bosanquet, impaling Armytage. Sir William Monson, and his lady, who founded an alms house in Broxbourn; and various other persons of note, have memorials in this church. The interior of the building has a neat and handsome appearance. The font is ancient; the bason is supported by a column in the centre, surrounded by eight smaller pillars. There is a Free School in the parish.

Broxbourn Bury, the seat of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and formerly the residence of Lord Monson, is a spacious edifice, standing in the midst of a pleasant park. Sir Henry Cock entertained James the First in this mansion, in his progress from Scotland.

BUNTINGFORD.]—The little market town of Buntingford is 13 miles N. N. E. from Hertford, and 31 N. from London. It is situated near the Rib, on the high road to Huntingdon, at the junction of Layston, Aspenden, Throcking, and Widdial, on land formerly belonging to all those places. Edward the Third granted a market and fair here to Elizabeth de Burgo, at the annual rent of 6*d*.

Buntingford chapel was built by voluntary subscription, during the years 1614 and 1621, under

* Dr. Ward was born in 1617; and having been taught the early rudiments of learning in the Grammar School of his native town, was removed to Sydney College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. In the civil wars, he was imprisoned for his opposition to the ruling powers; but, after

the superintendence of the Rev. Alexander Strange, who was vicar of Layston, forty-six years. Near it is an alms house for eight poor men and women, founded and endowed in 1684, by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, who was a native of this town. He also founded four scholarships, in Jesus College Cambridge, for boys born in this county, and educated in the Grammar school at Buntingford; giving the preference to natives of this and the adjoining parishes.*

BUSHEY.]—Bushey, the property of Mr. Capper, who has a pleasant seat here, called Wigen Hall, is a mile and a quarter S. E. by E. from Watford. The church is a small fabric of flint and rubble, with a tower at the west end. In the church yard are some memorials to the Cappers; and the tomb of Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Watford Place, who founded the Free School at Watford. The houses in Bushey are chiefly situated on the sides of the high road.

CASHIOBURY.]—The manor of Cashiobury, which gives name to one of the Hundreds of the county, lies a mile and a half N. W. from Watford. This place, which was formerly parcel of the lands of St. Alban's Abbey, to which it had been given by the Mercian King, Arthur, now constitutes one of the beautiful seats of George Capel Coningsby, Earl of Essex, by one of whose ancestors, Lord Capel of Hadham, it was obtained by marriage with the Morrisons, about the time of Charles the First. The mansion is a spacious edifice, agreeably situated in an extensive and well wooded park, through which flows the Gade; across which, by the consent of the Earl, has been carried the Grand Junction Canal. The house was begun in the time of Henry the Eighth; but it has since been greatly altered and improved. It contains a number of elegant apartments, with a kind of cloister, the windows of which, a few years ago, were ornamented with painted glass, executed in a very superior style. In its general appearance, the mansion has the aspect of a castellated dwelling. Many of the pictures are of the first order of merit. In the drawing room, a superb apartment, are four frames, containing a considerable number of beautiful miniatures by the present Countess of Essex, from originals by the first masters: many of these are extremely fine, possessing the greatest delicacy and harmony of colouring, combined with strength, expression and brilliancy. The state bed room is decorated with blue and white furniture, and hung with Gobelin tapestry, displaying a village feast, from Teniers: making wine, &c. This apartment has a low roof, painted of a fine azure; the upper part gilt, with a coronet: over the door is a well executed Fruit and

the restoration, he was promoted to the see of Exeter. He was afterwards made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and by his influence occasioned that office to be annexed to the see of Salisbury, to which he was translated in 1667. He died in January, 1698, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

Flower Piece. In King Charles's room is a full length of Charles the First, standing against a pillar, by Vandyck; Countess of Ranelagh, three-quarters, Sir Godfrey Kneller; Three Children of Charles the First, by Vandyck; Charles the Second, a head, by Sir Peter Lely; and two beautiful female portraits, by the same artist. The park is between three and four miles in circumference, and affords some rich scenery, and noble timber. The walks are said to have been originally laid out, and the woods planted, by the famous Le Notre; but they have since been greatly improved and enlarged.

CHESHUNT.]—Cheshunt, formerly a market town, is eight miles S. by E. from Hertford. The houses extend principally along the sides of the high road. In the Domesday Book it is called Cestrehunt, an appellation which, with its distance from London, the remains of an ancient camp in a field to the west from Cheshunt Street, and a supposed military way leading from that to the Ermin Street, induced Salmon to place here the Durolitum of Antoninus. Some Roman coins have been discovered here, of the Emperor Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus, and Constantine. The Domesday Book records, that the right of trading here was in ten men, who paid ten shillings annual rent to the Lord for the privilege; that the land was valued at twenty hides; and that here was pannage for 1200 hogs. The manor, which has passed through numerous families, was purchased of the Lords Monson, about thirty years ago, by the late George Prescott, Esq. with whose descendants it remains. Amongst the several subordinate manors of Cheshunt, was that of St. Andrew le Mote, granted, by Henry the Eighth, to Cardinal Wolsey, who resided in the manor house, now called Cheshunt house: this is a plain brick structure, but much modernized since the time of Wolsey. It is now in the family of Sir John Shaw, Bart.

In the north part of the village, are some remains of a nunnery, originally founded for nuns of the Sempringham order. Henry the Third placed nuns of the order of St. Benedict in the room of those, and made them independent. Henry the Eighth granted the nunnery manor to Sir Anthony Denny; but it has since had a variety of possessors; and was for some years the seat of the late Mrs. Blackwood, who had a valuable collection of paintings. The remains of the nunnery form the domestic parts of a large house, which has been erected at different periods, and contains some elegant apartments. The grounds are disposed with taste; and the river Lea has been formed into a canal before the east front of the mansion.

At a little distance from the church stands a house which was formerly inhabited by Richard Cromwell, the abdicated Protector; who, after his return from the Continent, about the year 1680, assumed the name of Clark, and lived here during the remainder of his life, in retirement. Here also he died, in July, 1712, in the arms of the gardener of Baron

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Pinquely, and was conveyed to Hursley, in Hampshire, for interment.

Cheshunt church is a handsome structure, raised in the time of Henry the Sixth, by Nicholas Dixon, who was rector of this parish during thirty years, and lies buried in the chancel. On a large broken gravestone, that covers his remains, has been a brass figure, under an elegant triple-arched canopy, in the pointed style, with the arms, a flower-de-lis, in chief, ermine, and an inscription to his memory. On the north side of the altar is a tomb with an inscription in memory of Robert D'Acres, Esq. of Cheshunt, Privy Councillor to Henry the Eighth; of his wife, Elizabeth, and several others of their family. Against the north wall is a monument for Dr. Henry Atkins, who was thirty-two years physician in ordinary to James the First, and Charles the First, and died in 1635; Mary his wife, and Sir Henry Atkins, Knt. their son, who died in 1638, at the age of thirty-four. Various other inscriptions for the D'Acres and Atkins families, occur in different parts of the church.

DIGSWELL.]—The manor of Digswell, the Dichelswell of Domesday, a mile and three quarters S. E. from Welwyn, belongs to Earl Cowper. The church contains some fine brasses in memory of the Perients formerly lords of the manor. On a slab in the chancel, are those of John Perient, and his lady, who are represented by large figures: the former as a knight, in a pointed helmet, adorned with engrailed facings, and having plated armour, with roundels at the shoulders and elbows: a kind of collar or belt is round his neck; a long strait sword, without a cross bar, at his left side; a dagger at his right; and at his feet a leopard couchant. His lady, at his right hand, is in a singular triangular head dress, the curls coming down in a point to her neck; and at the top a wreathed fillet: she has slender arms, the wristbands studded, and wears a mantle; at her left foot is a dead hedge hog.

DINSLEY.]—At Dinsley, or Temple Dinsley, one of the hamlets in the parish of Hitchin, formerly stood a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in the time of the Baliols, Lords of Hitchin. Here also in ancient times was a castle.

EASTWICK.]—This place, which formerly had a market, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. by W. from Sawbridge-worth. The petty sessions for Eastwick division are holden here. In the church is the effigies of a Knight Templar, and some other monuments.

ELSTREE.]—The ancient village of Elstree, or Idlestree, is situated on an elevated ground, on the Watling Street, near the site of the Roman station, called Surloniæ, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Chipping Barnet. The church, which is a poor structure, is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the Roman town. The only monument of note that it contains, is that of William Sharpes, Esq. on the east wall of the chancel. It appears, from an entry in the parish register, that Martha Ray,

the

the unfortunate victim to the too ardent sensibility of her hapless lover, the Rev. James Hackman, was buried here on the 14th of April, 1779.* The manor, which was granted by Arthur to St. Alban's Abbey, has been some years the property of George Byng, Esq. M.P. for Middlesex. A Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions, was established here in the year 1805.

FLAMSTEAD.]—Flamstead, anciently called Verlamstedt, from its situation on the Vere, 2½ miles N. W. from Redbourn, was amongst the possessions of St. Alban's Abbey. The church consists of a body, chancel, side aisles, and a tower at the west end. It contains several family memorials of recent date; but, of the "three wondrous ancient monuments," mentioned by Weever, only one remains, between the nave and the north aisle. It is a plain altar tomb, about four feet high; having the figures of a male and female in demi-relief, under an angular canopy of quatre foil arches, ornamented with foliage, and smaller arches. At their feet are two dogs; that on the left has a label proceeding from its mouth, which curls round, and terminates on the back of the other, but the inscription is defaced. On a slab in the chancel, is a brass of a priest under a pointed canopy, containing traces of a representation of the Trinity. This marks the place of interment of Johannes Oudeley, rector of this church, who died on the 7th of May, 1414. Several monuments and memorials of the Saunders and Sebright families, of Beechwood, are also preserved here: and in the wall near the altar, is an inscription in memory of Sir Bartholomew Fouke, master of the household to Queen Elizabeth and James the First. The capitals of the pillars of the nave are richly carved with foliage; and the nave is separated from the chancel by a lofty screen, elegantly carved in the pointed style, over which is the ancient roodloft. On the south side of the chancel are two ancient stalls, with a piscina adjoining.

GADDESSEN.]—Great Gaddesden is 2½ miles N. W. by N. from Hemel Hempstead; and the adjoining parish of Little Gaddesden is four miles N. by E. from Berkamstead. The church of the former contains various monuments of the Halseys, of Gaddesden Place, an elegant mansion erected about the year 1773, by the late Thomas Halsey, Esq. The church of Little Gaddesden is a small structure with a tower at the west end. The chancel is the burial place of the Egertons, lords of the manor, of whom Sir John Egerton, Knight of the Bath, and first Earl of Bridgewater, died at the age of Seventy, in December, 1649; and John, Viscount Brackley, his third son, who succeeded him in the earldom, died in October, 1686, in his sixty-fourth

year. In this parish was born the eminent Physician, John de Gaddesden, who was educated at Merton College, and flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He wrote many learned treatises on professional subjects, and is mentioned in the preface to the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer.

GILSTON.]—Gilston park, 3½ miles W. from Sawbridgeworth, is the principal residence of William Plumer, Esq. whose more ancient seat is at Blakesware, in the parish of Ware. In Gilston church are some monuments of the Gore and Roos families. There is a free school in this parish.

GORHAMBURY.]—About two miles W. from the town of St. Alban's, stands Gorhambury, the delightful seat of Lord Viscount Grimston, formerly the property and residence of the great Lord Bacon, and others of his family. It derives its name from — de Gorham, a relation of Geoffrey and Robert de Gorham, Abbots of St. Alban's, from whom he had received a grant and confirmation of certain lands, about the middle of the twelfth century. On this estate he erected a mansion, called Gorhambury. His descendants continued to enjoy it during several generations; but, towards the end of the fourteenth century, it was reannexed to the Abbey by Abbot de la Mare, who purchased it for 800 marks; and it continued attached till the period of the dissolution. Henry the Eighth granted it to Ralph Rowlat, Esq. by whose eldest daughter, married to John Maynard, Esq. it became the property of that gentleman; and he, about the year 1550, sold it to Nicholas Bacon, Esq. afterwards lord keeper under Elizabeth. Sir Nicholas erected a new mansion, at a short distance westward from that which now forms the residence of Lord Grimston; and here he was frequently visited by the queen, who dated many of her state papers from Gorhambury. This house appears to have formed a quadrangle; but the chief parts now standing are the ruins of the hall, which constituted the inner side of the court; and a high octagonal tower, in a ruinous state, commanding some good views over the surrounding country. This mansion of the Bacons was reduced to its present ruinous state, when the present house of the Lords Grimston was built, between the years 1778 and 1785. Sir Nicholas Bacon was twice married; by his first wife, Jane, daughter of William Ferneley, Esq. of West Creting, in Suffolk, he had issue three sons and three daughters: by his second wife, Anne, one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Giddy Hall, Essex, he had two sons, Anthony and Francis. Anthony was an accomplished scholar; and, at the age of twenty-one, he began to travel for further improvement, previously to which Sir Nicholas

* This unfortunate lady, the mistress of Lord Sandwich, was shot by Mr. H. while getting into her carriage, after coming out of Covent Garden Theatre, on the evening of the 9th of the same month. Her frantic murderer, who had made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy himself at the same instant, was

tried within a few days at the Old Bailey, and was executed at Tyburn on the 19th. He evinced the most perfect resignation to his fate, united with the settled composure of a man, feeling that he had survived every thing that was dear.

conveyed

conveyed to him the manor of Gorhambury, and this estate continued in his possession till his death, when it descended to his brother, Francis, afterwards Lord Verulam. Anthony's time, after his return from the continent, was appropriated to his studies, except what was employed in the service of his patron. Owing to this reserved life of his, his father's fine seat fell to decay; and the water, which had been laid to it from springs at a considerable distance, was cut off in such a manner, that it could not afterwards be recovered, but at so great an expence, that the Lord Viscount St. Alban's chose rather to build a little neat house near the great pond, saying merrily, that "Since the water could not be brought to his house, he would bring his house to the water."

On the decease of Lord Verulam, in 1626, Gorhambury became the property of Sir Thomas Meautys, Knt. and he having married Anne, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford Hall, Suffolk, half-brother to the Lord Chancellor, conveyed it to her for life, with remainder to his heirs. After his decease, his widow married Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart. second son and successor to Sir Harbottle Grimston, of Bradfield, in Essex, who purchased the reversion of the manors of Gorhambury and Kingsbury, of Hercules Meautys, nephew and heir-at-law to Sir Thomas Meautys.*

* The Grimstons are descended from Sylvester, afterwards surnamed De Grimston, a valiant Norman, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and bore his standard at the battle of Hastings. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, Edward Grimston, Esq. was made Comptroller of Calais; and he was afterwards continued in that office by Queen Mary. On the taking of Calais by the Duke of Guise, in the year 1558, he was made prisoner, and confined in the Bastile, where the ministry of that day suffered him to languish, lest he should return to England, and make public the repeated remonstrances which he had addressed to them, on the ill-conditioned state of the garrison to withstand a siege. At length, after two years' confinement, he escaped by stratagem to his native country, and was honourably acquitted of any misconduct connected with the loss of Calais. He was afterwards knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and represented the borough of Ipswich in several Parliaments. He lived to the great age of 98, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, whose grandson, the second Sir Harbottle Grimston, was the person who purchased Gorhambury. This Sir Harbottle was created a baronet, in the tenth of James the First. He was twice married: his first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir George Croke, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas, in 1623-4; and afterwards celebrated for his decision in the famous case of ship money. Sir Harbottle was himself one of the first to contest the presumed legality of that measure; and his father suffered a long imprisonment, because he would not submit to the payment of the loan attempted to be enforced by the friends of the ill-fated Charles. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the King in the Isle of Wight, and pressed the acceptance of the King's concessions so strongly, that he was soon afterwards excluded the House by force, with other members, by Cromwell. He afterwards withdrew from public affairs. His personal liberty had suffered; and, to obtain his release, he was obliged to engage "not to act, or do any thing, to the disservice of the Parliament, or army." The death of Cromwell, and the imbecility of his successor, Richard, again left him at liberty to aid in the distracted councils of his country. The plans then pursuing, by Monk, to effect the restoration of

Gorhambury House, is a spacious stone edifice, of the Corinthian order, built of brick, and stuccoed. It was erected between the years 1778 and 1785, by the late Lord Viscount Grimston, from the designs, and under the direction of Sir Robert Taylor. The grand entrance is by a flight of steps leading beneath a handsome pediment, supported on well-proportioned columns: the summit of the central part is finished by a balustrade and cornice. The hall, with the library, and the other principal apartments, are large, and are decorated with a rich collection of portraits, chiefly of the age of Elizabeth, and her immediate successors. The following may be selected from the most eminent:—Lord Chancellor Bacon, at full-length, by Vansomer; a three-quarter length of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his pontificals, by Vandyke; a three-quarter length of the Earl of Clarendon, by Sir Peter Lely; a three-quarter length of Queen Elizabeth, by Hilliard; presented to Lord Bacon, as some conjecture, by the Queen herself; a three-quarter length of Lodowick Stewart, first Duke of Richmond, in his Parliamentary robes; a three-quarter length of James, second Duke of Richmond, by Geldorp; a portrait of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in black, with his hair cropped, by Vandyke; a portrait of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's unfortunate favourite; a portrait of

monarchy, appear to have received his concurrence; and, after the re-admission of the excluded members into the House of Commons, he was chosen Speaker. In the November following, 1660, he was made a Privy Counsellor, by Charles the Second, and appointed Master of the Rolls, which office he retained till his death, in 1683-4. He died in his 82d year; and was succeeded in his estates and title by Samuel, his only surviving son by his first marriage. Sir Samuel Grimston represented the borough of St. Alban, in six Parliaments, during the reigns of Charles the Second, and William the Third: he was a zealous promoter of the Revolution of 1688; and his conduct proved so obnoxious to James the Second, that he was excepted from the act of grace, or amnesty, prepared by that degraded Sovereign, when he had formed the design of landing in England, in 1692. This gentleman made Gorhambury his principal residence. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham; and secondly, to Anne, sixth and youngest daughter to John Tuf-ton, second Earl of Thanet. By these ladies, he had three children; who, all dying before him, he bequeathed his estates, under certain limitations, to William Luckyn, Esq. grandson to Mary, his eldest sister, who had married Sir Capel Luckyn, Bart. of Messing Hall, Essex. On acceding to the property of his great uncle, this William assumed the name of Grimston; and having represented the borough of St. Alban, in four successive Parliaments, he was created a peer of Ireland, in April 1719; and in the July following, he took his seat in Parliament. He died at the age of 73, in October, 1756, and was succeeded by James, his second son, who died in December, 1773. James Bucknall Grimston, his eldest son, who succeeded to the family estates and titles, received the honour of a British peerage, in the year 1790. His Lordship married Harriet, daughter of Edward Walter, Esq. of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire. By this Lady, he had a son, James Walter, who married Charlotte, daughter of the late Earl of Liverpool; and two daughters. His Lordship died in the month of January, 1809, aged 62; and was succeeded by his son and heir, James Walter, the present Viscount.

Richard.

Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, in black, by Vandyke. These are in the library, which also contains busts of Sir Nicholas Bacon, his second wife, and second son, afterwards Lord Bacon. In the dining-room, a spacious and elegant apartment, are the following :—A three-quarter length of Lord Bacon, of admirable execution ; a portrait of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by Vandyke ; a full-length of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in a white dress, with his hat and feather upon an adjacent table, by Mytens ; a copy, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Sir Peter Lely's portrait of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle ; an excellent painting of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother to Lord Bacon, by Sir Nathaniel himself ; a portrait of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, who in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, filled the office of master of the horse ; a portrait of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by Vandyke ; a full-length of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, by Vandyke ; a portrait of Sir Thomas Meautys, Lord Bacon's successor in the manor of Gorhambury. There is also in this room, a large painting, by Sir Nathaniel Bacon, representing a cookmaid with dead game, which she has just received from an old gamekeeper, who appears in the back ground. The cookmaid is said to be a striking likeness of the painter's mother, dame Jane Bacon. The following are the portraits contained in the drawing-room and hall : a three-quarter length of Sir Harbottle Grimston, in his official robe as master of the Rolls, by Sir Peter Lely ; Sir Harbottle's first wife, daughter of Sir George Croke ; Lady Elizabeth Grimston, Sir Samuel's first wife, daughter of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, by Sir Peter Lely ; Sir Samuel's second wife, Lady Anne Grimston Tufton, the Earl of Thanet's daughter ; Sir Edward Grimston, by Holbein ; Sir Nicholas, father to the painter, Sir Nathaniel Bacon ; * a small half-length of Sir Nicholas's first wife, dame Jane Bacon, by her son, Sir Nathaniel ; a long painting, representing Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, in black, his lady, in blue, and seated, her child near her, by Vandyke ; a portrait of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, by Sir Peter Lely. Upon a pannel in the drawing-room, is a singular antique half-length of one of the Grimston family, in a green jacket, the sleeves of which are loose, and his head covered with a large bonnet, from which a long train of silk hangs down.—A full-length of James the First, by Holbein, in black and gold armour ; a

* The following relation of his death, is from Mallet's Life of the Lord Chancellor Bacon :—" He was under the hands of his barber, and the weather being sultry, had ordered a window before him to be thrown open. As he was very corpulent, he presently fell asleep, in the current of fresh air that was blowing upon him, and awaked after some time, distempered all over. "Why," said he to his servant, "did you suffer me to sleep, thus exposed?" The fellow replied, that he durst not presume to disturb him. "Then," said the Lord-Keeper, "by your civility, I lose my life ; and so removed into his bedchamber, where he died a few days after."

portrait of James the Second, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; a portrait of Charles the First, by Henry Stone ; a portrait of Henry Rich, first Earl of Hertford, beheaded in 1649 ; a full-length of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, by Holbein ; a portrait of Catherine, Charles the Second's Queen, in the character of St. Catherine, by Huysman ; a whole-length of Catherine Howard, Countess of Suffolk, † dressed in white, and wearing a large ruff ; her bosom also in a considerable degree exposed ; a portrait of Edward Carew, Earl of Totness ; his beard white, and hair short, dressed in a white flowered jacket, and resting his hand upon his sword ; a portrait of Sir Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset ; a nobleman renowned for his accomplishments and wit ; he killed Lord Bruce, a Scotch peer, in a desperate duel which they fought at Antwerp. Besides portraits, there are some Scripture paintings, by the first masters, in the drawing-room, as follow :—A painting, by Tintoretto, of St. John preaching in the wilderness ; the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Luca Giordano ; the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, by Annibal Caracci ; and our Saviour curing the cripple, at the pool of Bethesda, by Bassano.

The park and grounds at Gorhambury, comprise about 600 acres, and are well stocked with fine timber ; particularly beech, oak, and elm. The surface is agreeably diversified ; and the scenery forms some good landscapes ; to which the contiguity of Pré Wood gives additional interest. The park contains a considerable number of fine deer.

GROVE.]—The Grove, about two miles N. from Watford, is the property and chief residence of the Earl of Clarendon. It was formerly the estate of the Heydons ; afterwards of the Hamptons, of Buckinghamshire ; and from them it passed through several families, to the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon. The mansion is an irregular structure of brick, standing on the west side the Gade, in a park about three miles in circumference, through which the river flows in a divided stream. The principal apartments contain a valuable collection of original portraits, chiefly of the times of James the First, and Charles the First ; as well as a few fine copies from the first masters. In the hall, are the following :—A whole-length, by Vandyke, of Francis, Lord Cottington, Chancellor, and under Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the reign of Charles the First ; the Earl of Kinnoul, Vandyke, whole-length, in armour ; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Corn. Jansen, in

† This Lady was the daughter of Sir Henry Knevit, Knt. of Charlton, in the county of Wilts. Her venality, during the four years, in which her husband held the office of treasurer to James the First was notorious, insomuch that Weldon scruples not to charge her avarice with the beneficial peace which Spain obtained, at the expence of much of the interest of this country : this writer thus expresses his undisguised sentiments, "In truth, Audley End, that famous and great structure, had its foundation in Spanish gold."

black,

black, whole-length; Marquis of Hertford, Vandyke, whole-length, in armour; Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland, son of the Lord Treasurer Portland; whole-length, in black. The other portraits are those of Queen Elizabeth; James the First; Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, his son; Lord Chancellor Clarendon; Edward, Earl of Jersey; and John, Earl of Rochester: artists unknown. Here, also, are copies, from Vandyke, of Algernon, Earl of Northumberland; the Prince of Parma; and Henry Cary, Lord Falkland. In the saloon, is a curious head of Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely; half-lengths of her daughters, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne; William the Third, small whole-length, in armour; James the Second, in a large wig; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Sir Peter Lely; Henry, Earl of Clarendon, son of the Lord Chancellor, when a youth; Lawrence, Earl of Rochester, his brother, Lord High Treasurer, in the reign of James the Second; Lady Rochester, first wife of Lawrence, a head; Lady Charlotte Hyde, in the dress of Mary, Queen of Scots; Duchess of Queensbury; Jane, Countess of Essex; Catherine of Braganza, in the dress in which she arrived in England. The saloon also contains two small, but very beautiful pictures, by Stubbs, of a bull of the small India breed, bred by Lord Clarendon; and a horse, the property of his Lordship. In the drawing-room, among others, are portraits of Lady Clarendon, daughter of Sir Thomas Ailesbury, and second wife to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon; Sir Thomas Ailesbury, and Lady Ailesbury; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, whole-length, in black; and Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, all by Vandyke; Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, daughter to Arthur, Lord Capel; Lady Newport; Sir Henry Capel; the poet Waller, represented sitting; and Sir Geoffrey Palmer, all by Sir Peter Lely; the Lord Keeper Coventry, Corn. Jansen; one of the finest pictures ever executed by that artist. In this room, are also two Bacchanalian pieces, by Lanerst. In the dining-room, are whole-lengths of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison, in scarlet, Vandyke; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in a curious worked dress, Corn. Jansen; William, Earl of Pembroke; and Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, both by Vandyke; Lord and Lady Cornbury, Sir Peter Lely; Lady D'Aubigny, Vandyke; Count De Borghe, a head in armour, Vandyke; James Stanley, Earl of Derby, with his Countess and child, whole-lengths, Vandyke; Sir John Minns, Vandyke; Lord Goring, an admirable head, in armour, Vandyke; Lady Barbara Villiers, youngest daughter of the Duchess of Cleveland, in a nun's dress; Philip Villiers, de L'isle Adam, Great Prior of France, and Grand Master of Malta. Over the staircase, is a curious picture of the Duke of Saxony and the Reformers: and, on the landing-place, half-

lengths of John Seldon, Esq. and Sir Henry Spelman. In the library, is a full-length picture of the Duke of Monmouth, in armour, accompanied by a man, who appears like a foreign seaman, pointing to the Netherlands, on a globe; and another fine picture of a lawyer, name unknown, apparently of the time of Cromwell, with a book, papers, &c.

HADHAM.]—The adjoining parishes of Great and Little Hadham, lie about 4½ miles W. by S. from Bishop's Stortford. In the reign of Henry the Third, the manor of Little Hadham belonged to Sir William De Baud, who granted a fat buck and doe annually to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, for liberty to enlarge his park with 22 acres of their lands, adjoining to his seat at Coringham, in Essex.* The Earl of Essex is now owner. In the church, are inscriptions for Arthur, Lord Capel, Baron of Hadham, who was beheaded, for his loyalty to Charles the First, in 1648; Elizabeth, his wife; and Henry Capel, third son of Lord Arthur, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, in the time of William the Third. Several ancient slabs for the Baud family, mostly deprived of their brasses and inscriptions, are yet remaining.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.]—This institution, in the vicinity of Hertford, is designed for giving a suitable education to young gentlemen intended for the appointment of writers, in the East India Company's service, in India. The college, which was first inhabited in the autumn of the year 1809, is a neat and handsome structure, entirely on the Grecian model; after designs, by Mr. William Wilkins, junior, M.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, and consists of four sides, forming a quadrangle, the centre of which forms a well-proportioned square. The principal front is of free-stone, and faces the east, commanding a distant view of the high north road, from which it has a very beautiful appearance. In this front are contained the chapel, dining-hall, and library; the kitchen and offices composing one wing, and the principal's apartments the other. The other three sides contain separate apartments, for 120 students, having a recess for a bed, and book closet in each, so that every student has a commodious apartment to himself. The centre and wings of these three sides of the quadrangle also contain houses for the professors, and several lecture rooms, besides the various offices necessary for the college servants, &c. The grounds belonging to the college were laid out agreeably to a plan of Mr. Rep-ton's. The college and grounds constitute a great improvement of this part of the county; and, whether as a specimen of the arts, or with reference to the purpose to which they are appropriated, they will form a splendid memorial of the zeal of the founders in the cause of literature and science, as well as the source of benefit and advantage at home and in India. It is highly to the credit of the architect, Mr. Wilkins, that this elegant structure

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. II. p. 375.

was raised and completed in three years, by contract; and although the terms of that contract were full 20,000*l.* below any other tender delivered in on the same account, Mr. Wilkins finished the building in the most complete and perfect state, without any advance upon, or addition to, his original terms.—The patronage of nominating students to the college, is vested in the Directors of the East India Company, and a nomination thereto is, in fact, a virtual appointment as a writer, which is confirmed upon a young man's quitting the college; where, in general, he must reside at least two years, under a general recommendation from the college council, for good conduct, &c. to the Court of Directors. The terms of admission are 100 guineas per annum. The students wear an academical habit, and are subject to college discipline and restrictions.

HARPENDEN.]—Harpenden, or Harden, 2½ miles E. by N. from Redbourn, is a chapelry to Whethamsted, the population is upwards of 1300. The houses are built with considerable neatness, and scattered over a considerable plot of ground. The church, or rather chapel, was erected in the Norman times. It is built in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end: the arches at the intersection of the nave and transept, are plain and semi-circular; but are sustained on clustered columns, with varied capitals. In the chancel, is a neat cenotaph in memory of Godinan Jenkyn, Esq. Several of the Cressies, formerly lords of the manor, lie buried here, for whom some inscriptions yet remain; the oldest of which records the memory of Matthew Cressey, and Joan, his wife, the daughter of Edward Perient, Esq. of Dinwell: the latter died in November, 1478. Another inscription is inserted on a slab in the east wall of the north cross, under the brass figures of a male and female kneeling before desks, with the scriptures lying open on each desk, and above them, in the centre, their arms quartered, with a singular crest, of a hairy man rising from a basket on a helmet, and in the act of throwing the javelin; his left arm extended with a shield.

HATFIELD.]—The market-town of Hatfield, or Bishop's Hatfield, called Haethfeld in the Saxon times, from its situation on a heath, lies 7½ miles W.S.W. from Hertford, and 19½ miles N.N.W. from London. It has been erroneously considered as the place where a synod was held in the year 680; and also as the birth-place of William De Hatfield, second son of Edward the Third. Hatfield, in Yorkshire, was the scene of both those events. The manor of Hatfield was ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings, till granted in the tenth century to the abbey at Ely. On the conversion of that foundation into a bishopric, it became attached to the new see, and the manor-house becoming a palace of the bishops, the town was thenceforth distinguished by the appellation of Bishop's Hatfield. Queen Elizabeth greatly admired the situation; and by virtue of the statute which gave her the power of exchange, procured the alienation of this manor

from the then Bishop of Ely, Richard Cox; James I. in the third year of his reign, exchanged it for the house, manor, and park of Theobalds, with his minister, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the Marquis of Salisbury, is the present Lord.

Hatfield church is a handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, embattled tower, with a chapel, or burial-place of the Earls of Salisbury, on the north side of the chancel. This chapel was erected by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, of that surname, but contains neither monumental inscription, nor other memorial, for any of the family, except the founder. His monument represents the Earl in his robes, lying on a slab of black marble, which is supported by figures, in white marble, of the cardinal virtues, kneeling, in virgin habits, with proper attributes. Beneath, on another slab of black marble, the Earl is represented as a skeleton, lying on a well-sculptured mat, in white marble. The Earl died at Marlborough, in May 1612, in his fiftieth year, and was buried at Hatfield. On the south side of the chancel, is the chapel of the lords of the manor of Ponsburne, in which are several monuments of the Brockets and Reads, of Brocket Hall. Various charitable benefactions have been made for the poor of this town: and here are several small alms-houses. The population of Hatfield, as returned under the late act, amounted to 2677.

Hatfield House, the principal seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, occupies a beautiful situation in a finely diversified park, watered on the north side by the Len, and including an area of several miles in circumference. This mansion, which is of brick, and of vast extent, was erected by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, between the years 1605 and 1611. Its form is that of a half H: various improvements have been made here, by the last Earl. Many of the apartments are very large; and most of them are decorated with pictures of considerable merit and curiosity. Of these, the following are particularly entitled to notice:—The Lord Treasurer, Burleigh, and his son, Robert Cecil, in their robes, with white wands; William, second Earl of Salisbury, in black, with long hair, wearing the George, a star on his cloak, and near him a dog, Sir Peter Lely; Lord Viscount Cranbourn, son of the preceding, Sir Peter Lely; James, third Earl of Salisbury, in his robes, Sir Peter Lely; James, fourth Earl, Sir Godfrey Kneller; Lady Latimer, Sir Peter Lely; Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, and the Lady Anne, his wife, daughter of William, second Earl of Salisbury, half-lengths, Vandyke; Queen Elizabeth, a very curious picture, in which that Princess appears in a close-bodied gown, with a long distended gauze veil. On her head is a coronet and aigret; her neck is adorned with a necklace of pearl, and her arms with bracelets. Her hair is yellow, depending in two long tresses; and her face young, and tolerably handsome. The lining of her robe is wrought with eyes and

and ears; and on her left sleeve is embroidered a serpent: in the other hand is a rainbow, with the adulating motto, (non sine sole Iris.)—Mary, Queen of Scots, a whole length, on board; the dress consisting of a long black mantle, bordered with white lace; at her girdle, a cross and rosary.—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Richard the Third, a head; Margaret, Countess of Richmond, on board, veiled as a nun; to which her having taken a vow of celibacy, at the age of 64, is considered to have given her a title. This Lady was the noble foundress of the colleges of Christ and St. John, Cambridge.—Laura, the celebrated object of Petrarch's passion; Henry the Sixth, a head, on board; Catherine de Cornara, Queen of Cyprus.—Amongst the other pictures, is a singular representation, on board, of Henry the Eighth, and his Queen, Ann Boleyn, at a country wake, or fair, at some place in Surrey, within sight of the Tower of London.—In this piece, is a great number and variety of figures, the dress and occupations of which are curious in a remarkable degree.

The park and grounds of Hatfield House contain some of the finest timber in the county, oak, elm, ash, &c. The scenery is very beautiful. Robert, the first Earl, originally laid out two parks here, for red and fallow deer; and, in one of them, he planted a vineyard, which was in existence at the time that Charles the First was a prisoner at field; the deer still abound. The Marchioness of Salisbury, who has particularly exerted herself in the promotion of agriculture, has a very interesting experiment-ground, including about 17 acres, well fenced, and crossed by walks, for the convenience of inspecting the crops.

Hatfield Wood Hall, the ancient family mansion of the Basingbourns, was pulled down a few years ago; the estate having been purchased by the Marquis of Salisbury.

HEMPSTEAD.]—The respectable market-town of Hemel Hempstead, lies 20½ miles W. by S. from Hertford, and 28 N.W. from London. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from the Gade, and enjoys a population of about 3240. The manor, which was granted by Offa, to the church of St. Alban, came into the possession of John Waterhouse, Esq. Auditor to Henry the Eighth, whose family had been long seated at Hempstead Bury. By his interest with the King, a charter of incorporation, and a weekly market, were granted to the inhabitants.

It has been generally understood, as we have before had occasion to state, that the remains of Offa, King of the Mercians, were deposited in a chapel, founded on the banks of the Ouse, in Bedfordshire; and that the chapel and tomb were shortly afterwards swept away by a flood. Proof, however, is said to have been obtained, that the ashes of Offa

were inhumed at Hemel Hempstead, and that they were actually discovered in the church-yard there, in the month of October, 1809. "In digging a vault," we are told, "for a young Lady of the name of Warren, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, felt his spade to strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, he found to be a large wrought stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin, and under it, the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition; but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin, was an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, King of the Mercians, who rebuilt the abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about 6½ feet long, and contains a niche, or resting-place, for the head, and also a groove, on each side, for the arms, likewise for the legs: it is curiously carved, and altogether unique of the kind."

Hemel Hempstead church, which stands in a spacious church-yard, adjoining to the town, on the west side, appears to have been erected in the Norman times, of the architecture of which it presents some pleasing specimens. It is in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, chancel, transept, and side aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a high, octagonal spire, rising from the intersection. Almost hidden amongst the pews, is an ancient tomb, in good preservation, with brass figures of a Knight and his Lady on the top; and beneath their feet, an old French inscription, as follows:—

*Robert Albyn gist icy Et Margaret sa femme outlike lay
Dieu se les almes est mercy. Amen.**

The Knight is in plate armour, with a gorget of mail, and represented as standing on a lion: the head of the Lady rests upon a cushion; at her feet, is a dog: she has on a square head-dress, and a long cloak, fastened, across the shoulders, with broaches, from which a knotted cord and tassel descend to the feet.

The market-house is a plain wooden edifice: the shambles neat it, form a neat range of brick building. The principal charitable donation was made by Mr. Thomas Warren, who, by will, dated December 2, 1796, gave 1200*l.* stock, in the three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, in trust; the dividends to be applied to support 50 poor widows, by distributing 7*l.* 10*s.* a year to each, on the 3d of January; and to the establishment of two Free Schools, one for 13 boys, and the other for 15 girls. Great quantities of corn are annually sold in this town; and its contiguity to the Grand Junction Canal has a very beneficial effect on its trade.

* Translation. — Robert Albyn lies here, and Margaret, his wife, with him: God have mercy upon their souls. Amen.

Hemstead Bury, or the Bury House, at the bottom of the town, is a neat modern building, the property of Mr. Hilton, a descendant from the ancient and noble family of Hilton, of Hilton castle, Durham. A small part of the old Bury-sted, or mansion, in which Henry the Eighth was entertained by John Waterhouse, Esq. is yet standing on one side of the garden. This estate includes the whole of the town of Hemel Hemstead; though its extent is not more than 35 acres.

HERTFORD.—Hertford, anciently *Durocbriva*, supposed, by Dr. Heylin, to have been a principal residence of the East Saxon Kings, is situated at the distance of 21 miles N. from London. It gave name to the shire on the division made about the time of Alfred the Great, and it has ever since continued to be the county town. After the Danes were driven from this neighbourhood, a castle was built here by Edward the Elder, about the year 900. The same King is recorded to have built and fortified the town, which had probably been wholly despoiled and ruined by the Danes. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Hertford contained 140 burgesses, and had two churches: the lands and houses were then divided between the King, and eight of his principal officers, among whom was Peter de Valoines, who had been constituted Governor of Hertford castle, and who was afterwards confirmed in that post by Henry the First. In the year 1345, Edward created John of Gaunt, his fourth son, Earl of Richmond, and granted him the honour, castle, and town of Hertford, as a place where he might be 'lodged and accommodated in a manner suitable to his dignity.' While the castle was in his possession, it was the occasional residence of John, King of France, who had been made prisoner, by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers. David, King of Scots, was a prisoner here about the same period; and here, in 1362, died Joan, his Queen, sister to Edward the Third. In the year 1582, the Michaelmas term was adjourned from London to Hertford, on account of the plague that was raging in the metropolis, and all the courts were kept in the castle: this was also the case, and from a similar cause, in the years 1591 and 1592. Queen Elizabeth occasionally resided here; and in this has probably originated the tradition of her imprisonment in the castle; and a small chamber, in the highest tower, is now pointed out as the scene of her captivity. About the year 1619, all the honours, lands, and revenues of the crown, at Hertford, except what arose by the mills, were, by James the First, settled in trustees for the use of Prince Charles: and after the latter had ascended the throne, in his sixth year, he granted the manor and castle of Hertford, to William, Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the present Marquis of Salisbury, is now Lord of the manor. The castle was leased by Earl William, to Sir William Harrington, Knt. It was afterwards assigned to Sir William Cowper, Bart. who bequeathed it to his

fifth son, Spencer Cowper, Esq. who sold it to Edward Cox, of Cheshunt, who resold it to the Cowpers; since which it has had various possessors, and a few years ago, it was hired by the East India Company, for the purpose of establishing a college. Very few remains of the original castle are now standing, and those are principally confined to the outer walls, which show parts of one round, and some angular towers. The present body of the castle is chiefly of brick work, apparently of the time of James or Charles the First, except the high tower, which is more ancient, and commands an extensive prospect. The apartments are mostly small, but neat, and convenient. Beneath, are some strong vaults, and a subterraneous passage, reputed to extend a considerable distance towards the east. The walls have been surrounded by a deep moat, supplied with water from the Lea, which flows under the north side. The inclosed area has been converted into gardens, &c.

The civil government of Hertford was originally vested in a chief bailiff, an under bailiff, and other officers; but this form was abrogated by James the First, and the jurisdiction committed to a mayor, and common council. Charles the Second, by letters patent, dated in 1680, vested the corporation in a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, a chamberlain, sixteen assistants, and other officers; under which charter, the borough is now governed. The earliest return of members to Parliament from Hertford, was in the year 1297; but, after the year 1377, no return appears to have been made till 1623, when the right of sending was restored, on petition. The right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders, resident freemen, &c. about 580 in number. The burgesses were formerly obliged to furnish one man, completely armed, to attend the King in his wars.

This town had formerly five churches; four parochial, and one belonging to the priory; but only two are now standing. All Saints, the principal church, is a large edifice, in the south-east part of the town, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low tower, and spire. At the west end, is a large gallery for the use of the younger children belonging to Christ's Hospital, who are brought up in this town till vacations occur in the school at London. The monuments are numerous: one of the most ancient is a slab at the east end of the south aisle, on which has been a male figure, inlaid, of brass; but only the feet are now left: beneath, is a Norman French inscription, in the Saxon character, to the memory of John Hunger, Esq. master cook to Queen Catherine, who died in 1435. Several of the Dunsters, of Jerningsbury, were buried here; as well as of many other respectable families. In St. Andrew's church, on the north side of the Lea, are also many sepulchral memorials. Here are two meeting-houses, for dissenters, and one for Quakers.

On the site of the priory, which stood in the east part

part of the town, a good modern house has been erected. The priory was founded for monks of the Benedictine order, by Ralph de Linesey. It was subordinate to St. Alban's abbey. At the suppression, its revenues were estimated, by Speed, at 86*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The founder of this priory, said to have been nephew to the Conqueror, became a monk on his own establishment, and was buried in the priory church. Tanner mentions another religious house in this town for friars, called *Le Trinityé*: this was subordinate to Mottenden, in Kent.

The sessions, and market-house, and town-hall, rebuilt between 40 and 50 years ago, are handsome brick edifices. The Blue Coat School, or that connected with Christ's Hospital, is a large building, at the east end of the town, and forming three sides of a quadrangle: it contains sufficient accommodation for upwards of 500 children. Here is a good Grammar School, founded and endowed by Richard Hale, Esq. of King's Walden, in the time of James the First. Since that period, the School has been rebuilt, and the endowments increased by various benefactors. Bernard Hale, Esq. gave 100*l.* per annum, for establishing seven scholarships at Peter House, Cambridge, for boys educated on this foundation. The gaol and penitentiary house are situated at the end of the town. The former, which is also the county bridewell, is surrounded by a boundary wall, 15 feet high; which, being at a considerable distance from the building, admits a free circulation of air; and the gaoler has within it a convenient garden.

In the vicinity of Hertford are many elegant seats; amongst which may be particularly noticed Balls, the property of the Marquis Townshend. It stands in a very pleasant park, and commands an extensive view over the surrounding country: it was built in the time of Charles the First, by Sir John Harrison, Knt.

HERTINGFORDSBURY.]—This village, a mile and three quarters W.S.W. from Hertford, is very pleasant, and contains some good houses, one of which was purchased of Lady Hughes, the widow of the gallant Admiral of that name, by Earl Cowper, some years ago. In the church are various memorials of respectable families, particularly a noble cenotaph in memory of William, second Earl Cowper. Here is also a monument in memory of Spencer Cowper, Esq. brother of the first Earl Cowper. The park and manor of Hertingfordbury seem to have been appurtenances to Hertford castle.

HEXTON.]—Hexton, formerly a possession of St. Alban's abbey, lies six miles N.W. by W. from Hitchin. William Young, Esq. has a seat here, which was formerly Admiral Pasley's. The hills, in this neighbourhood, are very considerable, and give issue to many springs. The church is dedicated to St. Faith, a statue of whom was anciently standing over a fountain near the church-yard, called St. Faith's well. On the north of the chancel, is

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a chapel appropriated to the interment of the lords of the manor.

HITCHIN.]—The market-town of Hitchin, which, including the hamlets of Missenden, Preston, and Temple Dinsley, has a population of about 3603 persons, lies 17 miles N.W. by N. from Hertford, and 34 N.N.W. from London. It is situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by considerable eminences. It was given by Edward the Confessor, to Earl Harold, by the appellation of *Hitché*. In the Domesday Book, it is called *Hiz*, from the little river of that name, which flows through it. The jurisdiction of the manor court extends into several neighbouring parishes. The church is a handsome structure, in the pointed style, occupying the site of a more ancient fabric near the middle of the town. The interior is spacious, and consists of a nave, chancels, and side aisles: its length is upwards of 150 feet; and its breadth, 67. At the west end, is a massive tower, 21 feet in diameter, terminated by a small octagonal spire. The whole fabric is embattled; and the principal chancel is additionally ornamented by pinnacles. The north and south porches are well wrought; the latter has a groined roof, with canopied niches, and ornaments in front. Amongst the monuments, which are very numerous, some ancient ones of the Kendale family possess considerable interest. Some very fine brasses of the 15th and 16th centuries, also occur in different parts of the church. Here are likewise several monuments, for the Radcliffes, of Hitchin priory. The font has been ornamented with figures of the twelve Apostles, under niches; but they can scarcely now be traced.

Near the church, formerly stood the priory of Biggin, founded for nuns of the Gilbertine order. At the Dissolution, its annual revenues were, according to the Monasticon, estimated at 13*l.* 16*s.* Hitchin priory was founded for White Carmelites, in the time of Edward the Second. Its annual revenues were valued at only 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* when it was surrendered to Henry the Eighth. Very few traces of the priory remain: the immediate site is occupied by a mansion of the Radcliffe family.

In the year 1668, John Skynner, Gent. gave 300*l.* to build alms-houses; 300*l.* to purchase lands to endow the same; 100*l.* to apprentice poor children; 100*l.* towards the further endowment of the Free school, in Hitchin: and the produce of his orchard, next the church-yard, to keep the alms-houses in repair. The respective estates now vested in trustees, produce about 21*l.* for the alms-people; 5*l.* for repairs; and 5*l.* for the school, annually. In 1697, Ralph Skynner, Gent. (probably son of the above,) bequeathed 200*l.* to buy lands, to augment the revenue of the vicarage; 800*l.* for building and endowing eight alms-houses; and 60*l.* for apprenticing ten poor children.

Hitchin market has existed from an early period; and very large quantities of corn and grain are annually

nually sold in it; probably in some degree from being free of toll, by prescriptive right. Formerly the wool trade was very flourishing here. The town is divided into three wards, and is governed by two constables, two headboroughs for each ward, two leather sellers, two ale-tasters, a bellman, &c. The town consists of several streets and lanes.

HODDESDON.]—The handsome little market town of Hoddesdon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Hertford, and 17 N. by E. from London, is a chapelry in the parishes of Amwell, and Broxbourn. The manor, now belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, was anciently a part of the estate of the Bassingbourns. The town consists chiefly of one street on the high road. The chapel, a neat brick structure was erected about thirty years ago, on the site of a more ancient building. The market house, an old and curious edifice of wood, supported on arches and pillars, is yet standing, though greatly out of repair; a number of rude and grotesque figures are carved on different parts.

Near the market house is a conduit of good water, which is supplied by pipes from a spring at some distance. It was erected by the Raudons, a respectable family of this town, and is kept in order by a bequest of a certain sum annually, made by Marmaduke Raudon, Esq. in the year 1679.

Hoo.]—Hoo, which derives its name from the ancient family of Hoo, near Kempton, is the pleasant residence of the Honourable Thomas Brand; M. P. The manor was formerly the property of the Keates, whose burial place is in the neighbouring church of Kimpton.

HUNSDON.]—The pleasant village of Hunsdon occupies a rising ground overlooking the fertile meadows watered by the Stort, five miles W. by S. from Sawbridgeworth. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, the manor, now the property of N. Calvert, Esq. belonged to Sir William Oldhall, whose son, Sir John Oldhall, built a large castellated mansion here, in the time of Edward the Fourth. Henry the Eighth built a palace here, afterwards called Hunsdon house, for the education of his children. This mansion has been much reduced, but has still a venerable appearance, and is surrounded by a moat. The Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, appear to have resided here several years. With them, was educated their second cousin, the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the Earl of Surrey's Fair Geraldine, who was grand-daughter to the Marquis of Dorset, the brother of Elizabeth, Henry the Seventh's Queen.

In Hunsdon church are monuments for some of the Calverts; and in the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Forster, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1612. Near the pulpit is a slab, inlaid with a curious brass, representing a huntsman, with his bugle horn and broad sword, leveling a cross bow at a stag, while death, as a skeleton, is pointing a dart at his breast. The following inscription is beneath:—

Beloved of all whilst he had Lyfe,
Unmoaned of none when he did die
James Gray interred of his Wyfe
Near to this Death's Signe Brass doth lye;
Years Thirty-five in good Renown
Parke and House-keeper of this Town.
Obiit 12 die Decembris A. D. Ni 1591,
Æ. 60.

The huntsman is said to have died suddenly while in the act of shooting at a buck: his motto is Sic Pergo; which has been translated, 'Thus I go on till the same fate befalls me.'

ICKLEFORD.]—This is a little village, two miles N. from Hitchin, supposed to derive its name from its situation on the Icknield Way, near a ford of the Ivel. In the church was interred, under a white marble slab, Henry Boswell, King of the Gypsies, who died in 1780, aged ninety: his wife, and grand-daughter, were also buried here. Ickleford was anciently a market town.

KENSWORTH.]—Kensworth church ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Market Street) is entitled to notice from the curious specimens which it presents of Norman architecture.

KNEBWORTH.]—In the village of Knebworth, anciently the inheritance of the family of Hoo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Welwyn, stands the old seat of the Lyttons, subsequently lords of the manor, called Knebworth Place. The mansion, is a spacious quadrangular range of brick building, surrounding a court, and having a square castellated pile in the centre of the principal front, of an earlier period than the other parts of the structure. At a little distance is the church, consisting only of a body and chancel, with a tower, and a chapel, or burial place, of the Lyttons, on the north side of the chancel. Here is a very fine brass in memory of Simon Bache, canon of St. Paul's, and treasurer of the household to Henry the Fifth. Between the chancel and the chapel of the Lyttons, is an altar tomb for John Hotoft, and his lady; the former of whom was treasurer of the household to Henry the Sixth. From his arms appearing in different parts of the building, he is supposed to have built the church. The chapel contains several handsome monuments, &c. of the Lyttons.

LANGLEY, ABBOTS.]—Abbot's Langley, the Langelai of Domesday, deriving the prefix of Abbots, from having belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. by S. from King's Langley. The church, a spacious and handsome fabric, has a chapel adjoining the chancel on the south. Amongst several good monuments, is one in memory of 'Dame Ann Raymond, daughter of Sir Edward Fish, formerly of Southill, in Bedfordshire, Bart. and widow of Sir Thomas Raymond, Knt. one of the judges of the King's Bench to Charles the Second.' She died in 1714, in her eighty-third year, and lies interred with her three grand children, sons of Sir Robert Raymond, Knt. of Langley Bury, 'who all died within a few weeks of their birth.'

birth.* The monument displays the figure of an aged woman, sitting, with three children in cradles beneath.*

LANGLEY, KING'S.]—King's Langley, now an irregular little village, was formerly an admired residence of the English kings, who were owners of the manor. It is situated on the Gade, nearly opposite to Abbot's Langley, 20 miles W. S. W. from Hertford. Henry the Third built a palace here, in which Edmund of Langley, fifth son of Edward the Third was born. Very few traces of this building remain. Part of the site is now occupied by a mean farm house, which exhibits the ancient bake house, and some other vestiges of the domestic offices of the palace. Richard the Second passed his Christmas here, in the year 1391. He was also buried in the church at Langley; but Henry the Fifth removed his body to Westminster. A priory of Dominican, or Preaching Friars, was founded here by Roger, son of Robert Helle, an English Baron, supposed to be Robert Lucy, who lived at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and was so called because "he played the Devil with the Welsh." The buildings were afterwards enlarged, and the revenue, at the suppression, were estimated at 150*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Queen Mary restored this house to a prioress and nuns; but it was dissolved in the first of Elizabeth. The Priory buildings are destroyed. Great part of the manor is now the property of the Earl of Essex.

King's Langley church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive embattled tower at the west end, which was originally open to the nave by a pointed arch, rising from clustered columns. Among the ancient monuments in this edifice, is a very large altar tomb of free stone, in the east angle of the north aisle, having recumbent, but greatly mutilated, effigies of a knight and a lady; the latter on the right hand. The knight is in armour, with a shirt of chain work: his hands folded across his body, as in prayer. The lady has on a flowered robe, and over it a long cloak, fastened across the neck, from which is pendant a chain, and small cross. The head dress is of an angular form, of the time of Henry the Seventh. This is conjectured to be the tomb of Sir John Verney, of Pendley; sheriff of Herts and Essex in 1498. Salmon seems to intimate that it was the tomb of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second; but the arms are those of Verney. Gaveston was first buried among the Friars preachers at Oxford; but, afterwards,

* Nicholas de Breakspear, afterwards Pope Adrian the Fourth, is generally reputed to have been born in this parish; yet the place called Breakspears, from which his name was evidently assumed, is in the adjoining parish of St. Michael's. In his early years, his intellects appeared so dull and clouded, that he was refused the habit of a monk in St. Alban's Abbey. He then went to France, and became a canon in the Abbey of St. Rufus, in Provence, where he was afterwards chosen abbot: but the monks, disliking his administration, complained to the then Pope, Eugenius the Third, with whom he had afterwards an interview, at which he contrived to ingratiate himself so highly, that he was made Bishop of Alba, and sent on a mis-

his body was removed by the king with great pomp, and re-interred at King's Langley. Within the altar rails, on the north side, is the tomb of Edmond of Langley, son of Edward the Third, who was buried here, near the remains of his first wife, Isabel, younger daughter of Pedro, King of Castile. Opposite, on the south side of the altar, is a plain tomb of white marble; over which is a tablet, in memory of the Honourable William Glasscocks, of Aden House, in Essex, judge of the Admiralty in Ireland in the time of Charles the Second. Several slabs, with brasses, are yet remaining here: one of them, in the north aisle, has small, but neat figures of a male in a long cloak; and two females, with large hats and ruffs, of the time of Elizabeth. Below them, and over two smaller brasses, containing groups of children, nine in each, is an inscription, as follows:—

Here lyeth the Body of John Carter, late of Giffers, who had two Wives: by the first he had issue 4 sonnes, and 5 daughters; and by the second, he had issue 5 Sonnes and 4 daughters. He was buried the 9, of August, 1588.

On another slab, close to the former, is a small brass of a female, with an indent for a male figure, which is gone: the inscription records the name *Marion Carter*, and *Alys his Wyfe*: the former died the 11th of April, 1528. Some fragments of painted glass remain in a window of the north aisle. The church yard is extensive, and contains many tombs and sepulchral memorials; the most remarkable of which, within a space inclosed by iron rails, at the end of the south aisle, displays an elegant sarcophagus, having a circle in front, surrounding a section of a Saxon building, with the motto, "Stabilior Amicitia." above this, on a circular marble tablet, is a bas-relief of an infant Hymen, weeping, his torch inverted. This was executed in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, of King's Langley, who died in 1793.

Langley Bury, the seat of Long Kinsman, Esq. built by the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, about the time of Charles the Second, stands on elevated ground, rising from the western bank of the Gade, nearly opposite to Hunton bridge.

LAYTON.]—This was formerly a market town, about three quarters of a mile N. N. E. from Buntingford. The church contains many ancient slabs, but they have been mostly deprived of their brasses.

sion to convert the Pagans in Denmark and Norway. After the decease of Eugenius, in 1154, he was chosen to fill the vacant seat. Governing with a haughty and strong hand, he refused to invest the Emperor Frederic with the imperial diadem till he had prostrated himself before him, and held the stirrup of his palfrey, while he mounted. He died in September, 1159, not without suspicion of poison, though generally said to have been choked by a fly; and was buried in St. Peter's church, near his predecessor, Eugenius. His father became a monk in St. Alban's Abbey, where he lived fifty years; and, on his death, was interred among the abbots in the chapter house.

MINNA.

MIMMS.]—North Mimms, anciently the inheritance of the Magnavilles, and in the time of Edward the Third, the property of the renowned warrior, Sir Robert Knoles, lies 3½ miles S. S. W. from Bishop's Hatfield. Since the death of the late Duke of Leeds, in 1799, the manor has been sold to Henry Brown, Esq. whose seat, in North Mimms park, is a very handsome building, and its situation, and the surrounding scenery, are extremely fine. The church consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end. Among the monuments is a grand one in the chancel, in memory of John, Lord Somers, "Baron of Evesham, and Lord High Chancellor in the time of William the Third, who died the 20th of April, 1716." On the north side of the chancel is the chapel or burial place of the Coningsbys. Several of the Hotelers, of Watton Wood Hall, with whom the Coningsbys intermarried, also have memorials here.

Gobions, an estate in North Mimms parish, had its name from the ancient family of Gobion, seated here in the time of King Stephen. In Henry the Seventh's time, it was the property of Sir John More, father of the illustrious Sir Thomas More. It was afterwards settled on the Princess Elizabeth, who retained it till her death, after which it was again the property of the Mores; but has since passed through various hands. The gardens were formerly celebrated for their splendour in the ancient style.

Brookmans, another estate in this parish, was formerly the property of the great Lord Somers. The house is a respectable building, standing in a pleasant park.

MOOR PARK HOUSE.]—In the parish of Rickmansworth, eastward of the town of that name, stands Moor Park House, the splendid mansion of Robert Williams, Esq. an eminent banker, of London. The manor of the Moor, anciently parcel of the possessions of St. Alban's Abbey, having passed through numerous possessors, was purchased by Mr. Williams, in the summer of 1799. The house is a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, situated in a finely wooded park about five miles in circumference, and having two fronts, respectively towards the north and south. The principal or southern front has a very elegant and grand portico, the pediment being supported on four noble columns, each thirty-seven feet high, independent of the base and the capital; a very rich cornice, with a ballustrade above, goes round the house. The height of the ground towards the south, contracts the view; but the northern front commands an extensive prospect; the hill which had previously obstructed the sight, having been purposely lowered, about the years 1725-6, at the expence of 5000/. This was effected by B. H. Styles, Esq. who had realized a great fortune by the famous South Sea scheme; and to him also is the present mansion indebted for the chief part of its grandeur. It was originally constructed

of brick, as reputed, at the expence of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, to whom the estate once belonged; but Mr. Styles had it entirely new cased and fronted with Portland stone; and having built the magnificent portico, erected two wings for the chapel and offices, and connected them with the centre by colonnades of the Tuscan order. His architect was the celebrated Italian, Giacomo Leon; but Sir James Thornhill, who painted the saloon, acted as surveyor of the building. The expence of the carriage of the stone from London, amounted to upwards of 13,800/. and the entire expence, including the improvements in the park, was more than 150,000/. Further improvements were made by its subsequent possessors, Lord Anson, and Sir Lawrence Dundas; the latter of whom fitted up and ornamented the ball room in a superb style, at the cost of about 10,000/. Mr. Rous, the predecessor of Mr. Williams, who had been a director of the East India Company, retired hither with an inadequate fortune, and afterwards found it expedient to pull down the wings, for the sake of disposing of the materials. The central part of the mansion was, however, left untouched, and now forms one of the most elegant residences in the county. Its internal parts are uncommonly rich, and have an air of grandeur, at once interesting and dignified. The hall is a spacious square apartment, splendidly ornamented with paintings, marble door ways, military trophies, &c. the latter formed of a composition resembling stone. The chief paintings are contained in four large compartments, below a rich gallery, and represent the principal circumstances in the Story of Io and Argus. These paintings are, in general, well executed; and the circumstances of the story are treated with propriety and judgment. The sides of the gallery are ornamented with paintings in fresco, in imitation of several of the most celebrated statues. The ceiling, painted to represent a dome, has an excellent effect. The saloon is a well proportioned and handsome room, wainscotted with oak, and decorated with paintings of the Four Seasons, &c. in pannels on a grey ground. The ceiling is one of the finest works of Sir James Thornhill; but was copied from one of Guido's, in the Respigliari Palace: Sir James was paid 3,500/. for executing it, but not till he had established its value by the testimony of some of the most celebrated artists, in a court of justice. The hall, or long drawing room, has a superb ceiling, decorated in square and circular compartments, with fanciful ornaments, executed with much spirit and taste. The chimney piece is of fine marble, ornamented above with several small female figures, and at the sides, with two others, as large as life, beautifully sculptured and polished. The principal staircase is well painted with various subjects from Ovid. The surface of the park being finely diversified, gives considerable interest to the scenery, which includes a great quantity of timber, particularly oak, elm, and lime; but many of the former are decayed from their tops; a circumstance that may be thought to strengthen

strengthen the tradition concerning the Duchess of Monmouth, who is said to have resided here at the time of the death of her unfortunate husband; and immediately on hearing of that event, to have ordered the heads of all the trees to be struck off! The grounds at Moor park were originally laid out by the celebrated Lucy, Countess of Bedford, in the formal style of the age; and though praised by Sir William Temple, as the "perfectest figure of a garden, and sweetest place," he had ever seen, either "at home or abroad," must have been completely tame, and insipid, from the monotonous recurrence of fountains, gravel walks, parterres, and terraces, connected with each other by descents of many stone steps and ballusters. This formality has been long destroyed, and the scenery has proportionably improved, as nature has been unshackled, and true taste suffered to regain her rights. These improvements were principally made by Lord Anson, who expended about 80,000*l.* in his alterations. He destroyed the pleasure garden so much praised by Sir William Temple, and had the present one laid out at a little distance from the house on the south side. Here, in the vicinity of a circular basin, he planted a fine grove, or wilderness of cypress, laurel, firs, &c. His lordship also formed the kitchen garden, and planted in it the celebrated Apricot called the Moor Park, from which the others of that name are derived. The person employed by Lord Anson, in effecting these alterations, was the celebrated capability Brown.

MUNDEN.]—Great Munden, or Munden Farnival, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. N. W. from Puckeridge. Little Munden or Munden Frewell, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Puckeridge. At Rownea, in the former parish, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1163, by Conan, Duke of Bretagne. After the suppression, the priory buildings were converted into a farm, and the hall yet remains: the site of the chapel may also be traced near the farm house. In the church of Little Munden, beneath the arches between the chancel and a chapel on the north side, are two ancient altar monuments, on each of which are the effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady, both unknown.

NEWCELLS.]—Newcells, or Newsells, a manor in the parish of Barkway, already described, is in the family of Lord Selsey. Cocken-latch, an adjoining manor, is thought to have derived its name from a Saxon, named Cockenach, who possessed it before the Conquest. The mansion, recently occupied by the Lady of Sir Francis Wills, is rather a singular structure, standing in a pleasant park. In a chalk pit in Rockley Wood, not far from Newcells, was found, in the year 1743, a brass figure of Mars, with a brass handle, and seven thin plates, having a figure of Vulcan engraven on two of them, and on each of the others, a Mars: on two of the latter were also inscriptions. The word Alatorum, in one of them, was referred by Mr. Ward, who communicated an account of the discovery to the Royal

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Society, to the Cartra Aleta, of Ptolemy, or Edinburgh; and he supposed the plates to have been ornaments on a shrine of Mars about the time of Dioclesian.

OFFLEY.]—Great Offley, or Offley St. Legers, three miles W. S. W. from Hitchin, is thought to have received its former appellation from the Mercian King, Offa, who had a palace here, in which he died. Subsequently to the Domesday Survey, the manor was granted to the family of St. Leger; and, after passing through several possessors, it came to the Spencers, and Salisburys. Sir John Salisbury, LL. D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in the year 1773, bequeathed it to Sarah, his second wife, for her life, with remainder to Robert Salusbury, Esq. of Llanwerne, in Monmouthshire, who was afterwards created a baronet, and on the death of Lady Salusbury, in June, 1804, became possessed of this estate. The situation of Offley is high and commanding. The manor house, called Offley Place, is a large and interesting building, erected by Sir Richard Spencer, about the year 1600.

Offley church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; with a tower at the west end: the chancel was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Salusbury. Many of the Spencers have been interred here; and at the entrance of the chancel, on tablets of black marble, is the following inscription relating to the family:—

In memory of that branch of the SPENCER family settled at Offley. Sir John Spencer, from whom the present Earl of Sunderland is descended, settled his eldest son at Althorpe in Northamptonshire; his second son, Sir Thomas Spencer, at Clarendon, in Warwickshire; his third son, Sir William Spencer, at Yarnton, in Oxfordshire; and Anno Dom. 1534, purchased the manors of Offley St. Leger's and Cockern Hoo, which he settled upon his fourth son, Sir Richard Spencer, in 1577, who married Hellen, the fourth daughter and co-heir of Sir John Bocket, of Bocket Hall, by Hellen, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Litton, of Knebworth. He built Offley Place about the year 1600, and died in November, 1624; and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Spencer, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Anderson, of Pendley, &c.

In the chancel against the north wall, is a costly monument of various coloured marbles, in memory of Sir Henry Penrice, LL. D. and Elizabeth his lady: the former died in 1732. On a pedestal is a sarcophagus of black marble, above which, is a figure of truth, of statuary marble, sitting on a rock, with a torch in her right hand, and a laurel wreath in her left; and round her different symbols, in allusion to the functions of Sir Henry, who, besides being a judge of the Admiralty court, was chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester: on a medalion above, are busts of the deceased, with their arms.—On the south side of the chancel is a very fine monument, by Nollekens, in memory of Sir Thomas Salusbury, LL. D. who died in 1773.

N

His

His figure is represented standing, on an inscribed pedestal of white marble, and receiving a chaplet of laurel from the hands of his surviving lady. Behind is a sarcophagus of black marble, with the trunk of a blasted oak rising above, on the extended arms of which is thrown a mantle that falls down to the ends of the sarcophagus. In the north aisle is an elaborate monument of white marble, in commemoration of Sir John Spencer, Bart. who died a bachelor, at Tunbridge, in 1699. The deceased is represented by a recumbent figure of a youth in a Roman dress, resting his right elbow on a cushion, and his left hand on his breast; he is looking up to an aged matron (his mother,) who is kneeling at his feet, and pointing to two angels in the clouds, one of whom has a palm branch, and the other a celestial crown. At the top are the arms of Spencer; and at the bottom, a long inscription. This church contains several other neat monuments of different families.

PANSHANGER.]—In the neighbourhood of Hertingfordbury stands Panshanger, the delightful seat of Earl Cowper. It became the family residence only a few years ago, the more ancient seat being Coln Green, at a little distance to the south-west. The house at Coln Green has been taken down since the decease of the fourth Earl Cowper, in 1799. The situation of Panshanger is extremely fine; and the grounds, though small, are pleasant, being enlivened by the vicinity of the Maran, which flows on the south-west side. Amongst the oaks is one which has been named the Great Oak for upwards of a century: it is now a very healthy and luxuriant tree, and measures eighteen feet in girth; at about four feet from the ground: the lowermost branches issue at about the height of twelve feet.

PELHAM.]—The adjoining parishes of Brent Pelham, Furneux Pelham, and Stockin Pelham, formerly united, lie between six and seven miles to the eastward of Buntingford. The name of Furneux Pelham was derived from the family of Furneux, Lords of the manor; that of Brent Pelham, was obtained from a fire in the reign of Henry the First, which nearly destroyed the whole place, together with the church; and that of Stockin Pelham, was given from its being situated adjacent to a wood, that had been grubbed or stocked up. Brent Pelham church is a small structure, with a tower at the west end; the chancel is of brick work. In the north wall of the nave is the curious monument of O Piers Shonkes, who is said to have been owner of a subordinate manor in this parish very soon after the Conquest; and the site of his mansion is still pointed out, surrounded by a moat, "The lower part of the tomb is of modern brick-work; but the top is covered with an ancient slab of Petworth

marble, sculptured in very high relief, with the figure of an angel, surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists, and sustaining a festoon of drapery, out of which rises a small human figure, with his hands raised in the attitude of prayer: below this, in the centre of the slab, is a cross fleury, with a kind of branched stem, the lower end of which is entering the mouth of a dragon or serpent. This symbolical representation of the triumph of Christianity, was most probably the origin of a traditional tale concerning the person buried here, and which represents him as having so offended the Devil, by killing a serpent, that his highness threatened to secure him, whether buried within or without the walls of a church; to avoid which, he was deposited in the wall itself. Over the tomb is this inscription, which as it differs from the copies given both by Chauney and Salmon, has most probably been renewed since their times."

O PIERS SHONKES
Who died Anno 1086.

*Tantum Fama manet Cadmi, Sanctiq. Georgi
Posthuma Tempus Edax Ossu Sepulchra vorat
Hoc Tamen in Muro tutus, qui perdidit Anguem
Invito positus Dæmone Shonkus erat.**

O Shonkes appears to have been a character much venerated, as the buttresses on the outside of the church, which bound the place of his sepulture, are marked with crosses.

The church at Furneux Pelham consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a small tower, in the centre of the structure, at the west end. In the north aisle remains a very curious piece of Gothic screen work; the ancient seat of the Newports, Lords of the Manor, covered with an elegant canopy of light tracery, carved in wood. In a burial chapel appropriated to the interment of the families of the Lords of the Manor, are the mutilated remains of several monuments for the Newports, and their predecessors, the At Lees; but all without inscriptions. On one of the tombs are brasses of a male and female under rich canopies: the former has a small sword, or dagger, at his left side, and is standing upon a shepherd's dog; his beard is forked in the fashion of the times of Richard the Second. His Lady is in the dress of the same age. The inscription and arms are gone; but the whole costume of the figures evinces this to be the monument which Weever mentions as 'fouly defaced,' in his days, and as then having an imperfect epitaph on one of the At Lee family.

PUCKERIDGE.]—The hamlet of Puckeridge, formerly a market town, nine miles N.E. by N. from Hertford, is partly in the parish of Braughing, and

* Translation:—

Nothing of Cadmus, nor St. George, those names
Of great renown, survive them, but their fames;

Time was so sharp set as to make no bones
Of theirs, nor of their monumental stones;
But SHONKE one serpent kills, t'other he defies,
And in this wall, as in a fortress, lies.

partly

partly in that of Standon. It stands on the road, and has some respectable inns.

RAVENSBURY CASTLE.]—In the parish of Hexton, already noticed, is an ancient camp, approaching to the figure of an ellipsis, and occupying the summit of a very high and steep hill on the immediate confines of Bedfordshire: it is surrounded with a single trench and rampart, and includes about sixteen acres. Dr. Stukely imagines, that the present name of this camp, is a contraction from Romansborough; but a more obvious derivation arises in supposing it to have been a Danish fortress, whence the term Ravens-bury, from the celebrated Danish standard, becomes peculiarly apposite. A contiguous piece of ground is still called Dane-furlong; and the Dances are known to have sustained a considerable defeat here in the reign of Edward the Elder. The remarkable long barrows between this place and Lea-grave, in Bedfordshire, are supposed to have been raised over the bodies of the chieftains slain in that battle.

REDBOURN.]—The populous village of Redbourn, 17 miles W. by N. from Hertford, extends about half-a-mile on the road to Dunstable, and is chiefly supported by the passage of travellers. The church, which was rebuilt by Abbot Whethamsted, in the time of Henry the Sixth, stands at some distance from the village, on the west. On Redbourn Green, the relics of St. Amphibalus, the instructor of St. Alban, are said to have been dug up, with the bones of many of his fellow-sufferers, in the year 1178, and to have been translated with much solemnity, to St. Alban's, where a sumptuous shrine was prepared for their reception. A small priory, or cell of Benedictines, subordinate to St. Alban's abbey, was founded here previously to the year 1195, and dedicated to St. Amphibalus.

RICKMANSWORTH.]—The market-town of Rickmansworth, or it is sometimes called, with more propriety, Rickmersworth, lies 24 miles S.W. by W. from Hertford, and 17½ N.W. by W. from London. This town, which enjoys a population of about 3230, occupies a low moorish situation near the confluence of the Gade and Colne, and the small rivulet, which flows from Chesham and Flanden, in the county of Buckingham. This situation renders it very convenient in trades that require the aid of water; and several mills, for various purposes, have been erected in its neighbourhood. At the entrance of the town from the south, is a large cotton and flour-mill; a flock mill, and a silk-mill, stand at a little distance to the west: and towards the north, on the rivulet that flows from Chesham, are several paper-mills, &c. The manufacture of straw-plat furnishes additional employment, particularly to girls and women. The market-house is a mean wooden fabric, supported on pillars, and open beneath. The market, formerly celebrated for its corn trade, though toll free, is now little frequented. The town

is governed by two constables, and two headboroughs. The manor was ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings, and was given, by Offa, to the abbey at St. Albans. It had the charter of a weekly market, and two annual fairs, granted it by Henry the Third. Edward the Sixth gave the manor to Ridley, Bishop of London; and Queen Mary bestowed it on Bishop Bonner. It was finally sold by Charles the First, to Sir Thomas Fotherley, whose family became extinct by the dreadful event of its possessor being swallowed up, with his only daughter, in the great earthquake at Jamaica, in 1694. He bequeathed the reversion of this manor to his nephew, Temple Whitfield, Esq. whose descendant, Henry Fotherley Whitfield, Esq. is now owner; and whose mansion, called the Bury, an irregular brick edifice, nearly adjoins the church-yard, on the west side.

Rickmansworth church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower of hewn flints at the west end. This edifice was repaired in 1677, and again in 1802, and 1808: the large gallery which is at the west end, was probably erected about the former period. Here are many funeral memorials.—Against the north wall of the chancel, is a mural monument in commemoration of Sir Thomas Fotherley, Knt. a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles the First, and of his son, and grandson. A slab on the floor also records the memory of several others of his family. In the east part of the south aisle, are three very large altar-tombs, inclosing the remains of different individuals of the families of Colte, Salter, and Whitfield, all of this town. In the north aisle, is a very neat mural monument, in memory of Timothy Earle, Esq. of Moor House, who died in 1787; and of Dorothy, his wife. A marble tablet against the north wall, records the memory of Admiral William Bladwell, of Money Hill, in this parish, who died in 1783.—In the middle of the nave is a stone, formerly inlaid with brasses, of a man standing between his two wives; but one of the latter was stolen during the last repairs: beneath is an inscription as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Here lyeth buried under this stone | Alice | } Decesed | { the 10th of July, 1585. |
| The Body of THOMAS DAY | Joane | | |
| And his two wives, Alice and Joane; | Thomas | | |
| The times here see you may. | | | |
| | | | { the 6th of Augvst, 1598. |
| | | | { the 10th of July, 1613. |

These three, no doubt, had faith in Christ, their sins for to forgive,
And they can tell, that knew them well, ye poore they did relieve.

ROYSTON.]—The market-town of Royston, partly in this county, and partly in that of Cambridge,* lies 20 miles N. by E. from Hertford, and 37½ from London. Its history has been much disputed, particularly by Dr. Stukely; and the Rev. Charles Parkyn; both of whom, however, concur, in supposing it to have been occupied by the Romans.—Dr. Salmon appears to think it of Saxon origin;

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. page 262.

but as deriving its name from the Danish mode of sepulture, called Royser, or At Royse, which consisted in burning the body, and depositing the ashes under a large tumulus or barrow: in support of this conjecture, he refers to the number of barrows scattered over the adjacent downs. Camden says, that it first rose in the Norman times, and derived its name from the Lady Roisia, who erected a cross by the road side, to remind passengers of Christ's passion: and Weever and Chauncy concur in this statement. That the origin of the town was as thus represented, seems extremely probable. Only a few remains of the priory buildings, mentioned in our Cambridgeshire account, are now standing, with the exception of the church. Besides the priory, there were two other religious foundations at Royston. One of them, an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded as early as the time of King John; but no particulars concerning it, are known. The other, also an hospital, or free chapel, was in existence as early as the year 1227. Some of its remains are now to be seen in a dwelling-house. James the First had a palace, or hunting-box, in this town, which he frequently visited, and wherein he signed the perfidious order for the apprehension of his favourite, Carr.* It was recently the habitation of a carpenter.

Immediately beneath the market-place, is the cave, a kind of subterraneous crypt, or oratory, dug out of the solid chalk, and having originally a perpendicular aperture rising to the street, and communicating with the upper part of the cavity. This was of a circular form, about two feet in diameter, and had been closed by a mill-stone, which was accidentally discovered in August, 1742, by driving a post into the ground, as the foundation of a bench for the market-women. The aperture, or descent, had holes for the feet cut into the chalk on each side; but as the lower part of the crypt was found to be filled with loose earth and rubbish, this passage was quickly enlarged, that the interior might be cleared with more celerity, the curiosity of the towns-people being strongly excited by the hope of discovering some hidden treasure. About two hundred loads of earth were drawn out before the cavity was entirely cleared; but the zeal of the labourers was repaid only by the finding of a skull, and other human bones, for the most part very much decayed. The interior of this very curious, and probably unique, subterraneous apartment, is completely circular, finishing in a kind of dome above, broken only by the original entrance. Round the lower part of the sides is a series of rude carvings of the Crucifixion, St. Christopher, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, and various other subjects in sacred and profane history. These are supposed, by Dr. Stukely, to have been cut by the Lady Roisia, whom he imagines to have had this place made as an ora-

tory and burial-chapel for herself; and that the skull, and other bones, found here, were really her remains. These opinions were controverted by the Rev. C. Parkyn, who maintained, that the Lady Roisia was buried in the chapter-house at Chick-sand, in Bedfordshire: a priory of her own foundation, to which she retired in the latter part of her life; and that this cell, or crypt, was a hermitage long before Roisia was born, and that it continued so long after her death. The bottom of the crypt is surrounded by a raised seat about one foot high, and between two and three wide, but divided on the east side by a hollow place, called the Grave. The present entrance is by a regular descent, or passage, formed in the chalk from an adjacent house, and nearly 100 yards in length. The diameter of the crypt is about 25 feet; its height, between 30 and 40.

The church, at Royston, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low tower, embra-sured. Before the altar is a slab, inlaid with a brass, representing a cross with the five wounds. Several other slabs are in this church, but the brasses are mostly gone. Here is also an ancient figure of a Knight, with his head resting on a cushion, and his hands closed as in prayer. The population of this parish, according to the late returns, was 1309: the houses are principally of brick, and the streets are narrow.

The Royston crow, described by Pennant, as coming into England about the beginning of winter, and leaving it with the woodcocks, is very plentiful on the chalk downs, in this neighbourhood. These birds breed in Sweden, in the south parts of Germany, and on the Danube. The head, the under part of the neck, and the wings, are black, glossed over with a fine blue; the breast, belly, and back, are of a pale ash colour: the bottoms of the toes are broad and flat, the better to enable them to walk on marshy grounds.

RUSSEL FARM.]—This pleasant seat, about two miles N. from Watford, was the residence of the late Lady Ann Capel, and subsequently, of General Ross.

SACOMBE.]—The manor of Sacombe, four miles N. by W. from Ware, belongs to George Caswall, Esq. The ancient manor-house, which was situated in Sacombe Park, was pulled down by the late Mr. Caswall, who erected the present residence of the family, called Cold Harbour, at some little distance.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH.]—The little market-town of Sawbridgeworth, or Sabridgeworth, corruptly called Sabsey, and Sabsworth, is situated 12 miles N. by E. from Hertford, and 25½ N.N.E. from London. The population is about 1800. The manor was granted by the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Magnaville; but it appears to have derived its name from

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. page 262.

William de Say, its possessor, in the time of Richard the First. Earl Hardwicke is now the proprietor.

Sawbridgworth church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower, embattled, at the west end. The monuments are numerous; and among them are some very fine ancient brasses.—Among the latter, in a small chapel, connected with the south aisle, are two full-length figures, represented as completely emaciated, and in winding sheets; these are extremely well-drawn, and appear by the arms, to be of the family of the Plantagenets. In the chancel, is a good altar-tomb of Bethesden marble, with a rich canopy, in the pointed style: beneath it, are indents of brasses, which have evidently delineated a Knight kneeling before a representation of the Trinity, and behind him the figures of his two wives, one of whom appears to have had four, and the other three children. This is said to have been erected in memory of Sir Ralph Jocelyn, Knt. twice Lord Mayor of London, whose family became seated at Hyde Hall, in this parish, as early as the 33d of Henry the Third, by the marriage of Sir Thomas Jocelyn with Maud, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Hyde. Amongst the other monuments, are several to the memory of the Hursts, formerly lords of this manor, and of Pishobury; whose burial-vault is beneath the entrance to the chancel. The figure of George, Lord Hewit, who died in 1689, is represented in armour, standing upright, and surrounded by trophies. Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt. and Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir William Walgrave, Knt. of Smallbridge, in Suffolk, were also buried, and have a monument in this church.

The manor of Pishobury, in this parish, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Walter Mildmay, Esq. afterwards Sir Walter, who erected a mansion here for his own residence. It has passed through various families to that of Milles. The situation of the house and grounds is very pleasant; the river Stort nearly encircles it on the south and east.

SHENLEY.]—The village of Shenley, five miles N.W. from Chipping Barnet, consists principally of a few buildings near the church, which is constructed of squared flint and brick. Among the sepulchral memorials, is one in memory of the Rev. Philip Falle, the historian of Guernsey and Jersey, rector of this parish about the beginning of the last century. The parsonage, or rectory-house, is delightfully situated about two miles southward from the church, on a commanding eminence, from which the view to the north is very extensive, and beautiful.

Colney House, now, or recently, the seat of George Anderson, Esq. in this parish, is about a mile S.W. from London Colney. Formerly this estate constituted part of the extensive manor of the Weald, or Wild, and had the name of Colney chapel, as supposed, from a religious edifice thought

to have stood on a small piece of land in the park, which is still surrounded by a moat. The present mansion, built with Tottenhoe stone, was erected about 35 years ago, by Governor Bouchier, at an expense of about 53,000*l.* including the charges for laying out the pleasure-grounds, &c. It is a handsome and regular structure, with wings, and two fronts; the principal of which faces the east, and has a semi-circular portico at the entrance, surmounted by a half-dome. The west front is diversified by a uniform projection on each side the door-way, finished by a balustrade. The principal apartments are fitted up with taste and elegance. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the doors of mahogany. The offices are connected with the house by an underground passage; and, though nearly as large as the body of the mansion, are completely concealed by a plantation of evergreens, and other hardy trees. The park, comprising about 150 acres, contains some fine oak and elm timber. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and well stocked with fruit trees. The green-house, a large range of building, is full of choice plants, both indigenous and exotic. This estate was sold by Governor Bouchier to the late Margrave of Anspach, who disposed of it to the Earl of Kingston; of whom it was purchased by Mr. Anderson, in the year 1804.

Porters, the delightful seat of the Marchioness of Sligo, in this parish, is an irregular mansion, in a small, but pleasant park, commanding some bold and extensive prospects to the west and north. This estate, like that of Colney, was formerly part of the manor of the Weald.

SIFFIVERNES.]—At Siffivernes, in Codicote parish, two miles N.N.W. from Welwyn, in the year 1627, was a remarkable walnut-tree, covering 76 poles of ground. The weight of the boughs at last cleft the trunk to the ground. Mr. Penn, then lord of the manor, had 19 loads of planks out of it; a gunstock maker, at London, had as much as cost 10*l.* for carriage; there were 30 loads more of roots and branches. Mr. Penn declared, that he had been offered 50*l.* for the tree; and Jasper Docura attested, that when he was fifteen years old, the compass of both his arms would not reach round it at eight times. In the year 1720, or 1724, between Codecot and Henxworth, various Roman antiquities were found by some workmen, in digging gravel; among them were large urns, full of burnt bones and ashes; some pateræ of fine red earth, with names impressed on the bottoms; glass lachrymatories, rings, beads, and fibulæ. Several human skeletons were also discovered within about a foot of the surface; and, near them, urns of different sizes.

STANDON.]—The market-town of Standon lies 11½ miles S.E. from Puckeridge, and 26½ N.N.E. from London. The population, according to the last returns, was 1189. The manor, now, or recently, the property of William Plumer, Esq. M.P. was granted, by Henry the Eighth, to Ralph Sadleir,

leir, Esq.* whose eldest son, Sir Thomas, had the honour of entertaining James the First at Standon, for two nights, during his progress from Scotland to London. Ralph, the son of Thomas, married Ann, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Coke, but had no issue; indeed, the tradition of the place represents him as never having consummated the wedding, though he lived upwards of 59 years with his wife, 'in good correspondence, and in the same house.' Gertrude, his sister, succeeded him in the possession of Standon: she was married to Sir Walter Aston, Bart. The co-heiresses of the last Lord Aston, sold the estate and manor, between 30 and 40 years ago, to William Plumer, Esq. The ancient mansion of the Sadleirs, is now a very fine ruin, mantled with ivy. After it ceased to be the residence of the Lords Aston, it was converted into a seminary for Roman Catholics; but, when the manor was purchased by Mr. Plumer, that gentleman refused to suffer its continuance on his estate. The establishment was removed, therefore, to Old Hall Green, at a little distance, where a spacious building has been erected for its accommodation.

In this parish, about half a mile eastward from the church, was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, built on lands given to that order, by Gilbert de Clare, in the time of King Stephen: the site, and some of the remains of this building, are now connected with a farm, called Friars. A hermitage, founded at Standon, in the time of Richard de Clare, was given by him to the monks of Stoke, in Suffolk, and afterwards became a cell to that house.

Standon church contains many monuments, and sepulchral memorials. In the chancel, are the monuments of the Sadleirs. Against the south wall, is the tomb of Sir Ralph Sadleir, whose effigies is represented in armour, lying beneath a canopy; with his sons and daughters kneeling below.

Walter, second Lord Aston, was buried here, with several of his family. On a tablet, in the vestry, is an inscription in memory of Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Coke, Knt. "by his first and best wife, Bridget Patson, daughter and heiress of John Patson, of Norfolk, Esq. and wife to Ralph Sadleir, Esq." Among the many other sepulchral memorials in this church, is one in com-

memoration of Philip Astley, Esq. which, in Salmon's time, had brass figures of himself, his four wives, and ten children. He died in July, 1491.

On an eminence, called Haven End, in this parish, are two large barrows, supposed by Salmon, to have been raised by the Danes. In the neighbouring parish of Widford, are two other barrows.

STANSTED.]—Stansted Abbots, recorded in Domesday, as a borough town, governed by a portreeve, with seven burgesses, is now only an inconsiderable village, 2½ miles N.E. by E. from Hoddesdon. The church contains several old monuments. In this parish stands the Rye House, a building of some celebrity, having been tenanted by one of the persons engaged in the real or pretended conspiracy to assassinate Charles the Second, and the Duke of York, on their return to London from Newmarket. The Rye House was originally built under a licence from Henry the Sixth, granted to impark the manor of Rye; and to erect thereon a castle, with battlements and loop-holes. The same licence gave liberty of free warren in this, and the neighbouring manors of Stansted, Amwell, Hoddesdon, Ware, and Widford. Some remains of the ancient structure, principally consisting of a gate-house, are yet standing; and have for many years been converted into a workhouse for the poor of Stansted.

In the adjoining parish of Stansted-le-Thele, was formerly a college or chauntry, for a master and four secular priests, founded by Sir William de Golder-ton, in 1315. In the 15th century, the college was dissolved, and its possessions annexed to the priory of Elsing Spittle, in London.

STEVENAGE.]—Stevenage, anciently called Stigenhauce, and Stigenhaught, from its situation on a hill, is a respectable little market-town, on the high north road, 12½ miles N.W. by N. from Hertford, and 31½ N.N.W. from London. It consists of one large and several smaller streets. The population, in 1811, was 1802. The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a small chapel on each side the chancel, and a tower at the west end: two niches for holy water remain near the altar.

About three miles S. E. from Stevenage is the village and manor of Aston, ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings. Henry the Eighth granted the manor to Sir John Boteler, of Walton Wood Hall. The

* This gentleman was a native of Hackney, in Middlesex; and, having been educated under Cromwell, Earl of Essex, he became his secretary. While in this situation, he attracted the notice of the King, who received him into his own service, in the 26th of his reign; and, within four years afterwards, he was appointed a principal Secretary of State, and employed on different negotiations with the Scottish court. Henry made him one of the executors to his will; and soon after the accession of Edward the Sixth he was knighted. In the same year, 1547, he accompanied the Protector, Somerset, to Scotland, as Treasurer for the army; and was present at the decisive battle of Musselburgh, fought on September the 10th: in this battle, his bravery was so eminently conspicuous, and tended so much towards the success of the day, that he was constituted a knight

banneret on the field, with Sir Francis Bryan, and Sir Ralph Vane. The banner of the King of Scots was taken by Sir Ralph Sadleir in this battle; and, after his death, was placed near his monument in Standon church, where the pole of it still remains. After the accession of Queen Mary, he resigned his employments, and retired to this estate, where he rebuilt the manor-house on the site of the former one. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was again very actively employed in state affairs, and was a member of all the committees of Parliament for the trial of the Queen of Scots. He died at Standon, in March 1587, having represented this county in various Parliaments, from the 33d of Henry the Eighth, to the 28th of Elizabeth; leaving three sons, and four daughters.

house now standing at Aston Place, indicates earlier antiquity than the time of that sovereign.

About three quarters of a mile southward from Stevenage, on the eastern side of the high road, are six large barrows, thought to be of Danish origin. Two of them have been opened, but were not found to contain any thing of consequence.

STORTFORD.]—The market town of Bishop's Stortford is 14½ miles E. N. E. from Hertford, and 30 N. N. E. from London. It derives its name from its situation on the Stort, and from having been the property of the Bishops of London from the Saxon time. During its temporary alienation from the see, in the time of King John, that prince erected the town into a borough; but, since the 14th of Edward the Third, no return has been made. The bishops now appoint a bailiff to exercise jurisdiction throughout the extent of their liberty. The town is in form of a cross, the two principal streets crossing each other at right angles. Its extent is considerable, and many improvements have been made here of late years. The trade of the town has also been increased by a canal, completed about the year 1760. In the High Street is a square building, having the market place and shops beneath, and a Grammar School above, connected with a library; and writing school: this was erected about the commencement of the last century. Here are some good inns, and many of the houses are respectable buildings. Various small donations and bequests have been made to this parish for charitable purposes. The population, in 1811, was 2630.

The church, situated on a commanding eminence, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end. The monuments, and sepulchral tablets, are numerous; many of them record the family of the Denuys, of Waltham Abbey, in Essex. In the chancel are several ancient stalls. Eastward of the town are some remains of an ancient castle, called Waytemore, on a piece of ground environed by the Stort. This was probably built by the Saxons on the site of a Roman camp, as Roman coins, of the Lower Empire, have been found in the castle garden. King John ordered it to be demolished; but some of the out buildings, and other parts appear to have been standing in the seventeenth cen-

tury; and the bishops continued to appoint a custos, or keeper of the 'Castle and Gaol of Stortford,' till the time of James the First. Some remains of the lower walls are yet to be seen in the cellar of an ale house below the Castle Hill. Quit-rents, for castle guard, are still paid to the see of London, from many adjacent manors.

TEMPLE CHELSINE.]—At this place, in the parish of Bingham, a mile N. N. E. from Hertford, was a preceptory of Knights Templars, the site of which surrounded by a moat is still visible.

TEWING.]—The village of Tewing, or Tewin, 3½ miles E. S. E. from Welwyn, was anciently parcel of the lands belonging to St. Alban's Abbey. Subsequently to the Conquest, it gave name to the family of Tywinge; but, about the time of Henry the Third, it appears to have been given to the canons of St. Bartholomew, in London; and, after the Dissolution, was granted, by Henry the Eighth, to John Cock, Esq. of Broxbourn. Frances, elder daughter and co-heiress of his son Henry, sold the manor to Richard Hale, Esq. in Queen Elizabeth's time; and his younger son sold it to William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. He settled the estate on William, his third son, of whose grandson it was purchased by James Fleet, Esq. son of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor of London. He died in 1733, and bequeathed it to his widow for her life. She soon afterwards married Joseph Sabine, Esq. a general officer under the Duke of Marlborough, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Fontenoy. She married, thirdly, in 1739, Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, who died the following year. Her fourth and last husband, was Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Macguire, whom she survived; but, during the greater part of the time from the period of her marriage to him, to that of his death, he kept her in obscure and severe confinement, in a remote part of Ireland.* She died at the age of ninety-eight, in August, 1789, and was buried in Tewing church. The reversion of the manor was purchased by William, Earl Cowper, whose descendant, the present earl, is now owner. The ancient manor-house of Tewing stands at the bottom of a hill, on the north side of the Maran, about 300 yards south-west from the church; it is now inhabited by a farmer.

* In Miss Edgeworth's novel of Castle Rackrent, appears the following note, by that lady's brother, who mentions that he was acquainted with Colonel M'Guire, and had questioned the maid-servant, who lived with the Colonel during Lady Cathcart's confinement. "Her ladyship was locked up in her own house for many years; during which period her husband was visited by the neighbouring gentry; and it was his regular custom at dinner, to send his compliments to Lady Cathcart, informing her, that the company had the honour to drink her ladyship's health, and begging to know whether there was any thing at table that she would like to eat. The answer was always—Lady Cathcart's compliments, and she has every thing she wants. At Colonel M'Guire's death, her ladyship was released.—When she was first told of her husband's death, she imagined that the news was not true, and that it was told only with an intention of deceiving her. At that period, she had

scarcely clothes sufficient to cover her; she wore a red wig, looked scared, and her understanding seemed stupified. She said that she scarcely knew one creature from another. Her imprisonment lasted above twenty years.—An instance of honesty in a poor Irishwoman, deserves to be recorded. Lady Cathcart had some remarkably fine diamonds, which she had concealed from her husband, and which she was anxious to get out of the house, lest he should discover them. She had neither servant nor friend to whom she could entrust them; but having observed a poor beggar woman, who used to come to the house, she spoke to her from the window of the room in which she was confined, and obtaining her promise to do what she desired, she threw a parcel containing the jewels to her. The poor woman carried them to the person to whom they were directed; and several years afterwards, when Lady Cathcart recovered her liberty, she received her diamonds safely."

Tewing

Tewling House was rebuilt in a magnificent manner, by General Sabine, who embellished it with paintings of the battles of the Duke of Marlborough. He was buried in the church yard of Tewling, where a noble marble monument was erected to his memory; which becoming greatly damaged by the weather, and ill-usage, has been since removed into the church. Lord Cowper purchased the mansion and estate, in the year 1800. Marden, another beautiful seat in this parish, also belongs to Earl Cowper.

THEOBALDS.]—In the hamlet of Theobald Street, about a mile S. from Cheshunt House, is Theobalds, the noble park and seat of George Beeston Prescott, Bart. whose grandfather, George Prescott, Esq. purchased the estate, in the year 1762, from the late Duke of Portland, to whose ancestor, the Earl of Portland, it was granted by William the Third. Here Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, erected a magnificent mansion, with extensive gardens, in which he seems to have anticipated all the absurdities ascribed to a taste supposed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," says Hentzner, "is encompassed with a ditch, filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau, with its bason of white marble, and with columns and pyramids." The great garden contained seven acres of ground; besides which, there was the pheasant-garden, privy-garden, and laundry-garden. "In the former, were nine knotts, artificially and exquisitely made; one of which was sett forth in likeness of the King's armies." The stables stood on the road leading from Waltham Cross to Cheshunt. On the west side of the road, was the camel stable, 63 feet in length: on the east side, were two stables, each 110 feet; and a barn, 163 feet in length. Lord Burleigh was one of the greatest contributors of his time to the science of botany, then in its infant state. He patronised that distinguished botanist, John Gerrard, and collected the greatest variety of plants ever before seen in a private garden. Queen Elizabeth paid this nobleman twelve visits at this place; each of which cost him from 2 to 3000*l.* her stay being prolonged from three weeks to a month, and even six weeks. Her first visit was on the 27th of July, 1564. This was repeated in the year 1571, when Lord Burleigh presented her Majesty with a complimentary ode, and "a portrait" of the house. She visited him in the years 1572, 1575, 1577, and 1583, which last was a visit of but four days' duration, her retinue being very large. The four remaining visits were paid in 1591, 1593, 1594, and 1596; of this last, mention is made by the Earl of Monmouth. Lord Burleigh left this seat to his younger son, Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury. In the time of this nobleman, James the First having rested here one night, as he was travelling to London, to take possession of the crown, was so fascinated with the beauty of the

place, that he exchanged with him the manor of Hatfield for this, and afterwards enlarged the park, which he surrounded with a wall, of ten miles in extent. This park became a favourite residence of James, and was often visited by him, on account of its vicinity to Enfield Chase. Here this monarch breathed his last upon the 27th of March, 1625.

Charles the First occasionally resided here. The petition from the two Houses of Parliament was presented to him here; and, from this place, he shortly afterwards set out to erect his standard, and head his forces at Nottingham. In the civil war, which immediately followed this procedure, Theobalds was plundered and defaced. In 1649, when it was debated whether the crown-lands should be sold or not, it was at first agreed to except this estate; a subsequent vote, however, condemned it. The Parliamentary commissioners reported it to be, in 1650, "an excellent building, in good repair, by no means fit to be demolished." Its annual value, independent of the park, was stated to be 200*l.* and the estimate of the building materials rated at 8275*l.* 11*s.* The park was surveyed and found to contain 2508 acres, the value of which, with six lodges erected upon the premises, and of which Colonel Cecil possessed one, was estimated at the annual amount of 1545*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* On the Restoration, this manor was granted by Charles the Second, to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Reverting, however, for want of heirs male, to the crown upon his death, it was granted to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. Previously to its being purchased by Mr. Prescott, the park had been divided into farms; and, in about three years afterwards, the remaining fragments of the ancient palace were removed to make room for the houses which now form Theobalds' Square. Mr. Prescott then inclosed a new park of about 205 acres, in which he built a handsome structure of brick, upon an agreeable eminence, commanding a beautiful, extensive, and diversified prospect. The present mansion is situated at the distance of about one mile north-west of the site of the palace; the New River runs through the park, in view of the mansion.

THROCKING.]—Two miles W.N.W. from Buntingford, is Throcking, at which was formerly a seat of the Soames, Baronets, now demolished. The estate belongs to the family of Elves, of Roxby, in Lincolnshire. It is singularly remarkable, that the Rector of Throcking has no house, nor any land, in the parish, excepting the church-yard.

TITTENHANGER.]—Tittenhanger is a hamlet in the parish of Ridge, 3½ miles N.W. by N. from Chipping Barnet. The manor was an ancient seat of the Abbots of St. Alban's, and at the Dissolution, it was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford. From the Popes, whose family became extinct about the middle of the last century, it descended to the present Earl of Hardwicke, in right of his mother, Catherine, first wife of the Honourable Charles Yorke, Lord Chancellor

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lor of Great Britain; she being the sole heiress of the ancient families of Pope, Blount, and Freman. The present mansion, built by Sir Henry Pope Blount, in 1645, is inhabited by the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, brother to the Earl of Hardwicke. The old gardens have been long destroyed, and the park is converted into a farm. The house contains several family pictures of the Blounts; amongst which is a three-quarter length of Catherine, Lady Blount, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. A fine picture of Sir Thomas Pope, has been removed to Wimpole, the seat of Lord Hardwicke, in Cambridgeshire. Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Knt. with his father, William Blount, Esq. and his Lady, Frances Blount, lie buried under an altar-tomb in the neighbouring church at Ridge. In the *Cæsar MSS.* appears the following remarkable entry, after the date, 'August 31, 1693—Mr. Charles Blount, of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, died in London, *felo de se*, five weeks after he had shot himself into the belly with a pistol: for love of Mrs. Hobby, (his wives sister) who was a rich widow.'

TRING.]—The little irregular market-town of Tring, the *Trewing* of Domesday, is situated on the north-western side of the county, 30 miles W. by N. from Hertford, and 31½ N.W. by W. from London. Its population amounted, in the year 1811, to 1847. The market-house is a mean edifice, on wooden pillars, having a pillory and a cage beneath. The market is principally for corn, meat, and straw-plat. Several small donations, that have been given for the use of the poor, are enumerated on a table in the church; and a Sunday school, for about 80 boys and girls, has been established by subscription. A small old building, called the Post-house, is now inhabited by poor people. Tring contains meeting-houses for the General Baptists, Particular Baptists, Anabaptists, and Quakers.—The manufacture of straw-plat constitutes the employment of most of the females in this part of the country.

The history of Tring is distinguished by the following melancholy instance of the superstition of the vulgar. In April, 1751, a fellow who kept a public-house, in this town, imagining himself to be bewitched, by one Ruth Osborne, and her husband, harmless people, above 70 years of age, had it cried at several market-towns, that they were to be tried by ducking, on a particular day. This occasioned a vast concourse. The parish officers, who were men of sense, removed the old couple from the workhouse into the church, for security; but the blind fury of the mob was not to be appeased; for, not finding them, they demolished part of the workhouse, and seizing the governor, threatened to drown him, and burn the house. The poor creatures were

at length for the public safety delivered up; on which the mob stripped them naked, and having tied their thumbs to their toes, wrapped them in different sheets, then dragged them two miles, and threw them into a muddy stream. After much ducking, and ill usage, the old woman was thrown naked on the bank, almost choaked with mud, and expired a few minutes after. She was kicked and beaten with sticks, even after she was dead. To add to this barbarity, they put the dead witch, as they called her, into bed with her husband, and tied them together. The old man recovered, but did not appear as an evidence. For this crime, Thomas Colley, one of the most active of the rabble, suffered.*

The church is a large and well-proportioned regular building, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a massive tower at the west end: the walls are supported by strong buttresses, and the whole is embattled. The lower part of the tower is used as a vestry. The roof is of timber frame-work, with strong beams going across; the supporters on each side are terminated by a carved figure, each of which has a well-sculptured figure for a corbel base. One of these figures is a monkey, with a book and purse; another is a fox, with a goose; another, a muzzled bear; a sucking-pig; dogs in various attitudes; Nebuchadnezzar, in his degraded state, having a human face, with a long beard, and a lion's body, &c. This edifice was repaired about the year 1715, at the expence of William Gore, Esq. At the same period it was newpewed with oak, and the columns of the nave were painted in resemblance of variegated marble; as well as the wainscoting of the chancel, which had been previously put up at the expence of Sir Richard Anderson, Bart. of Pendley, and is embellished with Corinthian pilasters. The altar-piece represents Moses and Aaron, with tables of the decalogue, the Lord's prayer, and the creed. In the pavement, within the rails, are various slabs in memory of the Andersons of Pendley; and another in commemoration of Mrs. Elizabeth Guy, wife to Henry Guy, Esq. of whom the manor was purchased by the Gores. Against the south wall, is a handsome monument, inclosing a tablet, with a medallion of John Gore, Esq. of Bush Hill, Middlesex, who died in 1765; and, with his wife, Hannah, and their only son, John, was interred beneath.—Against the north wall, is a costly monument in memory of Sir William Gore, Knt. and his lady, Elizabeth, constructed of alabaster and black marble.

The manor of Tring was purchased a few years ago, of Thomas Gore, Esq. by Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. so created in May, 1804. Tring Park, the beautiful seat of that gentleman, consists

* This town gave birth to Robert Hill, a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit, born in the year 1699, and bred a taylor and staymaker. By indefatigable application, he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to be able to teach them. He died at Buckingham, in 1777. He wrote, *Remarks on the Essay on Spirit; The Character of a Jew; Criticisms on Job, &c.*

of between 3 and 400 acres, on the south-east side of the town, pleasantly varied by bold swells, and commanding eminences. Some of the timber is particularly luxuriant and flourishing. The house is a large and convenient building: the principal apartments are spacious, and neatly fitted up: the southern windows command some extremely fine and extensive prospects over the adjacent grounds, into the contiguous vales of Buckinghamshire.—The hall is ornamented with Corinthian pillars: at the upper end, is an excellent game-piece, by Snyders; and, on each side, near the top, are six whole-length figures, in pannels, of Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, General Lambert, General Ireton, and others. In the billiard-room, is a fine picture of the Maries, with the body of Christ, by Veronese; a girl with fruit; and several portraits. In a small drawing-room, opening from the hall, is a curious full-length of Queen Elizabeth, probably copied from a painting of the same Princess, by Zuccherro, mentioned by Walpole, as being preserved in the gallery at Kensington palace. The dress is fancifully imagined, and richly wrought with birds and flowers. Her right hand is placed on the head of a stag, crowned with flowers. Behind is a tree, on the branches of which swallows are perched; and, on the trunk, are inscribed the following sentences:—

*Injusta Justa Queralia
Mea Sic Mihi.
Dolor est Medicina
Dolori.*

In the corner below the tree, are these lines on a scroll:—

The restless swallow fits my restless mind,
In still renewing still reviving wrongs;
Her just complaints of cruelty unkind,
Is all the musick that my life prolongs.

With pensive thoughts my weeping stag I crown,
Whose melancholy tears my cares express;
His tears in silence and my griefs unknown,
Are all the phisick that my harms redress.

My only hope was in this goodly tree,
Which I did plant in love, bring up in care:
But all in vain, for now too late I see
The shells be mine, the kernels others' are:
My musick may be plaints, my phisick tears,
If this be all the fruit my love-tree bears.

* The parish and neighbourhood of Walkern were greatly agitated, about the commencement of the last century, by an alarm of witchcraft, reputed to have been exercised on the persons of two servant maids and a boy, by a poor woman, named Jane Wenham, who was tried for the crime at the Hertford assizes, before Judge Powel. Some time before her trial, the poor creature confessed herself guilty; but she afterwards accounted for this confession, as arising from fear. The jury pronounced her guilty; but the Judge reprieved her; she received a pardon from the Queen; and a gentleman in the county provided her an apartment over his stables, sent her victuals from his table, and suffered her to attend on his children. She was ever after looked upon, by the family, as an

honest good-natured woman. Mr. Bragge, in his evidence on her trial, declared, on 'the faith of a Clergyman,' that 'he believed her to be a witch;' whereupon the Judge told him, that, 'therefore, on the truth of a Judge, he took him to be no conjuror.' Judge Powel is said to have presided when another woman was arraigned on a similar ridiculous charge of witchcraft, and one of the witnesses gave evidence that the prisoner could fly! On this the Judge asked the woman if it really was so: she answered in the affirmative; when the Judge, with a promptitude of expression, which evinced the superiority of his understanding, told her, 'So she might, if she would; he knew of no law against it.'

Tring Grove, to the north-east of the town, is the pleasant residence of — Broadwood, Esq. brother to Lady Dashwood, of Halton.

WALDEN.]—King's Walden lies 4½ miles S.S.W. from Hitchin; and Paul's Walden, is 5½ miles W.N.W. from Welwyn. G. W. Hall, Esq. the proprietor of the former manor, is the descendant of Richard Hale, by whom it was purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The mansion stands in a small well-wooded park. The manor of Paul's Walden, or Abbot's Walden, anciently belonged to St. Alban's abbey; it was granted by Henry the Eighth to the church of St. Paul, London, to which it still belongs. On this manor, is an ancient mansion, held under that church: it was anciently in the Strathmore family.

The manor of Stayenhoo, or Stayenhoe, in the parish of Paul's Walden, belongs to Robert Thornton Heysham, Esq. The house was built by Sir John Hale, Knt. about the year 1650. It is a handsome building, situated in a small park.

WALKERN.]—The manor of Walkern, four miles E. by N. from Stevenage, is one of the most ancient possessions of the Capels, Earls of Essex, in this county. The Bury, or manor-house, now occupied by a farmer, is surrounded by a moat. In the church, beneath an arch on the south wall, is a defaced effigy of a Knight Templar.*

WALTHAM CROSS.]—West Waltham, or Waltham Cross, though a market-town, is only a hamlet in the parish of Chesham. It lies nine miles S. by E. from Hertford, and 12 miles N. from London. It derives its name from one of those elegant stone crosses, which the pious affection of Edward the First occasioned him to erect in memory of his beloved and faithful consort, Queen Eleanor, who died in November, 1291, at Hardeley, near Gran-

tham,

tham, in Lincolnshire.* Her bowels were interred in Lincoln cathedral; but her body was brought to London, and deposited in Westminster abbey. At each of the places where it had been rested during this journey, namely, at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, and Charing, (now Charing Cross, London,) Edward afterwards erected a cross, of which only those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham, now remain. This cross, which is the least perfect of the three, is almost the only thing deserving of notice in the place. The Society of Antiquaries have repeatedly interested themselves in its preservation. It was originally surrounded by a flight of steps, like those at Geddington and Northampton; but the steps have been long removed. The upper parts are also greatly mutilated: much of the foliage is defaced, and the pinnacles and battlements are broken. The form of the cross is hexagonal: it is in three stories; the middlemost of which is open, and displays statues of Queen Eleanor. Each side of the lower story is divided into two compartments, beneath an angular coping, charged with shields pendant from different kinds of foliage, and exhibiting the arms of England, of Castile, and Leon, quarterly, and of Ponthieu. The cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage and lions' heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with quatrefoils. The second story is formed of twelve open tabernacles in pairs, but so divided that the dividing pillar intersects the middle of the statue behind it: these terminate in ornamented pediments, with a bouquet on the top; and the pillars that supported them, are also purlied in two stories. This story finishes with a cornice and battlement, like the first, and supports a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the Queen are crowned; her left hand holding a cordon; and her right, a sceptre, or globe. This cross stands close to the Falcon inn, which has been built up against it, in the angle formed by the high road, and another road, which branches off towards Waltham abbey.

An ancient spittal, appropriated, by prescription, for poor lame impotent people, in this hamlet, is occupied by four poor widows. It pays a small quit rent to the manor of Theobalds. Here also, is the workhouse for the parish of Cheshunt.

WARE.]—The ancient and populous market-town

* Queen Eleanor was daughter to Ferdinand the Third, King of Castile and Leon, and had been married to Edward from motives of state policy; yet, contrary to the common issue of marriages so made, she conceived a very ardent attachment for her husband, and is reported to have saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound which he received by the hand of an assassin in the Holy Land.

† In the year 1739, a circumstance, somewhat ludicrous, occurred in this town. An eminent tradesman, having lost by

of Ware, seated on the western bank of the Lea, is three miles E.N.E. from Hertford, and 20½ N. from London. Its population, according to the returns of 1811, amounted to 3369. The town enjoys a considerable trade in malt and corn. Several almshouses for poor widows, &c. are in different parts of the town; and various other benefactions for charitable purposes have been made to the parish. This town is celebrated for its enormous bed, which measures twelve feet square, and is still preserved at an inn here. Twelve butchers, and their wives, slept in this bed at once; being placed in alternate pairs, so that each man was next to his own wife.† At a tournament held here, in the year 1240, Gilbert le Mareschal, the potent Earl of Pembroke, was killed by falling from his horse, and being afterwards trampled on: Robert de Say, one of his knights, was also slain in the diversion; and several others were wounded. In 1408, the town was greatly damaged by a flood: its low situation rendering it very liable to this inconvenience.

Anciently there were two religious establishments in this town: one of them was for Grey, or Franciscan friars; but, by whom it was founded is unknown. The other was a priory of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of St. Ebrulph, at Utica, in Normandy, to which Hugh de Grentemaisnil, granted the church of Ware, and two carucates of land in this manor. Upon the seizure of the alien priories by Edward the Third, during the wars with France, this was farmed at 200*l.* per annum. After the suppression of foreign houses, it was given, in 1415, to the monks at Shene. Henry the Sixth, for some time, annexed it to the abbey of St. Mary, near Leicester; but it was afterwards restored to Shene, and, as parcel of its possessions, granted by Henry the Eighth, to Trinity College, in Cambridge.—Some remains of the priory buildings are yet standing at a little distance from the church, near the banks of the river. They chiefly consist of ancient walls, fitted up, and accommodated to the purposes of a modern dwelling.

The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. The roofs are of timber, and have been ornamented with paintings and inscriptions, of which there are now considerable remains; particularly in the south chancel, or chapel. The sepulchral memorials are numerous, and among them are various ancient slabs, most of which have lost their brasses. The font is ornamented with various sculptures, representing St. George, and other sub-

jects, a favourite mare which he had had many years, made, in consideration of her good services, a grand funeral for her, to which he invited nearly 300 people. He and his wife going next the carcass, as chief mourners, were followed by the rest of the company in couples; and about four o'clock, she was interred in Hare Lane Field, near the town, with great pomp: after which the company returned, and were treated with plum-cake, and strong beer, at the mourner's house, who expressed great concern for the loss of the valuable creature.

jects.

jects. At the west end of the church, is a handsome gallery, built by the governors of Christ's hospital, for the use of the school that was formerly established here, for the younger children of that institution, but which has been many years removed to Hertford.

In 1802, four stone coffins, each consisting of a single stone, neatly excavated and squared, and having a lid also of a single piece, were discovered at the depth of about three feet below the surface, in Bury Field, the south-west corner of the town. Three of these coffins lay almost close together, while the fourth was separated from them by a distance of about 20 feet. They contained lime, and the bones, which were regularly disposed, had acquired a deep yellow, and in some places a deep reddish brown hue. In one of the coffins, the skull was found, with a small quantity of short tufty hair adhering to it. The coffins were formed of a yellowish calcareous stone, filled with fossil shells, much resembling the *Lunacelli* of the Italians. A small copper coin of Constantine the Great, having upon the obverse, the Emperor's head, crowned with a laurel wreath; and, upon the reverse, two victories supporting a shield, with the legend *VO-TA PR. or VOT. X.* was found at the same time.

Ware, in the Domesday Survey, is called *Warus*, and it is thought to have derived its name from a kind of dam, called a *Wayre*, or *Wear*, anciently made to stop the current of streams; a conjecture rendered the more probable by the abundance of water here, which frequently obliged the inhabitants to make weirs and sluices to preserve the town, and the adjoining lands, from inundations. In other ancient writings, it has the name of *Guare*, and *Guaris*, from which Salmon was induced to imagine that the Danes, who infested this neighbourhood, in the time of Alfred, had their place of arms either here, or immediately adjacent. Whether Edward the Elder built a town here, is questionable; as, in that case, it would doubtless have been made independent of Hertford, which it does not appear to have been till long after the Conquest. The manor, now the property of T. H. Byde, Esq. one of whose ancestors purchased it of the Fanshaws, at the time of the Norman Survey, was held by Hugh de Grentemaisnil, to whom it had been given by the Conqueror. In the reign of King John, it descended to Margaret, married to Sayer de Quincy, after-

wards Earl of Winchester. "Before his time," observes Salmon, "a great iron chain was put across the bridge, to prevent a road here to the disadvantage of Hertford. The bailiff of Hertford had the keys in his power; and no carriage, with horses or harness, could go over without paying a toll to him, which toll was esteemed worth 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. But the Earl broke the chain, and laid the road open, which made this a great thoroughfare, brought trade to the town, and occasioned buildings in it."

Ware Park, the seat of T. H. Byde, Esq. is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding the rich meadows which extend between Ware and Hertford. The ancient manor-house was pulled down by the present owner, with the chapel and long gallery; and a new mansion, in the modern style, was erected. This is very elegantly fitted up. The park and grounds are rendered extremely pleasant by the contiguity of the rivers Lea and Rib. In the opposite meadows, on the south-east, are the springs of Chadwell, the proper source of the New River. These are concentrated in a small pool, or bason, surrounded by a light railing, from which the stream slowly issues in its course towards London, and is swelled, at a little distance, by a cut from the river Lea.*

WATFORD.]—The market-town of Watford, having a population, according to the last returns, of 3076, is 20½ miles W.S.W. from Hertford, and 14½ N.W. from London. The Abbots of St. Alban's had various privileges granted to them for this manor, by different sovereigns: the charter of the market was bestowed by Henry the First; and Edward the Fourth gave them liberty to hold two fairs annually. The market-house is a long building, rough-cast above, and supported on wooden pillars beneath. The quantity of corn sold here is very great; and the number of sheep, cows, calves, hogs, &c. is proportionable.

Watford church is a very spacious building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a massive embattled tower at the west end, about 80 feet high, terminated by a small spire, rising about 20 feet more. The roof is of a circular form; the supporters rest on half-figures, sustaining shields. The east window is divided by mullions into several compartments; but the light is obscured by a large altar-piece of oak. On the north side of the chancel, is

* Sir Richard, tenth child of Sir Henry Fanshaw, was born in the ancient manor-house at Ware, in 1607. He received his education at Cambridge; and, having travelled, was appointed Ambassador to Spain, by Charles the First, in 1635. At the commencement of the civil war, he returned to England, and took a very active part in the royal cause. In 1644, he had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him, by the University of Oxford. About the same time, he was appointed secretary to the Prince of Wales. At the battle of Worcester, he was taken by the Parliament's army, and being closely imprisoned in London, the rigours of his captivity brought on a severe illness, on which he was permitted to retire into the country, on parole. He

spent some time at Ware Park, and employed his leisure hours in translating Guarini's *Pa-tor Fido*, and the *Lusiad* of Camoen's; he also made various translations from the Latin Poets, &c. In 1659, he went to the exiled King, at Breda, and received the honour of knighthood. After the Restoration, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal, where he negotiated the match between the King and the Infanta, Catherina of Braganza. In 1664, he was sent Ambassador to Madrid, where he died in June, 1666. His body was brought to England by his widow, and buried in Ware church, where a monument was erected to his memory.

the chapel, or cemetery of the Morisons, and now of the Essex family, lords of the manor. This contains, amongst others, two very fine monuments, by Nicholas Stone. The first which is erected against the south wall, is a stately fabric, in memory of Sir Charles Morison, Knt. of Cashobury, who died in 1599. The upper and central part consists of a pediment and canopy, resting on Corinthian pillars: below the canopy is the effigy of Sir Charles, in white marble. He is represented as a knight in armour, in a recumbent position, with his elbow resting on a cushion, and one hand on the pommel of his sword. His beard is in the Vandyke fashion; whiskers on his upper lip; about his neck, a large ruff. At each end, under a canopy of flowing drapery, dependant from a ring, is a figure kneeling on a cushion. These represent the son and daughter of Sir Charles. The other monument of Stone's workmanship, is on the opposite side, against the north wall: this was erected in memory of Sir Charles Morison, Bart. and Knight of the Bath, son of the above Sir Charles, by Mary his lady, second daughter of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden. In its general form, it is similar to the former: the canopy is supported by Corinthian pillars of black marble, with wreaths of flowers below the capitals. On the tomb beneath, are the figures of the baronet and his lady, in white marble, most exquisitely sculptured. The former, who is represented in armour, is reclining on his side, his right elbow resting on a cushion, and his hand placed on a skull: he has a peaked beard and whiskers. His lady is lying recumbent, with her head on a double cushion, and has on a veil, turned back over her forehead: round her neck is a ruff. Her sleeves are purpled; and one hand holds an outward robe, which is fastened to her boddice by a diamond-headed pin. At the east side, on a lower base, are the figures of a youth and a boy, kneeling on cushions: both have ruffs; and the former a cloak, and a sword. At the west side is a young lady, also kneeling, with flowing drapery, extending behind her head, and brought up and fastened over her left breast by a diamond brooch. Sir Charles died in 1628. The expense of executing this monument was 400*l.*; that of the former, 260*l.*—In the middle of the cemetery are two large tombs with effigies. That towards the east was erected in memory of the Lady Bridget, Countess Dowager of Bedford, who died in January, 1600. Her figure, well-sculptured in alabaster, lies on the tomb; the head resting on an ornamented cushion; and, between the feet, a fruit-tree, with a reindeer below. From the sides of the tomb, the base is carried out in a square projection; and, on each, is a half-sized male figure in armour, kneeling on a cushion. Round the tomb, are various shields of arms; and, at the east end, an inscription in memory of the Countess. The westernmost tomb commemorates the virtues of "The Right Honourable Lady Dame Elizabeth Russell, daughter and sole heire of Henrie Longe, of Shingay," in Cambridgeshire, and wife of William, Lord

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Russell, of Thornhaugh, son of Francis, Earl of Bedford: she died in 1611. Amongst the other memorials, are two tablets against the south wall; one of these records the character and memory of "The Honourable John Forbes, second son of George, third Earl of Granard, Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines, who died at the age of 82, in March, 1769:" the other is in commemoration of his Lady, "the Right Honourable Mary Forbes, daughter of William, third Earl of Essex, by the Lady Jane Hyde, daughter of Henry, fourth Earl of Clarendon, and second Earl of Rochester." William Anne-Holles Capel, son of the above William, and fourth Earl of Essex, was also buried in this cemetery, in March, 1799. On a slab of breccia, in the pavement, are figures in brass of three servants to the Morisons, in dresses of the time of James the First. In the nave and aisles of the church, are many other sepulchral memorials. The following epitaph, written by Dr. Johnson, appears on a tablet of white marble, on the south wall of the nave:—

In the Vault below are deposited the Remains of
 JANE BELL, Wife of JOHN BELL, Esq.
 Who, in the Fifty-third Year of her Age,
 Surrounded with many worldly Blessings,
 Heard with Fortitude and Composure truly great,
 The horrible Malady which had for some Time began to afflict her,
 Pronounced Incurable;
 And for more than three Years
 Endured with Patience, and concealed with Decency,
 The daily Tortures of gradual Death;
 Continued to divide the Hours not allotted to Devotion,
 Between the Cares of her Family, and the Converse of her Friends;
 Rewarded the Attendance of Duty,
 And acknowledged the offices of affection;
 And while she endeavoured to alleviate, by Cheerfulness,
 Her Husband's Sufferings and Sorrows,
 Increased them by her Gratitude for his Care,
 And her Solicitude for his Quiet:
 To the Memory of these Virtues,
 More highly honoured as more familiarly known,
 This Monument is erected by
 JOHN BELL.

Watford church is crowded with pews and galleries: the organ-gallery is very large, and supported on four Corinthian columns; the organ is well-toned. At the east end of the south aisle, are tablets registering numerous benefactions that have been made for the use of the poor, &c. At the south side of the church-yard, is a good free-school, founded and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Watford Place, in the year 1704, for 40 boys, and 20 girls, who are partly clothed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The original endowments have been increased by additional legacies. The government of the school is vested in nine trustees, chosen from the inhabitants of Watford, a preference being given to the kindred of the foundress, a full-length portrait of whom is preserved in the school-room.

The houses in this town are principally of brick; many of them are respectable and handsome buildings; they principally range on the sides of the high

high road, and extend in a north-westerly direction, rather more than a mile. The chief employment of the labouring classes is derived from agriculture; but additional labour is furnished by the throwing of silk, three silk mills having been established in and near the town. The largest mill is worked by the waters of the Colne river; but the others are worked by horses.

WATTON.]—The manor of Watton, or Watton-at Stone, 5½ miles N. N. W. from Hertford, was purchased of John Palmer Boteler, Esq. by Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. late Governor of Madras, who died in 1791, and was buried in Watton church. It was afterwards sold to Paul Benfield, Esq. and subsequently to the failure of him and his partner, Walter Boyd, it was again sold to Samuel Smith, Esq. the present proprietor. Sir Thomas Rumbold bought the estate, of about 5000 acres, for 85,000*l.* wood included: it sold for 150,000*l.* timber excluded.

Watton Wood Hall, the seat of Mr. Smith, occupies one of the finest situations in the county. It is a spacious and elegant mansion, standing on an eminence in a large park, nobly diversified by hill and vale, and watered by several small streams, which flow into the river Beane in its course through the grounds. The woods are extensive, and many of the trees are of great magnitude, and luxuriant growth. Salmon records, that the cut-water to the Royal Sovereign was wrought out of a single tree from this park, which it required 18 horses to draw when slit. The ancient mansion was mostly destroyed by fire, in 1772. The present structure, erected by Sir Thomas Rumbold, is fitted up with much taste.

Watton church contains various brasses with inscriptions, and other monuments in memory of the Botelers, lords of the manor, said to have been preserved from dilapidation in the time of the civil wars, by the care of an Oliverian who resided at Bardolfs, a manor subordinate to Watton. The most ancient of the brasses represents a knight in armour, of the Peletoyt family, who died in the reign of Edward the Third. Against the north wall, is a large and costly monument in memory of Philip Boteler, Esq. and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Ettricke, Esq. On a slab in the south aisle, are brasses of Edmund Bardolf, Knt. Edmund Bardolf, Esq. his son; and Joan Bardolf, wife of the latter; all of whom appear to have died in the time of Henry the Sixth.

WELWYN.]—The advowson of Welwyn, eight miles W. N. W. from Hertford, is in the college of All Souls, Oxford, which, in 1730, presented to the Rectory, the Rev. Dr. Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, who retained it till his death, in 1763. He died here, and was buried in the chancel of Welwyn church, near the body of his wife, Lady

Elizabeth Lee, who died in 1741. Frederick, their only son, erected a monument over the remains of his parents, with an inscription, as follows:—

M. S.
Optimi parentes
EDWARDI YOUNG, LL. D.
Hujus Ecclesie Rect.
Et ELIZABETHÆ,
Fam. prænob.
Conjugis ejus anantissimæ
Pio et gratissimo animo
Hoc marmor posuit
F. Y.
*Filius superstes.**

This is said to have been the place where the massacre of the Danes began on Hock Tuesday.

Mardley Bury, a subordinate manor in this parish, was formerly held by the rent of a July clove-flower.

Lockleys, another manor in Welwyn, was lately the seat of George Gardner, Esq. The mansion is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the Maran, on the east side. Here is a mineral spring.

WESTMILL.]—At Westmill, a mile and a half S. by E. from Buntingford, about a century ago, were found some Roman antiquities. Hamells, in this parish, was purchased of Lord Hardwicke, by the late J. Mellish, Esq. The grounds are laid out with much taste.

WHETHAMSTED.]—Whethamsted, four miles W. S. W. from Welwyn, is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, by the appellation, Watamestede, a circumstance which controverts the opinion of its having received its name from the goodness and plenty of the wheat grown in the neighbourhood. Edward the Confessor granted it to the abbey at Westminster; and it is still possessed by the dean and chapter of the cathedral. St. Helen's church at Whethamsted, is a curious fabric, in the form of a cross, with a tower, surmounted by a well-proportioned octagonal spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. In the north cross, is a handsome monument of alabaster, in memory of Dame Elizabeth Garrard, wife of Sir John Garrard, Knt. and Bart. of this county. In the south cross, is an ancient altar-tomb, with mutilated free-stone figures of a knight in armour, and his lady, lying on the top, and round the verge an imperfect inscription. Several of the Brockets, of Brocket Hall, lie buried here; and also of the Leventhorpes, &c. The barons who confederated against Edward the Second, assembled their forces at Whethamsted.

Lamer, a manor in this parish, is the property and residence of Charles Drake Garrard, Esq. brother to T. D. T. Drake, Esq. of Amersham. The mansion is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated on an eminence.

WIDDIAL.]—Widdial church, two miles N. E.

* Translation:—F. Young, the surviving son of Edward Young, LL.D. rector of this church, and Elizabeth Young, his

beloved wife, has erected this marble out of pious gratitude to the best of parents.

from

from Buntingford, contains various monuments, in a chapel which runs the whole length of the north side, of the Gill and Goulston families, with an inscription in memory of George Canon, Gent. who built the chapel in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The windows of the chapel have been ornamented with painted glass in a superior style, representing various events in the history of our Saviour; some of the subjects are still in fine preservation.

WILBURY HILL.]—On this eminence, about three miles W. from Baldock, are traces of an ancient camp, or fortification, which Salmon supposes to have been an amphitheatre; and mentions a silver coin, of the Empress Faustina, that was found here. The area included about seven acres, and is crossed by the Icknield Way.

WYMONDLEY.]—The manor of Wymondley Magna, 2½ miles E.S.E. from Hitchin, is held by the Lord, upon condition, that on the coronation day, he performs the office of cup-bearer to his Sovereign: the cup, which consists of silver-gilt, is returned to the cupbearer, as the fee of his office; and this has been appendant to this manor ever since the Conquest.

At Little Wymondley, 2½ miles S.E. by E. from Hitchin, Richard de Argentine founded a priory for Austin canons in the reign of Henry the Third; its possessions, at the Dissolution, were valued at 37*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* After the Suppression, it was leased by Henry the Eighth, to James Needham, Gent.; whose son, John Needham, afterwards obtained a grant of the fee of the property. The manor comprises about 300 acres: it contains a noble chesnut-tree, of an immense size, and great age.

Wymondley House is now the principal academy for the education of Presbyterian ministers; having been enlarged for the accommodation of two tutors and 24 students.*

WORMLEY.]—The manor of Wormley, two miles N.b. E. from Cheshunt, was one of the seventeen with which Earl Harold endowed the abbey at Waltham. It now belongs to Oliver Cromwell, Esq. of Cheshunt, but was lately rented by Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. of Wormley Bury. The mansion is a substantial brick building, with a portico, sustained

on four stone columns of the Composite order.—The grounds are pleasant, though not extensive; and their beauty is much increased by a sheet of water, over which a Chinese bridge has been thrown. The church is a small fabric, consisting only of a nave and chancel: the west end exhibits traces of considerable antiquity, and has on the north side, a small Norman doorway; and the chancel is lighted by three lancet windows. Here are several very ancient monumental remains. Mr. Gough, the celebrated antiquary, of whom, in our first volume, (page 265,) we gave some biographical particulars, was buried, on the 28th of February, 1809, in the church-yard, here, in a vault built for that purpose, on the south side of the chancel, not far from the altar, which, for several years, he had devoutly frequented. The following epitaph, written by himself, he directed to be inscribed in the church:—

“ Hunc propi parietem,
Reliquias suas condi voluit
RICHARDUS GOUGH,
Antiqua stirpe ortus:
Ex heroibus qui in belles Gallicis et
Civilibus clamere
Gloriam,
Ex mercatoribus Stapulæ Calix Indixque
Oruntalis diritias,
deduxit:
Patriæ amorum, erga Regis fidem,
Legum antiquitatumque patriæ pietatem,
Ex atavis consanguineis derivatam,
Constantior coluit:
Hæc investigandi cupiditatis innata
Testimonia habeto
Topographiam Britannicam,
Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam renovatam,
Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britannię.
Abi, hector, nec vanitatis insinues
Obiit XX die mensis Februarii, A.D.
MDCCCLXIX.
Erat. LXXIV.†

YARDLEY.]—The manor of Yardley, 4½ miles W. S. W. from Buntingford, was given by King Athelstan, to the canons of St. Paul's, London, to whom it still belongs. Yardley Bury, the manor-house, was the residence of the Chauncys, more

* This institution, which originated at Northampton, in 1729, owes its endowment, which consists of funded property to a considerable amount, to William Coward, Esq. an opulent West India merchant, who lived at Walthamstow. Dr. Philip Doddridge was the first tutor, and continued to officiate as such during 22 years; in which time, 200 persons, chiefly ministers, had studied under his direction. In 1752, the academy was removed to Daventry, under the care of Dr. Caleb Ashworth; thence back to Northampton; and finally to this place, in 1799; when the Rev. Messrs. Parry and Ward were appointed its resident tutors, by the trustees acting under the direction of Mr. Coward's will. The library contains a valuable assemblage of upwards of 10,000 volumes of the best authors in divinity, criticism, classics, mathematics, topographical antiquities, &c. together with a cabinet of medals, a collection of natural history, and other curiosities. Mr. Coward founded a similar seminary at Hoxton, near London, which was dissolved about the mid-

dle of the last century. Drs. Savage, Kippis, Rees, and Jennings, were its tutors. The library and endowment have reverted to the establishment at Wymondley.

† Translation.—Richard Gough, descended of an honourable family, desired that his remains might be deposited near this wall. From the heroes who distinguished themselves in the civil wars and in those with France, he derived his glory; and from the merchants of Estaples, Calais, and the East, his fortune. He was steady in his love to his country, and fidelity to his King, and cultivated with care that skill in the laws and antiquities of his country, which he derived from his ancestors and relations. Of the innate desire of investigating these, his British Topography, the renovated Britannia of William Camden, and the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, may serve as a proof. Depart, reader, nor accuse him of vanity. He died on the 20th day of February, 1809, in the 74th year of his age.

than two centuries; and here Sir Henry Chauncy wrote his History of Hertfordshire.*

FAIRS.—*St. Alban's*—March 25 and 26, Oct. 10 and 11, for servants, horses, cows, and sheep.

Albury, Portsmouth Heath—July 17, toys.

Baldock—March 7, last Thursday in May, August 5, October 2, December 11, large fairs for cheese, household goods, and cattle.

Barnet—April 8, 9, 10, linen-drapery, mercery, toys, &c.; September 4 and 5, the harvest fair, commonly called the Welsh fair, for Welsh cattle and horses; September 6, mercery, &c. sometimes a few horses, pigs, &c.

Barkway.]—July 20, pedlary ware.

Bennington—June 20, pedlary ware.

Berkhamstead—Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, a small fair for cattle; August 5, cheese; September 29, statute fair; October 11, statute.

Braughing—Whit-Monday, toys.

Buntingford—June 29, St. Andrew's, November 30, pedlar's ware.

Hatfield—April 23, October 18, toys.

Hemel Hempstead—Holy Thursday, sheep; third Monday in September, statute.

Hempstead.—First Thursday after Whitsun-week, horses, cows, sheep, and servants.

Hertford—Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, November 8, horses, and other cattle.

Hitchin—Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, sheep and pedlary.

Hoddesdon—June 20, toys.

Little Hadham, Bury Green—July 15, toys.

* The Chauncys derived their name from the town of Chauncy, near Amiens, in Picardy. One of them, who came to England with William the Norman, appears to have settled in Yorkshire. The most distinguished of this family was Henry, the historian. He received the rudiments of his education at Bishop's Stortford, and was afterwards entered of Caius College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar, in 1656. In 1675, he was made bench;

Much Hadham—Wednesday before June 29, toys.

Northall Statute—September 28.

Preston, near Hitchin—First Wednesday in May, and Wednesday before October 29, sheep.

Puckeridge Statute—September 10.

Purton, near Hitchin—Fourth Thursday after April 5, fourth Thursday after October 10, sheep.

Redbourn—First Wednesday after New Year's day, Wednesday in Whit-week, sheep.

Rickmansworth—July 20, November 24, horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs; Saturday before the third Monday in September; hiring servants.

Royston—Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after October 10, cattle of all sorts.

Sawbridgeworth—April 23, October 19, horses.

Standon—April 25.

Stevenage—Nine days before Easter, nine days before Whitsunday, first Friday in September, hawkers and pedlars, and a little cheese; cattle market.

Stortford Bishop's—Holy Thursday after Trinity Sunday, October 10, horses and cattle.

Tring—Easter Tuesday, October 10, hiring servants.

Ware—Last Tuesday in April, Tuesday before St. Matthew, September 21, horses and other cattle.

Watford—Last Tuesday in March, Trinity Thursday, for pleasure; May 12, August 31, cattle, horses, &c.; September 9, a statute for hiring servants.

and, in the same year, chosen steward of the Borough Court, in Hertford, of which also, in 1680, he became Recorder. In the following year, he was knighted by Charles the Second; and, in 1685, was made Treasurer of the Inner Temple. Three years afterwards he was made Sergeant at Law, and Judge of one of the circuits of South Wales. He died in 1700, leaving three sons and four daughters. His "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," is a very valuable work.

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

* * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R, and L, are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. CHIPPING BARNET, to DUNSTABLE. (N. W.)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| Barnet..... | 4 | Inns.—Green Man, Red Lion. |
| Obrisk..... | 4 | New Lodge, — Barronmean, Esq. and Wrotham Park, G. Byng, Esq. |
| Kitt's End..... | 1½ | White Hart. |
| South Mimms..... | 4 | Porters, Esq. of Alknot. |
| Colney..... | 7½ | Inns.—Angel, White Hart, Woolpack, Holloway House, Countess Dowager Spencer. St. Stephens, Mrs Howard. |
| St. Alban's..... | 10½ | |
| (Cross the Colne River) | | |
| Redburne..... | 4½ | Inn.—Sun. Market Cell, J. Howell, Esq. |
| Market Street..... | 14 | R.—Formerly a nunnery of Benedictines. |
| Dunstable..... | 4 | 22½ |

2. HERTFORD to BALDOCK. (N.)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| Hertford..... | 2½ | Inns.—Bell, Falcon. Half Moon. |
| Waterford..... | 1½ | Goldings, Richard Emmet, Esq. L. |
| Stapleford..... | 3½ | Paushanger, Earl Cowper. |
| A. T. R. on R. to Ware..... | | |
| Watton..... | 5½ | R.—Woodhall House, Honourable Mr. Smith. |
| Braybury End..... | 8 | |
| Broadwater..... | 10½ | At Broadwater, W. Whittington, Esq. |
| Stevenage..... | 12½ | Inn.—Swan. |
| R.—A. T. R. to Baldock..... | | |
| Gravelly..... | 14 | |
| Baldock..... | 4 | 18 |

3. HATFIELD to WARE. (E.)

| | | |
|------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Hatfield..... | | Inn.—Salisbury Arms. |
| Colne Green..... | 3½ | Hatfield House, Marquis of Salisbury. |

HERTFORDSHIRE.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----|--|
| Hertingfordbury..... | 2½ | 6 | Hertingfordbury Park. S. Baker, Esq. L. |
| Hertford..... | 1½ | 7½ | Inns.—Bell, Falcon, Half Moon. |
| Ware..... | 3 | 10½ | Castle, Lord Percy. |
| | | | Inns.—Bull, Saracen's Head. |
| | | | Ware Park, Thomas Hope Hyde, Esq. |
| 4. BALDOCK, to HATFIELD. (S.) | | | |
| Baldock..... | 4 | | Inn.—White Horse. |
| Gravelly..... | | | |
| R. to Hitchin 4½ miles..... | | | |
| Stevenage..... | 1½ | 5½ | Inn.—Swan. |
| Broadwater..... | 2½ | 8 | |
| Woolmer Green..... | 2½ | 10½ | |
| R. to Hitchin, nine miles..... | | | |
| Welwyn..... | 2 | 12½ | Digswell House, T. Shallcross, Esq. and on L. Lockleys, C. Gardner, Esq. |
| | | | Inns.—White Hart, Swan. |
| (Cross the Maran River.) | | | |
| Brickwall..... | 2 | 14½ | |
| (Cross the Lea.) | | | |
| Lemsford Mills..... | 1 | 15½ | |
| R. to Whethamstead..... | | | |
| Stanborough..... | 1 | 16 | |
| Hatfield..... | 1½ | 17½ | Hatfield House, Marquis of Salisbury. |

5. FROM ROYSTON, to TRING through DUNSTABLE, HITCHIN, and BALDOCK. (W.)

| | | |
|-------------------|----|---|
| Royston..... | 3½ | Inns.—Bull, Red Lion. At Royston is a subterraneous cave said to be a Roman chapel. |
| The Thirst..... | | |
| Osney Grange..... | 1 | |
| Baldock..... | 4½ | 4 |
| Letchworth..... | 2½ | 10½ |
| Walworth..... | 1½ | 12 |
| Hitchin..... | 1½ | 13½ |
| | | Inn.—Sun. |

Leagave

JOURNEYS CONTINUED.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Leagrave..... | 10 | 231 | R.—Sunder House, Earl of Egmont. |
| Uxbridge..... | 24 | 234 | Inns.—Bull, Crown, Sugar Loaf. |
| Tring..... | 10 | 354 | Sticks House, William Hayton, Esq. |

6. HODDESDON to ROYSTON, through WARE (N.)

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|--|
| Hoddesdon..... | 10 | 231 | |
| Near the New River, on L. a T. R. to Hertford..... | 24 | 234 | Amwell Bury, Major Brown. |
| Amwell..... | 24 | 234 | |
| (Cross the New and Lea Rivers) | | | |
| L. A T. R. to Ste- venage..... | 21 | 5 | Inns.—Bull, Saracen's Head. Ware Park, late Paul Benfield, Esq. |
| Ware..... | 21 | 5 | |
| (Cross the Quin Ri- ver) | | | |
| Wades Mill..... | 2 | 7 | |
| Colliers End..... | 2 | 9 | Inn.—Bell. |
| Puckeridge..... | 2 | 11 | |
| A T. R. to Cam- bridge, on R..... | | | |
| (Cross the Rib Ri- ver) | | | |
| Buntingford..... | 4 | 15 | Inns.—Bell, George. Hornhead Bury, T. Welsh, Esq. R. Aspenden Hall, G. Franklin, Esq. L. |
| Chipping..... | 14 | 164 | Inn.—Chequers. |
| Buckland..... | 14 | 18 | |
| Royston..... | 4 | 22 | |

7. WALTHAM CROSS to HODDESDON. (E.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|---------------------------------------|
| Waltham Cross..... | | | L.—George Prescott, Esq. |
| Turners Hill..... | 1 | 14 | Inns.—Falcon, Four Swans. |
| Chestnut Street..... | 1 | 24 | |
| Wash..... | 1 | 34 | Inn.—Hauch of Venison. |
| Wormley..... | 1 | 34 | Chestnut Nursery, Mrs. Blackwood. |
| Broxhoun..... | 1 | 44 | Wormley Bury, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. |
| Hoddesdon..... | 1 | 54 | Broxhoun Bury, S. Bosanquet, Esq. |
| | | | Inns.—Black Lion, Bull. |

8. HODDESDON to BARLEY. (N. by E.)

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-----|---|
| Hoddesdon..... | 24 | | Inns.—Black Lion, Bull. |
| L. a T. R. to Hertford | | | |
| Amwell..... | 24 | | Amwell Bury, Major Brown, L. |
| L. a T. R. to Steven- age..... | | | |
| (Cross the New and Lea Rivers.) | | | |
| Ware..... | 14 | 4 | Inns.—Bull, and Saracen's Head. Ware Park, late Paul Benfield, Esq. L. |
| (Cross the Quin Ri- ver) | | | |
| Wades Mill..... | 14 | 54 | |
| Colliers End..... | 2 | 74 | |
| Puckeridge..... | 14 | 94 | Inn.—Bell. Old Hall, a Roman Catholic college. |
| Braughing..... | 14 | 104 | |
| Hare Street..... | 34 | 134 | |
| Barkway..... | 4 | 174 | |
| Barley..... | 24 | 20 | |

9. BARNET to BALDOCK. (N. by E.)

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----|---|
| Barnet..... | 14 | 3 | |
| The Obelisk..... | 24 | 4 | |
| Potters Bar..... | 1 | 6 | |
| Little Heath Lane.. | 24 | 84 | Inn.—Salisbury Arms. Hatfield House, Marquis of Salisbury. |
| Bell Bar..... | 24 | 84 | |
| Halford..... | 14 | 104 | |
| Stanborough..... | 14 | 11 | |
| Lunsford Mills..... | 1 | 12 | |
| Brickwall..... | 1 | 14 | |
| Welwyn..... | 2 | 16 | Digwell House, T. Shalcross, Esq. and on the R. Lockleys, C. Gardner, Esq. |
| Woolmer Green..... | 2 | 16 | Inns.—White Hart, Swan. |
| Broadwater..... | 24 | 184 | |
| Sevenage..... | 24 | 204 | L.—Lord Bunford. R.—Crooke, Esq. |
| Graveley..... | 14 | 224 | L.—Elmwood, J. Lucas, Esq. |
| Baldock..... | 4 | 264 | R.—Parkyns, Esq. L. Baron Dunsdale. Inn.—White Horse. |

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | St. Alban'sDistant from LondonMiles.....20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baldock | 19 | Baldock37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnet..... | 10 | 22 | Barnet11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berkhamstead..... | 12 | 25 | 18 | Berkhamstead.....26 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buntingford..... | 24 | 9 | 24 | 35 | Buntingford.....31 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hatfield | 5 | 18 | 8 | 17 | 19 | Hatfield19 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemel Hempstead..... | 6 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 30 | 11 | Hemel Hempstead23 | | | | | | | | |
| Hertford | 12 | 18 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 18 | Hertford.....21 | | | | | | | |
| Hoddesdon..... | 15 | 22 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 10 | 21 | 4 | Hoddesdon.....17 | | | | | | |
| Puckeridge..... | 20 | 13 | 20 | 31 | 4 | 15 | 26 | 8 | 10 | Puckeridge.....27 | | | | | |
| Rickmansworth..... | 11 | 29 | 12 | 10 | 35 | 16 | 9 | 23 | 22 | 31 | Rickmansworth18 | | | | |
| Royston..... | 26 | 8 | 30 | 35 | 7 | 26 | 30 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 42 | Royston38 | | | |
| Stevenage..... | 12 | 6 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 23 | 14 | Stevenage31 | | |
| Ware..... | 15 | 15 | 16 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 26 | 17 | 11 | Ware.....20 | |
| Watford | 7 | 25 | 9 | 10 | 32 | 13 | 8 | 20 | 19 | 28 | 3 | 33 | 19 | 23 | Watford15 |

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE inland county of Huntingdon is bounded on the east, by Cambridgeshire; on the south, by Bedfordshire; on the west, by Northamptonshire; and, on the north, by a part of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire. Its general form is an irregular square. Its extent, from north to south, is about 30 miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, 23; and its circumference about 100. The superficial contents of this county, have usually been estimated at from 220,000 to 240,000 acres: according to the tables prefixed to the population returns of 1811, the number of acres, is 220,806.— Tradition, and ancient records, concur in the representation that this county was once covered with wood; and it appears to have been a forest, till Henry the Second, in the beginning of his reign, disforested the whole, as set forth by an old perambulation, except Waybridge, Sapple, and Herther, which were the Lord's woods, and remain forest. Sir Robert Cotton says this country was not completely disafforested till Edward the First's time, when that sovereign, in his 29th year, confirmed the great charter granted by Henry the Third, and left no more forest than his own demesne. This description of forest land cannot be supposed to apply to the fens, of which there are 44,000 acres in this county, exclusive of about 5000 acres of what are

called *skirty lands*. These constitute a seventh part of what is called the Great Bedford level, but they belong to that division called the Middle level, and are principally found on the north and eastern parts of the county.* About 8 or 10,000 acres of the fen lands are productive; but, through the imperfect state of the drainage, the expense of keeping them from inundation, amounts to almost one-third of the rents. "The fen," observes Stone, in his *General View of Huntingdon, &c.* "is generally unproductive, being constantly either covered with water, or, at least, in too wet a state for cultivation; and considerable parts are very frequently forfeited to the corporation of the Bedford level, the tax annually charged upon the fen for its drainage, far exceeding any advantages the proprietors can derive from the soil in its present state, so that they rather prefer relinquishing their estates, than to pay the taxes imposed upon them."† The woodlands are now only of considerable extent, and the country is thin of timber, which is attributed to the very great demand for it in the fens: the underwood is sold at a higher price by the pole, than in most other counties.

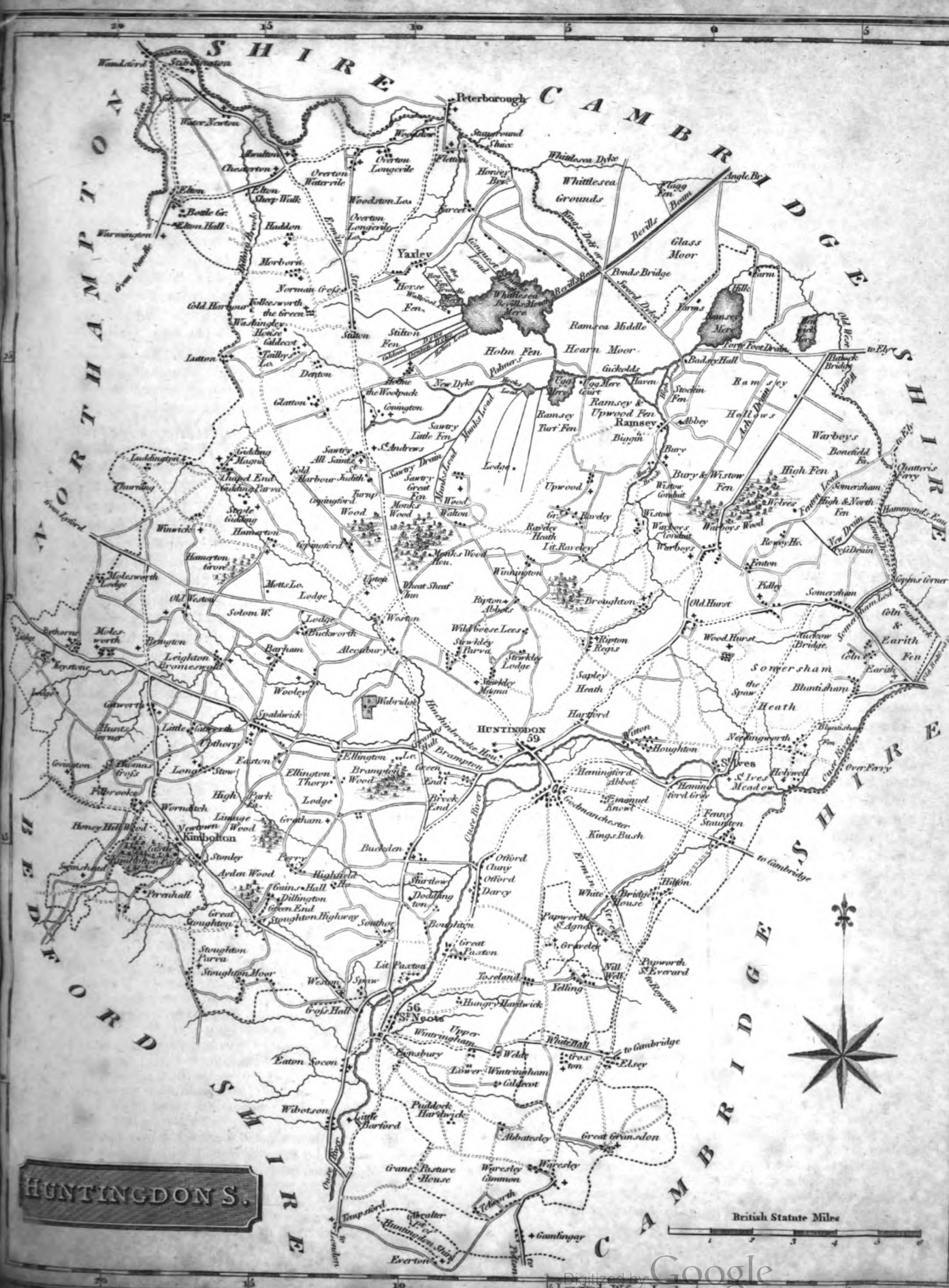
The air of Huntingdonshire, is, in general, very good; excepting the northern part, where it is rendered less salubrious than in many other counties,

* For information respecting the Great Bedford level, the reader is referred to the *MODERN PANORAMA*, Vol. I. page 277.

† Maxwell, in his *General View*, observes, that "it may seem paradoxical, that the fens of Huntingdonshire, whose surface is comparatively high, should be worse drained than those that lie between them and the sea, the surface of which last is considerably lower; the natural supposition being that water will inevitably fall from the higher to the lower level. But this is the case with all the fens that are upon the skirts of the high land, and proves only, that the general drainage was executed upon principles fundamentally wrong. The fact is, that there was not a proper outfall to the sea, at the time of the general undertaking to drain the fens, nearly a century and a half ago; and ingenious men employed themselves not in obtaining an outfall, as they ought to have done, but in con-

structing large drains, and high banks, within the boundaries of the fens, expecting the water would force its own passage, in spite of every impediment; though the distance between the fen and the sea, was from ten to fifteen, and twenty miles.— This not proving to be the case, ingenuity was set to work, to invent engines for the purpose of throwing the water out of the lands into the internal rivers. Still it did not find its way to the sea, but overtopped the banks, or broke them down with the weight of its pressure: even to this moment, instead of resorting to the outfall, the engines have been increased in size, and the banks raised still higher, so that the water, which, if there had been an outfall, would have found its way to the sea, and if left to itself, would have rested on the lowest of the land, has been forced in a retrograde motion, over the surface of the higher lands; and hence the deplorable state of the fens in Huntingdonshire."

by



HUNTINGDON S.

British Statute Miles

by the damps and fogs, and putrid exhalations, which arise from the stagnant waters of the fens and meres, with which it abounds.

RIVERS.]—The principal rivers of Huntingdonshire, are the Nen, or Nene, and the Ouse. The Nen has its source near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and flowing through a delightful vale, reaches Huntingdonshire, near Elton, where it becomes the boundary between both counties, and meandering to the north, passes Yarwell and Wandsford: soon after, winding to the east, through a more level country, it pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which it sinks into the fens, and slowly winds onward to the sea.

The Ouse, or lesser Ouse, enters this county from Bedfordshire, between St. Neot's and Little Paxton, and in its northern course towards Huntingdon, is increased by numerous small streams, from the north-west. Having passed that town, it assumes an easterly direction, and flowing near the west end of St. Ive's, becomes, near Holywell, the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire, till it finally enters the great level of the fens, in the neighbourhood of Erith: this river is navigable along its whole line across the county of Huntingdon.

The north-east side of this county is watered by some smaller streams, with several large meres, or pools of water; namely, Whittlesea mere, Ramsey mere, Ugg mere, &c. Of these, Whittlesea mere is by far the largest, and covers an area of several miles extent: it affords excellent sailing and fishing, and is, in the summer-season, much frequented by parties of pleasure. Most of the meres are visited by abundance of wild fowl, and contain excellent fish. It is remarkable, that these meres, particularly Whittlesea mere, are frequently thrown into the most violent agitations, without the least breath of wind being perceived, to the great terror and danger of the fishermen and others. These agitations are generally supposed to arise from eruptions, or subterraneous winds.

MINERAL SPRINGS.]—There are two mineral springs at Hailweston, near St. Neot's; one of which is of a brackish taste, and is recommended in cutaneous disorders: the other is fresh, and is said

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. page 200.

† *Asplenium Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair, wall rue, or Tent Wort: on old walls, and in moist chinks of stones; at Wolley.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: in meadows, pastures, and in hedges, especially in chalky soil.

Bupleurum tenuissimum. The Least Hare's-ear: on a bank by the northern road, a little beyond Huntingdon.

Carduus eriophorus. Woolly-headed Thistle: by the road sides in this county.

Geranium sanguineum. Bloody Crane's bill: on limestone rocks, and in dry stone pastures.

Gnaphalium dioicum. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's-foot: in dry hilly pastures.

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to be good against dimness of sight. St. Ive's was formerly remarkable for its medicinal waters.

PLANTS.]—The plants in this county are, in great measure, common with those of Cambridgeshire.* The others, of a more rare description, enumerated by Camden, are mentioned in the note below.†

ETYMOLOGY.]—This county derives its name from Huntingdon, called Huntindene in the Saxon chronicle; Huntantun, in other ancient writings; and Huntedone, in the Domesday Survey. The "Public Scale" calls it "Huntersdune, or Hunterizdune; that is, the hill or downe of Hunters, as Henry of Huntingdon interpreteth it; whence it useth in their common seal, an hunter."

GENERAL HISTORY.]—This county, with those of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, as already stated, composed the extensive territory of the Iceni, a powerful British tribe.‡ In the Roman division of the kingdom, their country was included in the district named Flavia Cæsariensis. In the early Saxon times, this county formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, and was then called Huntelunescyre, and Huntandunescyre. It was afterwards subjugated by the Mercian sovereigns, and continued under their dominion till the union of the Saxon states into one monarchy, by Egbert. "In the decline of the Saxon government," says Camden, "this county had an officary Earl, named Siward; for Earldoms were not yet hereditary in England, but the governors of shires were, according to the custom of that period, called Earls, with the additional titles of the shires they presided over, as this Siward, while governor here, was called Earl of Huntingdon; but, afterwards having the government of Northumberland conferred on him, was called Earl of Northumberland." Waldeof, or Waltheof, son of Siward, a brave and potent English chief, being taken into favour by William the Conqueror, was by him married to Judith, his niece, and made Earl of Huntingdon. After his death, Judith, his widow, was offered in marriage to Simon de St. Liz; but, "she disliking his person, was turned out of her estate; and Simon married her eldest daughter by Waltheof. Her name was Maud, or Matilda. Simon dying, his widow was re-married to David, brother to Alexander,

Inula Helenium. Elecampane: in damp meadows and pastures; about Bugden.

Linum perenne, β. Wild blue flax, with small heads and flowers: in meadows and pastures of a limestone soil.

Lythrum Hyssopifolia. Grass Poly, or small hedge hyssop.

Myrica Gale. Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch myrtle: in boggy places.

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris True Love, or One Berry: in woods and shady places.

Sedum Dasyphyllum. Round-leaved Stone-crop: on walls about Bugden.

Silene noctiflora. Night-flowering Champion: in woods.

‡ Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 201.

King of Scotland, and afterwards his successor in the throne, who, in her right, inherited the possessions of Waltheof, and was made Earl of Huntingdon, and Northumberland. After these events, "by the revolutions of fortune, and the King's favour, sometimes the Scots, and another time, the St. Lizes, held this honour:" that is, the Earldom of Huntingdon; and with it, they possessed the greater part of the lands in this county. In the wars occasioned by the rival claims to the Scottish crown, of the families of Bruce and Baliol, this earldom was seized by the Kings of England; and Edward the Third, in his eleventh year, created William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. Some portion of the land, however, was retained by the Bruces, and from them descended to the knightly family of Cotton. Henry the Eighth bestowed his title on George Hastings, grandson to the Lord Hastings, beheaded by the Duke of Gloucester, and in his posterity it continued till the decease of Francis, tenth and last Earl of this family, in 1789, when the title became extinct.

ANTIQUITIES.]—The chief Roman stations in this county, were Duriloponte, or Godmanchester; and Durobrivæ, near Dornford ferry, about midway between Chesterton, and Castor, in Northamptonshire. The principal ancient roads, three in number, intersected each other at Godmanchester: one of them has been called the British Ermin. This seems to have entered Huntingdonshire from the neighbourhood of Cæsar's camp, or Salenæ, in Bedfordshire, and to have proceeded by Crane Hill, in the track since known by the name of Hell Lane, whence passing through Toseland, Godmanchester, and Huntingdon, it continued by Alconbury, Weston, and Upton; and falling into the Bullock Road, passed to the east of the "Ruins of Ogerston;" and finally entered Northamptonshire at Wandsford. The Roman Ermin Street entered this town from Cambridgeshire, in the vicinity of Papworth St. Agnes, and proceeding to Godmanchester, nearly in the line of the present high road, followed the course of the British Ermin to the neighbourhood of Alconbury; when branching to the eastward, it again assumed the line of the high road, through Sawtry St. Andrew's, Stilton, and Chesterton, to Durobrivæ, whence crossing Northamptonshire, it entered Rutlandshire, near Stamford. The Via Devana entered from Cambridgeshire, in the neighbourhood of Fenny Stanton, and proceeded to Godmanchester, as the present turnpike road: thence pursuing the track of the British Ermin to Alconbury, it passed to the north of Buckworth and Old Weston, and entered Northamptonshire, in the vicinity of Clapton. The chief architectural antiquities are Bugden palace, Connington church and castle, Godmanchester Bridge, Hinchinbrooke priory, St. John's hospital at Huntingdon, Ramsey abbey, and Somersham palace.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—The whole of this county is in the diocese of Lincoln.—

Its civil government is very peculiar; Cambridgeshire being joined to it under one sheriff, who is chosen out of that county one year, out of the isle of Ely the second, and out of this county the third; and in the isle of Ely alternately out of the north and south parts. It is divided into four hundreds, comprising 103 parishes, and six parts of parishes. It has two petty sessions, and 21 acting county magistrates.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—Huntingdonshire returns four members to Parliament: two for the shire, and two for the town of Huntingdon.

AGRICULTURE, SOIL, &c. In the upland parts of the county, the soils are various; but they principally consist of a deep gravel with loam, or of a strong deep clay, with loam. Of what are called the deep staple lands, great part is still in an open field state, where each particular occupier is necessarily obliged to pursue whatever course of tillage is practised by the parish at large. This, on the best of land, is a four years' course, viz. first year, fallow; second, wheat, or barley; third, beans and peas, or oats: where the land is fit for turnips, first, turnips; second, barley, or wheat; third, wheat, if after barley; or beans, if after wheat. The average produce from the best of the inclosed lands, may be stated at five quarters per acre of barley, four of beans, and three and a half of wheat. Upwards of one-third of the high lands are yet uninclosed.—Formerly, in the fens, nothing, "observes Maxwell, "was thought of but getting as much as possible out of the land, and trusting to a general drowning for restoring its goodness: the common practice now is, first, to set apart some given proportion of the farm, which is held sacred from the plough; then to have one-third of the remainder under the plough, and two-thirds in grass; keeping the whole of that remainder in a succession of tillage and grass. That portion which is immediately under the plough, is divided either into three or four seasons for occupation as follows: if into three, first year, pare and burn, after six, seven, or eight years, grass, and cole-seed, brushed in upon the first ploughing, but little or none suffered to stand for a crop, it being fed off in the winter with the sheep; and then, generally, after one ploughing, sowed the second year, with oats, which are generally so rank as to make it impracticable to have grass seeds with them: third year, wheat or oats, with seeds, to remain until it comes again into a succession for tillage. If three crops of wheat are taken, oats are sowed, after the wheat, or wheat, after the oats, and sometimes oats or barley." Excepting the ploughmen of Norfolk and Suffolk, those of the fens are probably the most expert of any in the world. No such thing as a driver is known, although they frequently plough with three mares, which are always abreast, and girded with a line. A fen ploughman has been known to win a considerable wager, by ploughing an acre of high land without a single back, keeping his mares always in a trot when at the

the land's ends, those being the two conditions of the bet. The common rate of ploughing is about two statute acres with the paring plough, and about one acre and a half with the seed plough per day. The fen farmers use light waggons instead of carts, one side of the waggon being made of loose boards, for conveniency in the carriage and distribution of farm-yard manure. The skirty lands are those which border on the fens, and partake of the properties of moor, combined with whatever soil, whether clay, gravel, or loam, that may be prevalent in the adjacent uplands. In general, these lands afford luxuriant grazing, and the surface being considerably higher than that of the fens, properly so called, would be seldom flooded, were it not for the injudicious contrivances by which the waters from the lower lands are raised up, instead of being drained off by a proper outfall.

CATTLE.—In the fens, mares are used for all the purposes of agriculture; and every farmer breeds from them as many as he can, selling the colts off at two years old; and, as many of the fillies as can be spared, with proper attention to the filling up of his team. They are also in general use for the same purposes, in the other parts of the county; but the high land farmer does not breed near so many colts as the fenman: though, in general, they have an eye to the keeping up of their teams without going to fairs. The neat cattle are the refuse of the Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire breeds, or are bred from those sorts without any particular choice in the breed, and unfortunately are never used in husbandry. From the open state of the country, dairy farming is not much followed; and the cows are used in suckling calves, in the southern parts, for the London market. The breed of sheep upon the inclosed pastures, is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire kinds, with which the native breed has been much crossed. The sheep are of the polled sort, and though profitable, are not distinguished for symmetry of form. The wool is of pretty good quality; the average produce is between seven and eight pounds from each fleece. The sheep bred in the open fields, and on common lands, are much inferior; and their average produce of wool is scarcely half the above quantity: those bred in the cultivated part of the fens, are mostly of the Lincolnshire sort, though not of the superior kind.

FARMS, &c.]—The average rent of the cultivated part of the fens, is from ten to twelve shillings per acre, subject to tithes: in a few instances, the rent is as high as forty shillings per acre. The more ancient inclosed parts are principally in the hands of large proprietors; but in the new inclosures, and in the open fields, property is divided among a much greater number of persons. The rental of many farms in the inclosed parts, amounts from 200*l.* to 500*l.* per annum: in the open fields, the farms are mostly under 150*l.* a year, and downwards to as low as 50*l.* a year. On some estates, the tenantry have

no more than a yearly interest on the lands they occupy.

LABOUR, &c.]—Stone observes, that from “the little employment given to the husbandmen, in respect to constant work throughout the year, the labourers remain with the farmers during the winter season to thrash out their grain, and on the approach of summer, set off for more cultivated counties, where labour is more required.” There is a scarcity of comfortable cottages for the poor of this county; and the farmers are more studious to prevent this very necessary class of men from making settlements amongst them, than to provide them useful and profitable employments; the most distressing circumstance resulting from which is, that, on the approach of harvest, inhabitants of the county cannot be found to reap, gather, and emharn the corn; and were it not from the accidental peregrinations of the Irish, of manufacturers from Leicestershire, and persons of other distant counties, the corn must be spoiled in the fields. Hence it results, that in some parts of the county, in times when labourers are scarce, a guinea and upwards per acre is frequently paid for reaping wheat and oats, which, according to an equal scale in the price of labour, might otherwise be performed for seven shillings; and it has often occurred, that at a critical time in harvest, when labourers have been wanted extremely, that half-a-guinea per day, and even upwards, has been paid them. Maxwell, however, remarks, “that the poor, in general have dwellings suited to their station; and, as almost every one may grow his own potatoes, and have constant employment, they are naturally as little disposed to emigrate from Huntingdonshire, as from other counties.”

MANUFACTURES.]—This is not a manufacturing county. Wool-stapling, however, and spinning of yarn, are carried on to some extent: the latter furnishing useful employment to women and children in the winter season.

ROADS.]—The high roads in this county are generally good; but, in the winter, many of the cross roads are hardly passable.

MARKET-TOWNS.]—The market-towns in Huntingdonshire, are as follow:—

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Huntingdon | Saturday |
| St. Ives | Monday |
| Kimbolton | Friday |
| St. Neot's | Thursday |
| Stilton | Wednesday |
| Ramsey | Wednesday |
| Yaxley | Tuesday |

POPULATION.]—The population of Huntingdonshire, in the year 1700, was 34,700; in 1750, 32,500; in 1801, 37,568: of which, 18,521 were males, and 19,047 were females: 9536 were employed in agriculture; 4484 in trade, &c; and 20,565 in other pursuits. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 42,208. The proportion of marriages is one in 129; of baptisms, one in 31; of burials, one in 48.

Summary

Summary of the Population of the County of Huntingdon, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| Hurstingstone..... | 2338 | 2802 | 11 | 39 | 1789 | 618 | 395 | 6569 | 6680 | 13249 |
| Leightonstone..... | 1443 | 1661 | 3 | 22 | 1092 | 350 | 219 | 3843 | 4100 | 7943 |
| Norman Cross..... | 1251 | 1440 | 2 | 14 | 1019 | 283 | 138 | 3556 | 3871 | 7427 |
| Toseland..... | 2084 | 2383 | 8 | 57 | 1443 | 663 | 277 | 5349 | 5843 | 11192 |
| Borough of Huntingdon..... | 450 | 522 | 4 | 21 | 18 | 293 | 213 | 1085 | 1312 | 2397 |
| Totals | 7566 | 8808 | 23 | 153 | 5361 | 2205 | 1242 | 20402 | 21806 | 42208 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ALCONBURY.]—Alconbury, or Alkmundbury, 4½ miles N.W. from Huntingdon, is said to have been given by King John to David, Earl of Huntingdon. The church contains some ancient portraitures and inscriptions.

ALWALTON.]—Five miles N. N. W. from Stilton, stands Alwalton, or Allerton, supposed, by Dr. Stukely, to have been a corruption from Ald-werk-ton, but by Dr. Neve, who was rector of the parish, to have been derived from the Roman Ad Valum, Alwalton, or Adelwoldtume, from Adelwold, Bishop of Winchester. Some very high banks of an ancient town were seen by Mr. Gale, in the year 1731, among the fields and hedges on the east side of the high road, near the village of Alwalton.

BLUNTISHAM, 5 miles N.E. by E. from St. Ives, was purchased by the monks of Ely, by the prelate Ædelwold, in the early part of the 11th century. In the general confirmation of the possessions of the church of Ely, granted by Edward the Confessor, Bluntisham is mentioned with Spaldwich, Colne, and Somersham; these being all the places in Huntingdonshire, then belonging to the abbey. The church at Bluntisham is remarkable from being one of the very few whose chancel terminates in a half hexagon; each division of which is carried up pyramidically, with buttresses at the angles, and is lighted by a pointed window, separated by a mullion into two parts, with trefoil heads. It is a handsome and nearly uniform building. At the west end is a good embattled tower, surmounted by a spire; and on the south side, a large porch, opening under a pointed arch, above which is a broken niche for a statue, with sculptures of heads, and other

figures: among them are two flying monsters, with distended jaws, for water-spouts. The interior is light, and well kept: the nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches, on each side, rising from clustered piers; the roofs are of timber; and at the entrance of the chancel is an old wooden screen, carved and ornamented in the Gothic style. At the end of the north aisle is a piscina; and some ancient stained glass remains in the crockets of the east monuments. Among the monuments, is a white marble tablet in memory of the learned Dr. S. Knight, who was chaplain to George the First, and died rector here in December, 1746. He wrote the Lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus. The font is octagonal, and ornamented with sculptures of roses, masks, &c. On the north side of the tower, at the west end, is an apartment used as a charity-school for poor boys of Bluntisham and Erith, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the church-yard, which commands an extensive view into Cambridgeshire, including the towers of Ely cathedral, and several other churches, is a tombstone, with the following singular inscription to the memory of Adrian Lucius, a celebrated prize-fighter and wrestler, who died in May, 1762:—

Here lyes the conquerer conquered,
Valiant as ever England bred,
Whom neither art nor steel, nor strength,
Could e'er subdue, till Death at length
Threw him on his back; and here he lyes,
In hopes hereafter to arise."

The village of Bluntisham, which consists principally of one long, irregular street, contains about 100 houses.*

BROUGHTON.]—

* In the month of September, 1741, a most extraordinary hurricane happened at Bluntisham. A storm from the south-west, bringing with it a mist, and seeming not 30 yards distant

from the ground, rolled at the rate of a mile and a half in a minute, with a noise like thunder. It began exactly at noon, and lasted about 13 minutes, eight of them in full violence. Dr. Knight's

BROUGHTON.]—The little decayed village of Broughton, five miles N.E. by N. from Huntingdon, was anciently the head of the barony of the Abbots of Ramsey.

BUCKDEN.]—At Buckden, otherwise Bugden, 3½ miles S.W. from Huntingdon, is the venerable palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, to whom this manor was granted by the Abbot of Ely, during the reign of Henry the First, in return for the leave given him to "make his abbacy a bishopric." The palace, which consists of two quadrangular courts, with a square tower, and entrance-gateway, is principally of brick, and partly surrounded by a moat. Bishop Rotherham built the tower, and Bishop Russel, his successor, most of the remaining part: Bishop Williams, in the reign of James the First, and Bishop Sanderson, in that of Charles the Second, also expended much money on this building. The apartments are large, and its situation is pleasant, but the grounds are not extensive. Bishop Russel is commemorated by a hawk, cut on the dormants of the dining-room, with the sentence, "*Je suis Le Rus-cellay*," surrounding it. In the church, which is a handsome structure, lie buried the following Bishops of Lincoln:—William Barlow, died 1613; ——— Sanderson, 1668; Thomas Barlow, 1691; ——— Reynolds, 1743; and ——— Green, 1779.

BURY.]—Bury, formerly parcel of the possessions of Ramsey abbey, lies about one mile S. from Ramsey. The church stands upon a hill; at some distance from which, in a bottom, is the village, containing between 40 and 50 thatched cottages. The church has an embattled tower at the west end, which, though much dilapidated, exhibits

Knights' house was untiled, the statues and ballustrades on it blown down, as also all the stabling, 60 empty barns in the parish, the alehouse, and about 12 dwelling-houses out of 100, and all shook from their under pinnings; all the mills in the country, and many stacks of hay and corn; the pigeons that were flying in its tract were dashed to pieces against the ground. The fine spire of St. Ives, and that of Hemmingford, were blown down. Its course was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wisbeach and Downham to Lynne, and so to Snettisham, not further south-west than Huntingdon, or north-east than Downham; very few trees escaped. Its violence was not less at Somersham. Mr. Whiston, who lived at Wisbeach, watched it very narrowly. There were two currents of clouds that moved on with great force and rapidity, one from the north-west, the other from the south-west; the south-west was the strongest. These two currents united between Wisbeach and Lynne, when nothing could withstand their violence. The storm blew down St. Margaret's great church at Lynne, which cost the town 8000*l.* to rebuild. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning at Cambridge, where it was not so violent, and only a few booths were blown down at Sturbridge fair. It was such a storm as happened in Sussex about 12 years before; a calm succeeded for an hour, and the wind then continued pretty high till ten o'clock at night.

* Numerous antiquities have been discovered near this station. Dr. Stukeley says, that in making the turnpike road from Kate's Cabin to Walsford Bridge along the side of the city of Durobrivæ, they turned up, in the cemetery of that place, many urns of different clay and shape, with coins, and several coffins of equal breadth throughout, of one stone, well cut, and covered with another handsome stone; and also a leaden

many vestiges of architectural beauty. At the entrance of the chancel is a carved wooden screen; and, against the south wall, is a neat monument in memory of the Rev. Thomas Whiston, M.A. "who succeeded his father in the curacy of this parish, A.D. 1792; and died January 17, 1803, aged 55." Over a brook, between the church and the village, is a strong stone bridge, of two arches, supposed to have been built by one of the Abbots of Ramsey. On the right of the road leading from Bury towards Warboys, at the corner of a field, is a large barrow, which appears to have been opened.

CATWORTH.]—Great Catworth, 4½ miles N. by W. from Kimbolton, was the birth-place of Sir Wolston Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, in 1585. He was a considerable benefactor to Emmanuel college, Cambridge; and he erected and endowed a free-school, at Bosworth, in Leicestershire, where his family long flourished.

CHESTERTON.]—The village of Chesterton, which contains not more than twenty scattered cottages, lies five miles N.N.W. from Stilton. It formed part of the estate of the ancient family of the Beviles, Knights; many of whom lie buried in the church. The estate was purchased, of the Walters, by the Earl of Aboyne. At the intersection of the roads, near this village, is the well-known inn, called Kate's Cabin.

The site of the Roman Durobrivæ, the fort of which stood on the Huntingdonshire side of the Nen, is about midway between Chesterton and Castor, in Northamptonshire. The city appears to have spread itself principally on the northern side of the river.*

COLNE.]—Six miles N.E. from St. Ives, is the

coffin of 400 pounds weight: all the coffins had skeletons in them; one of which was a female skeleton, having a child in the womb, in situ. Among the coins was an Antoninus Pius; a silver Nerva, reverse *Libertas Publica*; a small brass Valentinian, reverse *Victoria*; and a consecration of Constantine the Great ascending to Heaven, in a chariot drawn by four horses. On the dry gravelly hill, by Stibington hedges, they crossed another burying ground, by the river side, where the earth of the ustrina, or burning places, appeared very black, and bits of charcoal, and innumerable fragments of urns, bones, and stones, were scattered over them to a considerable extent. In digging a ditch at the south entrance to the city, the foundations of hewn stone, and thick pointed iron bars, ten feet long, as of a portcullis, were found. In digging on the side of the high road, near Chesterton, in 1754, a coffin was found, of a yellowish hard stone, six feet two inches long, covered with a flat lid, which had on the under side an edging let quite down, about one inch and a half or two inches deep, coinciding with the edges of the chest, and containing an entire skeleton, near six feet long, the teeth sound and firm, the ribs fallen from the back bone, the right leg broken in the middle, and repaired by a callus; also three glass lacrymatories, of which that which was entire contained a corrupted fungous substance mixed with water, and of an aromatic smell on first opening; a small black seal was also found, with three or four pins, like ebony or agate, a coin of Faustina, a silver one of Gordian, besides other defaced coins, and some scraps of white wood, inscribed with Roman and Greek letters. The substance of nine or ten other skeletons was likewise found near the coffin, and all of them at the depth of only one foot from the surface.

village of Colne, consisting principally of thatched cottages, scattered over a large plot of ground.— Here, in the reign of Edward the Third, resided the Lady Blanch Wake, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, nephew to Edward the First, whose mansion was about a mile from the palace belonging to the Bishop of Ely, at Somersham. The contiguity of their estates occasioned “many controversies to arise daily concerning bounds, and other matters,” between the then Bishop, Thomas Lylde, and this Lady; and as “the bishop was a rough and plain man, hardly brooking such indignities as it is likely a woman of that nobility would be ready enough to offer,” she “conceived a deadly and inveterate malice against him, for wreaking whereof she awaited an opportunity.” This soon occurred; for the bishop having offended the King, by reprehending him for appointing Robert Stretton to the bishopric of Lichfield, the Lady, “thinking it now a fit time, commenced a suite against him, the ground and colour whereof was this. Certaine lewde persons had fired some housing belonging to the said Lady, and being apprehended were content to accuse the bishop of this foule fact; and before ever the bishop heard any thing of the matter, at the instance of the Lady, and commandment of the King, a nisi prius passed against him, and adjudged to the payment of 900*l.* which presently he was faire to lay downe.” Notwithstanding this, he appealed to a jury; but the Lady’s influence having prevented him from obtaining a copy of the former judgment, “nothing could be done;” on which he complained to the King; but with so much warmth, that Edward accused him to the Parliament, then assembled,” by whom he was sentenced “never more to come into the King’s presence.” The enmity of the principals was taken up by the domestics; and, not long afterwards, the bishop’s chamberlain slew one of the Lady Blanch’s servants, in a violent affray that originated in a dispute about the boundaries of the two estates. The bishop was soon accused as an accessory to the murder; and though “knowing himself guiltless,” yet fearing that this would prove but as his other sutes had done, he sold all his movable goods, put the money into the hands of trusty friends, and hid himself. This might not serve his turn; he was found guilty by the crowner’s inquest, and his temporalities seized into the King’s hands. Seeing, therefore, the worst, (as hee thought,) he was content, upon summons, to appear in the King’s Bench, where he demanded trial by his peeres, which the judges denied him, well knowing, that, by an honourable triall, they should not be able to condemn him. A common jury of twelve knights of the post, found him guilty, as accessory after the fact, forsooth, quod predictum Radulfum (the chamberlain) post perpetratum feloniam receptasset scienter; which, notwithstanding, he to the last gaspe with great protestations ever denied.” Judgment being pronounced against him, he appealed to the Archbi-

shop of Canterbury, that he might be put to “his canonically purgation;” but the primate advising him to intreat favour of the King, he resolved to “have recourse unto the Pope, to whom repaying, he declared all his trouble, from the beginning unto the end. Hereupon his accusers were cited to appear in the Pope’s court, and for not appearing, were excommunicated. The Bishoppe of Lincolne was commanded to denounce this excommunication, which he did to his great trouble; and also, that if any of the excommunicate were dead, he should cause them to be digged out of their graves, and forbid them buriall in holy earth. This peremptory dealing of the Pope moved the King unto great choller; for divers of those that were excommunicate, were persons of no small account; some of them of his privy council. Proclamation was therefore made throughout the realme, that, upon paine of death, no man should hereafter be so hardy as to bring into the realme any kind of writing from the Pope’s court. Some, notwithstanding, contrary to this prohibition, delivered letters to the Bishoppe of Rochester, then Treasurer of England, from the Pope, concerning this matter; and, fearing the worst, had armed themselves: this done, they shrunke away and fled; but were soon after apprehended, and diversely punished; some dismembered, other faire and well hanged. The Pope hearing of this, was so incensed, that hee wrote a very sharpe letter unto the King, breathing out terrible threats against him, if hee did not presently reconcile himself unto the bishoppe, and cause full amends to be made him for all the losse hee had sustained, eyther by the Lady, or him, in these troubles. The King was too wise eyther to do all he required, or utterly to despise his authority: the one he knew was not for his honour, nor (so farre had this tyrant incroached upon the authority of Princes) the other for his safety. Warned by the examples of King John, Henry, the Emperour, and other, hee thought good not too exasperate him too much; and so was content to yealde unto somewhat: but, before the matter could grow to a full conclusion, it was otherwise ended by God, who took away the bishop by death: he deceased at Avinion (Avignon) June 23, 1361, and was there buried.” Not any fragment of the Lady Blanch’s house is now standing; and the bishop’s palace at Somersham, has been equally destroyed. The former was, in the last century, inhabited by the Drurys; and was wholly pulled down about 30 years ago: the grounds round the site have a park-like appearance.

Colne church, which is almost half-a-mile from the village, appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been erected about the time of Henry the Third. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, standing within the area of the church, and open to the aisles, but not to the nave, on which side the arch has been walled up for additional support. In the south wall

wall of the chancel is a piscina; and at the end of the south aisle, where was probably a chapel, is a double piscina. Some mutilated remains of arms and figures in stained glass, appear in two or three of the windows. The walls are supported by buttresses, those on the west side being particularly strong. This edifice was new roofed, and otherwise repaired in the year 1807.

CONINGTON.]—Conington, 2½ miles S.S.E. from Stilton, celebrated as the seat of the Cotton family, was anciently, observes Camden, “holden of the honour of Huntingdon,” and there, “within a square ditch, are traces of an ancient castle, the seat, as also saltrez, by gift of Canute, of Turkill, the Dane.” On his exile, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was granted by the King to Waltheof, afterwards Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, whose daughter, Maud, conveyed her inheritance in marriage, first to Simon de St. Liz, and afterwards to “David, son of Malcolm the First, King of Scotland, and the holy Margaret his wife, niece to King Edward the Confessor, grandchild to Edmund, surnamed Atheling; by which marriage, the stem-royal of the Saxons became united with the blood-royal of the Scottish Kings, in whose male line that earldom and this lordship continued until Isabel, the daughter and heiress of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and brother to Malcolm, William, and Alexander, successively Kings of Scotland, brought them both, by her marriage with Robert de Brus, into that family. She gave this lordship of Connington, with the other large possessions in England, to her second son, Bernard de Brus; and after four descents in that stem, they were, by the marriage of Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Brus, with Sir Hugh de Weseham, conveyed into his family. After three more descents, Mary, niece and heiress of Thomas Weseham, married William, second son of Sir Richard Cotton, of Ridware, in Staffordshire, from whom Sir John Cotton, Bart. is lineally now descended to this lordship of Connington, and hath

here and hereabouts great possessions.”* Sir John Connington finding the mansion at Connington in a ruinous state, and having a superior predilection for that of Stratton, in Bedfordshire, “took it down,” says Gough, “excepting a stone colonnade of the front. It was built by Sir Robert Cotton, and stood at the west end of the church fronting the north, but is now succeeded by a farm-house.”—On a terrace in the garden, were two octangular stone summer-houses, one of which was fitted up with the Roman inscriptions and altars brought from the wall of Severus, some of which are now fixed up at the foot of the library stairs in Trinity College, Cambridge; they having been given to that college by Sir John Cotton. Connington is now, or was lately, the seat of John Heathcote, Esq. The grounds, though not extensive, are pleasant, and a small stream runs through them.

The church is a large and handsome building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a north and south chapel, and an embattled tower at the west end. Here are many monuments, chiefly of the Cottons; and, against the north wall, is the following inscription, “Prince Henry of Scotland, Lord of Connington, and Imperator, Rex. Francie, Anglo-Saxonum, Angliæ, Scotiæ,” with the arms which make quarterings of Cotton. Among the monuments, are four large marble medallions, with inscriptions, to the memory of Sir Robert Cotton, his son, Sir Thomas, who died in the year 1662, his grandson, Sir John, and his second wife, both of whom died in the year 1702.

DENTON.]—Denton, a mile and three-quarters S.W. from Stilton, was part of the estate of the Cottons, of Connington, above-mentioned. Sir John Cotton partly rebuilt the church, about the year 1665. The east window contains a shield of arms, quarterly;—1st. Cotton; 2d. Bruce; 3d. Scot; and, 4th, Earl Waltheof. This was the birth-place of the celebrated antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, to whom we are indebted for the well-known Cottonian library, in the British Museum.†

ELTON.]—

* The Cottons took their surname from Cotton, in Cheshire; and from “William de Cotton, who lived in that county, are derived all the eminent families of that name, in England.” William, who married the heiress of the Wesehams, was slain at the battle of St. Alban’s, in 1455; he was great great grandfather to Sir Robert Cotton, who “having collected,” says Camden, “the remains of venerable antiquity from all parts, has here formed a cabinet, from which he has often with singular kindness, furnished me light in my dark pursuits.” Through this descent from the Bruses, Sir Robert was related to the blood royal both of Scotland and England; “on which account, King James was wont to call him cousin; and he used frequently to write his own name, Robert Cotton Bruce.”

† Robert Cotton, fourth son of Thomas Cotton, Esq. and Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Sherley, Esq. of Stanton, in Leicestershire, was born on the 22d of January, 1570. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Bachelor of Arts; and afterwards was admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries, then recently established. In 1599, or 1600, he accompanied Camden to Carlisle, at which

time he collected these Roman monuments from the neighbourhood of the Picts’ Wall, that are now preserved at Trinity College. On the accession of James the First, he was created a knight: “and during this whole reign, he was very much courted, admired, and esteemed, by the greatest men in the nation; and consulted as an oracle, by the privy counsellors, and the rest of the Ministers, upon every difficult point relating to our constitution.” In 1608, he was one of the commissioners to inquire into the state of the navy; and soon afterwards, he began to direct his attention “towards the manner and means how the Kings of England have, from time to time, supported and repaired their estates; for King James having prodigally exhausted his treasury, new projects, as they were then called, were to be contrived to fill it up again.” Among the expedients, suggested by Sir Robert, for this purpose, was the creation of baronets: one of whom he himself became.—In the first Parliament of Charles the First, he was a member, and took a very active part in public affairs, till the year 1620, when he was arrested by order of the Privy Council, “for having in his custody a pestilent tractate, which he had fostered

ELTON.]—At Elton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by W. from Stilton, was formerly a seat of the Sapcott family. Camden mentions a private chapel here, “of singular workmanship, and most beautiful (painted) glass windows, that was built by Elizabeth Dinham, widow of Baron Fitz-Warín, who married into the Sapcott family.” A curious tower of the old mansion is still remaining, but the present manor-house was rebuilt after the Restoration, by Sir Thomas Proby, Bart. whose collateral descendant, John Joshua Proby, created Earl of Carysfort, in 1789, is now owner. Part of the seat is in the adjoining county of Northampton.

ERITH.]—Erith, or Earith, six miles E. N. E. from St. Ives, is a hamlet to Bluntisham, near the edge of the county, on the road to Ely. The houses form a street about half a mile in length, and many of them are inhabited by Quakers, who have a meeting-house here. About a quarter of a mile from the village, towards the north-east, is the side of an encampment, called the Bulwalks, which appears to include between three and four acres of ground. Its form is nearly that of a parallelogram, with bastions at the angles, &c. It seems to be of no very remote origin, and was probably thrown up in the civil wars. At a short distance from Erith is Belfars Hill, a curious artificial mount, supposed to have been thrown up by those who took up arms against William the Norman, in the year 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings.

EVERTON.]—In the church of Everton-cum-Tetworth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Biggleswade, Beds, is the following inscription on a monument to the memory of “Sir Humphrey Winche, alias de la Winche, Knt. who in the fourth year of King James, Anno Domini 1606, was sent by him to serve in Ireland, as chief baron, and counsellor of state for that kingdom; from whence recalled, he served his Majesty as one of his justices of his court of Common Pleas, &c. until an apoplexy seized on him in his robes, the fourth day of February, 1624, in the 71st year of his age, whereof about 24 hours after he died, in Chancery Lane, London; whose corpes, embalmed, was buried here below,” &c. Sir Humphrey was lord of the manor. This was the birth-place of Sylvester de Everton, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1254; and also of the celebrated John, Lord Tiptoft, created Earl of Worcester, by Henry the Sixth. The village of Everton is partly in the county of Bedford.

fostered as his child, and had sent it abroad into divers hands; containing a project how a Prince may make himself an absolute tyrant.” On this occasion, his library and papers were seized by the government; and though in the course of the proceedings it appeared, that the tract complained of, and which bore for its title, “A Proposition for his Majesty’s Service, to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments,” had been actually written by Sir Robert Dudley, whilst in exile at Florence, in the reign of James the First, and had been copied and circulated entirely without the knowledge of Sir Robert, by his librarian, his collections were still withheld from him; and, in a letter written

EYNSBURY.]—Half a mile S. from St. Neot’s, on the opposite bank of the Ouse, is the village of Eynesbury; the church of which stands separate from its tower, which is on the south-east side.—By the north wall in the chancel, “is a stone tombe, or coffin of stone, in which, as said, Saarde Quincey was buried.” The register of this parish contains the following singular entry of a licence granted to “eate fleshe,” between the years 1556 and 1568. “Whereas by a statute made in the fifth yeare of the Queene’s Majestyes raygne, that now is called the statute of Navigacion, yt is graunted, that persons notoryously sycke maye be lycensed by the parson of the paryshe where the partyes dwell, to enjoy the benefyt of eatynge of fleshe on the daies prohibited by the saide statute, for the recoverynge of theyre healthe; (yf yt pleasith God) let yt be knowne to the seere hereof, that Jhon Burton, of the paryshe of Eynesburye in the countye of Huntingdon, being verye sycke, ys lycensyd to eate fleshe for the tyme his syckness, soo that he enjoycinge the benefytt of the lycence, his syckness continewinge eight dayes, do cause the same to be registered into the regester booke in the same paryshe, accordyng to the tenor of statute in that behalfe; and this lycense no longer to indure than his syckness doth laste; by me, Wyllyam Samuelli, parson of Eynesburye.” The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor.

FLETON.]—This little village, one mile S. by E. from Peterborough, with that of Alwalton, was given by one of the monks of Peterborough, “for the augmentation of their commons.”

GIDDING.]—Between five and six miles S.W. from Stilton, are the three contiguous parishes of Great Gidding, Little Gidding, and Steeple Gidding. John de Engaine, who died in 1296, held a portion of land in Great Gidding, by the serjeantry of hunting a wolf, a fox, and a cat, and removing all vermin from the King’s forests in this county. In the time of Charles the Second, this manor belonged to Lewis, Earl of Rockingham. Steeple Gidding was part of the inheritance of the Cottons. Little Gidding excited much notice in the time of Charles the First, as the retreat of the religious family of the Ferrars, and the scene of their severe though pious establishment.* In the church-yard, are several memorials of this family and their alliances: among them is a brass plate, on which is graven, on a bend cottised, three horse-shoes with nails;

but a short time before his death, it is asserted, that, before he died, “he requested Sir Henry Spelman to signify to the Lord Privy Seal, and the rest of the Lords of the Council, that their so long detaining his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady.” He died at Cotton House, Westminster, on the 6th. of May, 1631; and was buried in the south chancel of Conington church, in this county. Besides numerous publications, and other works yet in manuscript, written by Sir Robert, he assisted all the learned men of his time with communications.

* The Ferrars derived their descent from Walkeline de Ferrars,

nails; the crest, an arm holding a sword, with an inscription for "John Ferrar, Esq. lord of this manor, who departed this life the 28th of September, 1657."

GLATTON.]—Glatton, or Glatton-cum-Holme, 2½ miles S.S.W. from Stilton, formed the liberty so called, which in the reign of Charles the Second belonged to Sir John Cotton, Bart. It was afterwards possessed by the Castells and Sherrards; and more recently by Mr. Wells, ship-builder at Chatham; who built

raris, who came into England with the Conqueror, and whose descendants branched out into several different counties. One line settled in Yorkshire, from which sprung Nicholas Ferrar, Esq. a merchant adventurer of great repute in the city of London; whose table was frequented by Hawkins, Drake, Raleigh, &c. He married Mary, daughter of Laurence Wodenoth, Esq. of the ancient family of that name, who had been seated at Savington Hall, in Cheshire, nearly 500 years. They had several children, the fourth of whom was Nicholas, the founder of the society at Gidding. He was born on the 22d of February, 1592, in Mark Lane, London. His mind was early imbued with the principles of piety and virtue; and being fond of learning, he rapidly acquired a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. In his fourteenth year, he was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge; and he afterwards became Fellow of that Society. In 1613, he took the degree of Master of Arts; and in the same year commenced his travels on the continent, where he acquired a knowledge of Low and High Dutch, Italian, French, and Spanish; and studied some time at the then famous universities of Leipsic, in Germany, and Padua, in Italy. After passing five years in Holland, Germany, Italy, and Spain, he returned to his native country, and within a short time was appointed King's counsel for the Virginia plantation, in place of his brother John, who was chosen deputy Governor of the Virginia Company. To this office, also, Nicholas succeeded in about three years afterwards; but he held it not long; for the King, James the First, instigated by the Spanish ambassador, had the charter of the Company declared "null and void," under a writ of quo Warranto. In the following year, 1624, he was elected a member of Parliament; and appointed, in conjunction with Lord William Cavendish, and Sir Edwyn Sandys, to draw up the charge made against the Lord Treasurer Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, for taking bribes, &c. The seriousness of his disposition had long led him to contemplate the advantages of religious retirement with a sort of enthusiastic fervour, and he now determined to carry his ideas into effect. He therefore purchased the lordship of Little Gidding, "which he found with respect to privacy of situation, exactly suited to his wishes. It was a parish that had been for some time depopulated: nothing was left but one extremely large mansion-house, going hastily to decay, and a small church, within 30 or 40 paces of the house, and at that time converted into a barn." The raging of the plague in London, anno 1625, accelerated his preparations for retirement; and things being in order the same year, himself, his brother John, and his mother, now 73 years of age, with her daughter and son-in-law, and their numerous family, were finally seated at Gidding, where, with servants, &c. they formed a community of nearly 40 persons. In 1626, Mr. Nicholas Ferrar was ordained deacon; and the church and mansion having been put into complete repair, and properly furnished, he completed his establishment. The regularity of the arrangements, and the exactness with which the rules were observed, attracted much attention; and the common people gave the name of Protestant Nunnery to this seminary for religious and moral instruction. Amongst the provisions made for the employment of those hours that were not appropriated to religious offices, was the reading, in rotation, of certain short histories, characters, and moral essays, written by Mr. Ferrar; who also composed several "Harmonies of the Evangelists;" and wrote and translated various other works, all of a pious

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the Glatton, of 50 guns, the commander of which, the brave, but unfortunate Captain Seecombe, was mortally wounded on the coast of Calabria, in February, 1808, whilst aiding in the attempt to recover some Sicilian gun-boats that had been taken by the French.

GODMANCHESTER.]—The town of Godmanchester, by some supposed to be the Durosiponte, or Duro-liponte of the Romans, lies three-quarters of a mile S.E. by S. from Huntingdon, from which it is sepa-

or moral nature, forming many large volumes. The fame of this institution was at length so generally spread, that in May, 1633, the King himself, Charles the First, stepped out of his road, when on his way to Scotland, to make inquiries at Gidding. He was met by the family at the extremity of the parish, and, in "the form of their solemn processions," conducted to their church; and, after examining into all the particulars of their public and domestic economy, he departed much pleased. At his Majesty's request also, signified in the following year, Mr. Ferrar composed a "Harmony of the Evangelists;" and another of "the two books of the Kings, and the Chronicles," for the King's own use. From this period, a sort of friendly acquaintance was preserved between the Ferrars and the King; who visited Gidding several times: the last was during his secret journey northwards, to throw himself under the protection of the Scotch army. This was on the 2d of May, 1646; and though Mr. Nicholas Ferrar had then been dead some years, "the King, having an entire confidence in the family, made himself known;" and Mr. John Ferrar conducted him for better concealment, to the obscure hamlet of Coppinford, near Gidding, where he slept that night in safety, and on the next day went on to Stamford. The decease of Mr. N. Ferrar occurred in December, 1673; his mother died at the age of 83, two years previously. His own days were partly shortened by the severity of his application to religious observances. "In his latter years, wrapping himself up in a loose frieze gown, he slept on a bear's skin upon the boards. He also watched either in the oratory, or in the church, three nights a week. His nephew of the same name, who was a youth of most extraordinary accomplishments, also died from the effects of a too severe application to his studies and pious duties, when in his twenty-first year. He composed several works from the Scriptures for the use of Prince Charles; among them was a New Testament "harmoniously arranged," in 24 different languages; and he afterwards composed a second in 26 languages! To the latter was annexed the Lord's Prayer, in 60 different tongues. His varied talents determined the King to place him at the university of Oxford, under his own immediate protection; but the ensuing troubles in the state, and the premature death of the youth prevented it. He died in May, 1641. The poet Crashaw, who was intimately acquainted with the Ferrars, wrote a sepulchral eulogy on his memory. During the tempestuous period of the civil wars, many falsehoods were circulated respecting the establishment at Gidding. The unfortunate appellation of Nunnery rendered it particularly obnoxious; and it was at length broken up by one of the common events of those disastrous times. Some soldiers of the Parliament army resolved to plunder it; and the family, having notice of their approach, thought it prudent to fly, that they might, as to their persons, at least escape the intended violence. "The military zealots, in the rage of what they called reformation, ransacked both the church and the mansion. In doing this, they expressed a particular spite against the organ, which they broke into pieces, and making a large fire with them, thereat roasted several sheep, which they had killed in the grounds. This done, they seized all the plate, furniture, and provision, which they could conveniently carry away; and, in this general devastation, perished those works of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar which deserved a better fate." This outrage was committed but a short time before the execution of King Charles.

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rated by bridges over the Ouse. Many Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found here. From the old verse, quoted by Camden—"Gormonis à Castri, nomen habet"—it seems probable, that Gormond, or Guthrum, the Danish chief, had a military post, or fortified residence, at this village, which, in after times, was dignified with the appellation of Cestre, or Chester. It was subsequently called Guma, Gumicastria, and Gumicestre. Camden says, that some other ancient writers "avoucheth withall, that Machutus had here his episcopal see." Godmanchester was the old land of the crown, by grant of King John. In the Cotton MS. are the following particulars of the customs of this manor, but from what source they were derived is not quoted. "Also it is ordeyned and statutyd, that if any man of the s^d towne of Gumy-cester, have two or three sons by one woman lawfully begotten, the younger of the s^d sons shall be the ayer, according to the use and custome of borough English; and although that he have had two or three wives, and each of them children, nevertheless the younger son of the first wife shall be the heire. Also that if any man have purchased any lands or tenements wth his wife, y^e ys leffull for the s^d man, while he is alyve, to gyve, sell, or bequeath the s^d lands or tents, without the license of his s^d wife, and such a woman shall have no dowres.—Also that men children shall be of full age, so that they may gyve, sell, or assigne their land and rents, when they come to the age of xx yeares, and women at the age of xvi yeares. Also that if any man have two sons married by his lyfe, and one of these sonnes hath an ayre masculine, and the other an ayre femynyne; and if it chance after, these two sonnes to depart and dye, the father of them being alyve, and after it chanches the father of them to dye, then that same heir masculyne shall be the ayer, and not the ayre femynyne, though she be of the yonger son."

Godmanchester church is a large light edifice, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire at the west end, and a very large south porch: the latter has strong buttresses at the angles, and monstrous heads, with distended mouths, for water-spouts. The nave, which has a timber roof, is separated from the aisles by five high-pointed arches, rising from light shafts, and from the chancel by another large pointed arch, partly boarded up.—The windows exhibit some ornamental tracery. On the tower is the date 1623, which probably refers to some general repair. Here "is a school, called the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth: the vicar, and fourteen men of the towne, called governors of the possessions, rents, and goods of the said schoole, are a body corporate, and have a common seale." This establishment continues to be well supported.

This village was for several centuries highly ce-

lebrated for the goodness of its husbandry; but, from the general improvement that has taken place, it is now but little superior to the common level. Camden remarks, that there is "no place in all England, that has so many stout hinds, or employs more ploughs; for they make their boast of having formerly received the Kings of England in their progresses this way, with nine score ploughs brought forth in a rustical kind of pomp for a gallant shew." When James the First passed through Godmanchester, in his progress from Scotland to London, "they met him with seventy new made ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; and when he enquired the reason, he was answered, that they held their lands immediately from the Kings of England, by the tenure of so meeting them, on passing through their town. In the reign of James the First, but whether from the circumstance just stated is doubtful, Godmanchester was incorporated as a borough, by the style of two bailiffs, twelve assistants, and commonality: it never, however, had the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament. The houses are spread over a considerable plot of ground, and though in general irregular, many of them are good brick buildings: the two bridges next the village, on the road to Huntingdon, are also of brick. The population of Godmanchester, in 1811, was 1770.

The famous Parliamentary divine, Stephen Marshall, the head of the Smectymnians, "who raised the strongest arguments against episcopacy, that the Presbyterians were able to furnish them with," was born here.

HAILWESTON.]—At the little village of Hailweston, N.W. from St. Neot's, are some mineral springs, already mentioned.

HARTFORD.]—Hartford church, a mile E.N.E. from Huntingdon, is composed of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, having pinnacles at the angles, at the west end. The nave is separated from the south aisle, by three semi-circular arches, and from the north aisle by three pointed ones, all rising from round columns. The monuments are not remarkable.

HEMINGFORD.]—Hemingford Abbott's, lies 2½ miles W. and Hemingford Grey, or East Hemingford, a mile and three-quarters W.S.W. from St. Ives. The former was given to the Abbots of Ramsey, by the munificent Bishop Æthelric, about the time of King Canute, and continued in their possession till the period of the Dissolution. The altar-piece, presented by the late Dr. Dickens, who died in 1794, after holding the rectory 47 years, is a good painting of the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The church has an embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire.

Hemingford Grey was also granted to the church of Ramsey, with several other manors, by King

* Translation.—From Gormond's castle, now it takes its name.

Hardicanute, through "the entreaties of his mother Emma, who was a most magnificent lover of the Christian faith, and of monastic discipline." The church, which stands close upon the south bank of the Ouse, has a tower at the west end: the columns supporting the arches of the nave and aisles appear of Norman origin, as well as the arches. In the east window, are various fragments of early painted glass. The west window is rather handsome. Within the altar-rails, is an oval monument of white marble for James Johnson, LL.D. Chancellor of Ely, who died in 1727. Here are some other memorials, but they are not of importance.

HINCHINBROOK.]—At Hinchinbrook, partly within the jurisdiction of the town of Huntingdon, (from which it is distant half a-mile W.) partly in the hundred of Hurstingstone, partly in the parish of St. Mary, and partly extra-parochial, is Hinchinbrook House, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich.—It enjoys an elevated situation, commanding some beautiful and extensive views over a fine tract of country, particularly of the rich vale fertilized by the waters of the Ouse. The house, which is a large irregular building, partly of stone, and partly of brick, occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. James, and built here, says Leland, by William the Conqueror, "when the nunnery at Eltesley, (in Cambridgeshire) wher St. Pandonia, the Scottish Virgin, was buried, was destroyed." At the Dissolution, the annual amount of the revenues of this establishment, was 17*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* according to the Monasticon; or, according to Speed, 19*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Henry the Eighth granted it, with all its appurtenances, to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, Esq. whom he had received into great favour, and whose son, Sir Henry, called the Golden Knight, from his liberal disposition, erected the family mansion here, and had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in it, after her visit to the University at Cambridge, in August, 1564. His eldest son and successor, Sir Oliver, uncle and godfather to the Protector Cromwell, continued to live in the same splendid style as his father had done, through which he so much impaired his fortune, that he was forced, from time to time, to alienate one or other of his estates, by which means the paternal inheritance of his family was greatly decreased. He received and entertained James the First, whom he invited to Hinchinbrook, when on his progress from Scotland to London, in the most sumptuous style.—King James visited Hinchinbrook again, in 1605, 1616, and 1617; and probably, several other times, as Royston, his usual place of hunting, and favourite residence, was in that neighbourhood, and from thence he frequently went to Huntingdon. Charles the First is also believed to have honoured Hinchinbrook with his presence. The loyalty and regard which Sir Oliver paid to his Prince, seemed almost unbounded; for when James quitted Hinchinbrook, he was presented by him with many things of great value; amongst others, "a large

elegant wrought cup of gold, goodly horses, deep-mouthed hounds, divers hawks of excellent wing, and at the remove, he gave 50*l.* amongst the principal officers." So many great proofs of attachment gained the regard of James, which he took an early opportunity of expressing, by creating Sir Oliver, with 59 others, a knight of the Bath; he likewise gave him 6000*l.* for his relinquishing a grant of 200*l.* issuing yearly out of the royal lands, given to him as a free gift. After the death of James, he possessed an equal degree of the favour of the unfortunate Charles, whose cause he supported both at the hazard of life and fortune. "For this purpose, he not only, at a very heavy expence, raised men, and gave large sums of money, but obliged his sons to take up arms, and go into the royal army; and he was of greater use to his Majesty, than any other in this part of the kingdom, by which he rendered himself particularly obnoxious, and Oliver Cromwell, (who to hide his ambition, seemed to pay no distinction to any on private accounts,) his nephew and god-child, paid him a visit at Ramsey, his then residence, accompanied by a strong party of horse. While there, he endeavoured to unite the character of a dutiful relation with that of a stern commander; for, though during the few hours he staid with him, he would not keep on his hat in his presence, and asked his uncle's blessing, yet he did not leave the house until he had both disarmed the old knight, and seized all his plate for the public service." Previously to the removal of Sir Oliver to Ramsey, he had been obliged to sell his mansion, and all his lands at Hinchinbrook, on account of his increasing necessities; and, from a deed, bearing date the 20th of June, 1627, it appears "that he joined with his eldest son and heir apparent, and Sir Robert Smith, of Leeds Castle, Kent, Knt. and dame Mary, his wife, in consideration of 1650*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* paid to him, and 1409*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* to Sir Richard, to convey the mansion of Hinchinbrook, with all those lands lying near it, that had been granted to his grandfather, Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, Knt. by Henry the Eighth, &c. to trustees, who conveyed the same, the following day, to Sir Sidney Montagu, of Barnwell, one of the Masters of the Requests to his Majesty," from which gentleman, the present Earl of Sandwich is descended.

On a broken stone cornice of Hinchinbrook House, belonging to the small portion which remains of the ancient nunnery, is the date 1437; but the greater part of the present edifice was built by the Cromwells, in the reign of Elizabeth. The large bow-window of the great room was erected by Sir Oliver Cromwell, in 1602, as appears from that date on the stone-work of the outside, and over which are the royal arms of Tudor, with their supporters, a lion and a dragon. Below is another shield of arms, displaying eleven quarterings of the Williams and Cromwell families, and their motto, *Su-dore non Sepore*: various other shields of arms are sculptured

sculptured on the seven ribs that form the divisions of the window; and, on the cornice, are the initials O. C. and E. C. A. for Sir O. Cromwell, and his two wives, the ladies Elizabeth and Anne. In the window itself, are two large ovals of stained glass, containing two shields, baron and femme, of the Cromwell arms, which were also put up by Sir Oliver: this window is in the east front, and looks into the pleasure-garden. The offices on the north side include what was the common room of the nuns, now the kitchen; and about eight or nine of the nuns' cells, which are used as lodging-rooms by the menial servants: they are small cheerless rooms of stone, ranged on each side of a narrow gallery, and each lighted by one small window: the floors are solid, of stone-like composition. The more regular portion of the interior of this mansion forms a quadrangle. The hall, which is principally lighted by a large bow-window, contains a variety of portraits; amongst which are those of John Wilmot, the profligate Earl of Rochester; and of many distinguished naval officers. The great staircase is ornamented with carvings, displaying shields of the Sandwich arms, flowers, &c.

The dining-room, though small, has an imposing effect, from being adorned with whole-lengths of their Majesties, George the Third, and Queen Charlotte, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Duchess of Cleveland, in white satin, leaning on her elbow, in a musing position, by Sir Peter Lely; Charles the Second, in armour, with a long blue robe, and the ribband of the order of the Garter round his leg; William, Duke of Cumberland, in his robes, well-painted, but much cracked in the colouring; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, in his robes, with the George pendant; Edward, third Earl, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and King George the Second; a half-length of Edward, second Earl of Sandwich, by Kneller; and a very beautiful three-quarter length of Queen Henrietta Maria, depicted with a mournful cast of countenance, and holding some roses; near her, the crown on a table. Over the fire-place is a large picture of the Battle in Solebay; and, in the windows, are the arms and quarterings of the Montagu family, in stained glass, put up by the late earl in 1758. In the little dressing room is a portrait of Elizabeth, afterwards third Countess of Sandwich, the eccentric daughter to the Earl of Rochester, who confined her lord during a long period in one of the upper rooms of this mansion: it represents her when a girl, and in the act of placing a wreath of flowers round the neck of a lamb. In the drawing room is another picture of this lady, an oval head; and also three others of her friends, Madame de Berri, and the Duchess of Mazarine and Orleans: these portraits, with a corresponding head of the celebrated Ninon de L'Enclos, now in the library, are supposed to have been painted for her ladyship during her residence in

France. In the green room, among others, is John, fourth Earl of Sandwich, a small whole length sitting. In the velvet room, so named from an ancient bed, above the fire place, is a large and singular Bacchanalian subject, well painted, but indelicately composed; Charles the Second, of Spain, when a boy; Anne Maria, Queen of Spain, as a nun, sitting; and some others. The work room, and the work dressing room, also contain several portraits.

The great room, to which the bow window was added by Sir Oliver Cromwell, retains its ancient character.* The roof is of timber, in the style of the College Halls, and has been painted and gilt in square compartments: the walls have also been painted in fresco, but are now partly covered with remains of rich tapestry hangings, worked after the cartoons of Raphael. Here are also two or three models of ships of war, and various old carved elbow chairs, probably of the time of the Cromwells. In the ship room are several good pictures of sea fights, &c. chiefly those of the years 1745 and 1746. Here is also a very fine portrait of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, represented with long flowing hair, in body armour, with a red sash, and laced neckcloth: one hand holds a truncheon, the other is rested on a cannon. The library contains a small but select collection of good authors; with good half lengths of Prince Rupert when a youth, and Ireton; a head of the Protector Cromwell in an oval, and two very curious pictures of Cromwell's parents. General Ireton is painted in a red dress, in body armour, with a sash over it; his sleeves slashed, his hair dark; his countenance expressive and intelligent, with whiskers. Richard Cromwell, Esq. father to Oliver, is in the solemn dress of his time; his features pleasing, but languid.

The park and grounds of this demesne are neither extensive, nor much diversified. On the south side, bordering the road, is a raised terrace, between which and the house, skulls, and other human bones, have been dug up. Towards the south-west are vestiges of a more ancient entrance than the present; and in different parts of the estate are fish-ponds, which evidently appear to have belonged to the nunnery. The entrance gateway is of stone, opening on to the court by a large pointed arch for carriages, and two smaller ones at the sides for foot passengers. It is ornamented in the style of Henry the Seventh's time, and on each face have been since put up two rude figures of human beings, clothed in garments of skins, with ragged staffs of an enormous size.

HOLYWELL.—The village of Holywell, deriving its name from a well or spring of soft water, which rises near the bottom of the church yard, and which in the days of superstitious credulity was much frequented by religious devotees, is situated on a commanding eminence, two miles E. by S. from St. Ives. It is thought, by some, to be the site of a Roman

* Charles the First, when taken from Holmby by Cornet Joyce, on the 4th of June, 1647, was brought to Hinchin-

brook, and kept there, till the 7th, when he was removed to Childerley.

station,

station, numerous fragments of ancient pottery, &c. having been dug up here.

[HUNTINGDON.]—N. by W. from London, 58½ miles stands Huntingdon, the principal town in this county. It is situated on the northern side of the Ouse, on a gently rising ground, and is nearly connected by three bridges and a causeway with Godmanchester. Henry of Huntingdon, the archdeacon, and historian, describes it as "surpassing all the neighbouring towns both in pleasantness of situation, beauty of buildings, nearness to the fens, and plenty of game and fish." Most writers agree with Camden, in respect to the origin of this town; and like him, also, have placed the Duroloponde of Antoninus at Godmanchester; yet the nature of the ground affords decisive evidence that the Roman station could not have been at that village, but was rather at Huntingdon, where the entrenchments yet remaining show the works to have been very strong and extensive. These works are generally referred to times long subsequent to the Roman period; but Camden's own testimony may be urged in support of the opinion, that they had a far more remote origin than is commonly assigned. "On the river near the bridge," says he, "which is fair built of stone, are to be seen the mount and site of a castle, which, in the year 917, King Edward the Elder built anew; and David, the Scot, (to whom, according to an ancient historian, 'King Stephen gave the borough of Huntingdon for an augmentation of his estate,') enlarged with many works." The rebuilding of the castle, by King Edward, evinces, in a great measure, its previous antiquity; and its site, as in Camden's time, remains to prove, that no spot of ground in this neighbourhood could be better adapted for a station or fortress. On the south it is bounded by the river, from which it rises very abruptly to a considerable height, and from its summit commands a fine view over a great expanse of country, particularly to the south; the prospect towards the north must also have been formerly very extensive, but is now impeded by the houses of the town. The outer ramparts inclose an area of several acres, of a square form, with the angles rounded off, and the whole was environed by a deep ditch: the banks on the south, and south-east, are still very bold; the principal entrance was on the east side. Not any vestiges of buildings now remain, but the foundations may in various places be traced from the unevenness of the surface: the artificial mount, on which most probably stood the keep of the castle, was surrounded by a ditch. Towards the west, the high ground continues for some distance; but on the north and east it more quickly declines. Such are the characteristics of this spot. The situation, and square form of the inclosed area, furnish strong evidence of a Roman origin; and though no coins are known to have been found here, as at Godmanchester, that circumstance alone cannot be admitted as sufficient to invalidate the assumed fact. Both the

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distance and the ancient name, as recorded in the Itinerary, will suit Huntingdon, equally as well as Godmanchester; and the latter place, from the lowness of its situation, is not likely to have been selected by the Romans for the site of a fort, in direct contradiction to their acknowledged system of military tactics. The short distance of half a mile afforded them a superior and proper choice of ground. It is deserving of remark, too, that no vestige of entrenchments can be found, nor are remembered to exist, at Godmanchester. That any Roman coins, or other antiquities, have been met with about the castle hills, here, has not been recorded; but on that which adjoins the site of the fortress, and on which the windmill stands, was dug up, about eight or ten years ago, a human skeleton in a stone trough, or coffin. Camden supposes the appellation Duroloponde, to be a corruption from Durosiponte, (more accurately Dwr-osi-ponte,) "signifying, in British, the Bridge over the Water Ose; for all allow that this river is indifferently called Use, Ise, Ose, and Ouse." This etymology seems very just; for anciently, as it still does in time of floods, the river must have spread over the low grounds under the castle hills, in a broad expansive sheet. He states, also, that the castle itself was utterly destroyed by Henry the Second, not only from its having become a retreat for seditious rebels, but from the frequent contentions for its possession between the Scots and the St. Lizes, which occasioned him to level it with the ground, he having sworn in his anger, that 'it should no longer be a cause of dispute.' Below the high ground to the south-westward of the entrenchments, is an extensive and fertile meadow, called Portsholm, which Camden describes as 'the most fresh and beautiful that the sun ever shone upon.' This meadow is partly surrounded by the Ouse river; and here the Huntingdon races are held: a small part of it, which belonged to the Protector Cromwell, and now to the Earl of Sandwich, still bears the appellation of Cromwell's Acres.

Huntingdon is a borough by prescription, and the only one in the whole shire. During the civil wars in the time of Charles, it was pillaged by the king's troops, who, commanded by the king in person, and taking advantage of the absence of the Parliament's army in the west, suddenly entered the 'associated eastern counties,' and committed great ravages. Whitelocke, who notices this under the date of August 25, 1645, after mentioning a skirmish with the van of the king's army, (which consisted of about 5000 horse and dragoons,) says, "on Sunday last, in the afternoon, the king's forces entered Huntingdon, after some resistance made at the bridge by Captain Bennet, with his foot, till he, his lieutenant, and many of his men, were slain; the king's soldiers miserably plundered the town, and the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, and took away their horses and goods."

In March, 1640-41, Charles the First stopt here in

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his

his way to York, where he kept his court for some months previously to the commencement of hostilities.

The religious houses, of which there were formerly four in this town, are almost as entirely obliterated as the castle. A Priory of Austin Canons was founded on the spot where St. Mary's Church now stands, before the year 973; and here it continued till the time of Stephen, or Henry the Second, when Eustace de Luvetote, "translated the channons from the place where now St. Maries Church is, to the place without the town, where late it stood."

At the Dissolution, its annual revenues were valued, according to Speed, at 232*l.* 7*s.* 0*½d.* In 1542, it was granted to the Cromwell family. The buildings have long been demolished; but the 'lanes which sever the closes from each other, still retain their ancient appellation. In the Priory Close, two stone coffins were dug up in the course of the last century.' David Bruce, the Scotch Earl of Huntingdon, and brother to King William, was buried here; and there "was also an elegant monument, with the figure of a knight on horseback (eques) in his hunting dress, ascribed by the town's people to another Earl of Huntingdon."

An hospital dedicated to St. Margaret, 'for a Master and Brethren, and several leproous and infirm people,' to which Malcolm the Fourth, King of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon, was a great benefactor, and probably the founder, was the next in order of time. In the year 1445, this hospital was annexed to Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, and confirmed to that foundation by Edward the Fourth.

Another hospital, for leproous and poor people, was founded in the north part of the town, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the time of Henry the Second, and dedicated to St. John Baptist. On its dissolution, in 1534, its annual revenues were estimated at the nett sum of 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Almost the only vestiges of this hospital are some fragments of the garden wall. At the north end of the town, also, was a house of Augustine Friars, established about the year 1285. This Friary was suppressed in 1540, and granted to Thomas Arden.

The town of Huntingdon is generally thought to have been once much larger than it is at present; and Sir Robert Cotton ascribes its decay to some alterations made in the river by one Grey, "a minion of the time," which impeded its navigation. Leland says, that "some ages before it had fifteen churches though in his time reduced to four; the rest fallen through time and neglect, but traces of their walls and yards remaining. Twelve of these churches were dedicated to St. Botolph, St. Martin, St. Edmund, St. John, St. Benet, All Saints, St. Mary, St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, St. George, and St. German. The first seven were granted to St. Mary's Priory, in the time of Henry the Third: St. Andrew's belonged to Ramsey Abbey: St. John's was pulled down between the years 1651 and 1660; and St. Benet's has been since entirely demolished, the

tower, which alone remained standing during the last century, having been taken down about 12 or 14 years ago, to prevent the danger of its expected fall.

The only churches that now remain, are those of St. Mary and All Saints. St. Mary's, which is the Corporation church, was rebuilt between the years 1608 and 1620. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, having strong buttresses with ornamental niches at the angles: the nave is separated from the chancel by a high pointed arch, and from the aisles by pointed arches arising from round and octagonal columns. The area is well paved; and across the west end runs a large gallery, in which is a good organ. On the north side of the chancel are several monuments of the Sayers. Against the south wall, within the altar rails, is a neat tablet in commemoration of Mary Elizabeth, wife of Rear Admiral Montagu, who was born August 13, 1774; married April 24, 1792; and died May 29, 1805; and another monument against the south wall records the memory of Nicholas Pedley, Knt. Amongst the other monuments is a large one for the family of "Eliz. de Carcassonett, widow of John Francis de Carcassonett, Esq. and formerly the wife of the Honourable Remigius Birmingham, second son to Francis Lord Athlery, in the kingdom of Ireland." The font consists of an octagonal base, supported by a central column, surrounded by small pillars. On the outside of the church are various sculptures of rude heads, both human and animal. Nearly opposite to this edifice is a respectable mansion, the property and seat of Sir John Arundel.

On the north side of the market place, stands All Saints Church, which appears, from its architecture, to have been built in the time of Henry the Seventh. It is an embattled edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a small tower at the north-west angle, ornamented with pinnacles. Below the battlements is a continued frieze, charged with sculptures, representing human and other heads, flowers, &c. and among them the Tudor rose and the portcullis. The water spouts are discharged through the mouths of grotesque animal figures. In the east wall of the south porch are the remains of a broken piscina. The nave is divided from the aisles by three pointed arches on each side, rising from clustered columns, and from the chancel by a high pointed arch. The roof is of timber: that of the nave is curiously ornamented with whole length carved figures, placed at the ends of the principal rafters, and at the rise of the knees. The windows are large, and are divided by mullions into several lights; the tracery of some of them possessing considerable elegance. At the sides and west end are large galleries; the latter containing a good organ. Against the north wall of the chancel is a large monument inscribed to the Fullwoods, descended from an ancient family settled soon after the Conquest at Fullwode, (now called Clea Hall,) at Tanworth,

worth, in the county of Warwick. The first of whom, who came to reside at Huntingdon, married here in 1627: the last, a female, died in 1756. Dr. William Fullwood, mayor of Huntingdon, was an eminent physician, and obtained great praise for his benevolent conduct during 'the sickness,' or plague, which made great havoc here in the time of Charles the Second. Several of the grave stones display the indents of brasses. Many of the Cromwells of Hinchinbrook, &c. were buried here; but no memorials of them are to be found, excepting the respective entries in the register.

The town of Huntingdon at this time consists of four parishes, that of St. John being connected with All Saints, and that of St. Benet with St. Mary's. The church-yard of St. John's having become so crowded with graves, as to leave little, if any, space for new burial places, a piece of ground adjoining it, whereon it is supposed the ancient church of St. John formerly stood, was, on the 27th of March, 1817, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and added to the former cemetery for the united parishes of All Saints and St. John. The principal charitable establishments, are a Free Grammar School, well endowed; and a Green Coat School, wherein twenty-four poor boys are clothed and educated, called Walden's Charity, from Lyonel Walden, Esq. who, by will, dated in July, 1719, gave 500*l.* for the purpose. The sum of 2000*l.* was bequeathed by Richard Fishbourn, a citizen of London, who died in 1625, to purchase lands, the rents to be appropriated to the use of the poor: the same person made similar bequests to other places, the amount of the whole being computed at 11,000*l.* The market place is tolerably spacious: on the south side stands the Town Hall, a good modern brick building, stuccoed, with a piazza in front and at the sides, for the market people; and behind it, the butchers' shambles. The assizes are held here; the lower part of the building being divided for the purpose into two courts; one for criminal, and the other for civil causes. Above is a spacious assembly room, ornamented

with full length portraits of their Majesties George the Second and Third, with their respective queens; and also a well painted picture of John, the late Lord Sandwich, who died in 1792. The market is well supplied with provisions, and great quantities of corn are annually sold here.

This town had its first charter about the year 1206. King John granted it a peculiar coroner, receipt of tolls and customs, a recorder, town-clerk, and two bailiffs. Charles the Second, by a new charter, granted in 1680, vested its government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, or common council, chosen from the principal inhabitants. The right of returning the two members to Parliament, is generally understood to be vested in the freemen and inhabitant householders, paying scot and lot; the number of voters is about 200. The interest of the borough is in the Earl of Sandwich. It sent members to Parliament, from the year 1294. The town principally consists of one street, extending, in a north westerly direction, from the banks of the Ouse, nearly a mile, and intersected by several lanes at right angles. The more ancient town appears to have spread further to the eastward. Most of the houses are of brick, and many of them large and respectable buildings, inhabited by genteel families. The streets are paved, and lighted. Huntingdon being a principal thoroughfare to the north, has a good road trade, and contains several large inns. The brewing business is carried on here, but not to so great an extent as formerly; and near the principal bridge is a small vinegar manufactory. The inhabitants are supplied with coals, wood, &c. by barges, and small vessels, which come up the river from Lynn, in Norfolk.

Amongst the most celebrated natives of this town, may be mentioned Henry, surnamed de Huntingdon, an eminent ecclesiastic and historian, who lived in the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First, and wrote a history of the Saxon Heptarchy; and Oliver Cromwell the Protector.*

Ives, St.]—The little market town of St. Ives is pleasantly

* This celebrated personage was born in the parish of St. John, on the 25th of April, 1599, and baptized four days afterwards. His family was of Welsh extraction; and there are pedigrees extant, which trace the descent of his ancestors from the Lords of Powis and Cardigan, who lived about the era of the Norman invasion. Their name, prior to the assumption of that of Cromwell, was Williams, which seems to have been first taken by Morgan ap-Williams, Esq. who possessed a small estate at New Church, in Glamorganshire, and was gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry the Seventh. He married to a sister of Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, and Vicar General, the great favourite of Henry the Eighth; and the earl himself was married to Jane, widow of one Williams, of an ancient family of Wales, and daughter and heir of Sir John Prior, Knt. The Williams here mentioned, was nearly related to Morgan, probably a brother; and to this double alliance the Protector's family were indebted for that patronage which led the way to their advance in the state, and to the acquisition of extensive possessions in this county. Richard Wil-

liams, alias Cromwell, eldest son of Morgan Williams, Esq. and great grandfather to Oliver, was born in Glamorganshire. He was introduced by his uncle, the Earl of Essex, to the notice of Henry the Eighth. His preferment was forwarded by his zeal in suppressing the dangerous insurrection that began in Lincolnshire, when the king's measures first evinced a determined intention to abrogate the institutions of Papacy. In the following year, he was appointed one of the visitors of the religious houses; and he quickly obtained a full share in the rich harvest of Abbey lands. Previously to this, he had superadded the surname of Cromwell to his own, in honour of the Earl of Essex; and on the recommendation of the king, who had strongly enjoined the adoption of family names to all his Welsh subjects, in preference to the mode which then prevailed. In March, 1537-8, he had a grant of the nunnery of Hinchinbrook; and this was followed by several others, which rendered him one of the richest commoners of his time. In 1540, the bravery and prowess he displayed in a great 'triumph of justice' at Westminster, 'which justs had been proclaimed in France,

pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, five miles east from Huntingdon, 59 N. by W. from

France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, for all comers that would, against the challengers of England, still further advanced him in the king's favour, and he received the honour of knighthood on the field. Henry was so much delighted with his skill and courage, that he exclaimed, "Formerly thou wast my Dick, but hereafter shall be my Diamond," and thereupon "let fall his diamond ring unto him; in avowance whereof, these Cromwells have ever since given for their crest, a lion holding a diamond ring in his fore paw." In 1541, Sir Richard was appointed high sheriff of the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge: he was also returned a member for Huntingdonshire in the Parliament which met in January, 1542: in this year likewise he was made one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber. On the recommencement of the war with France in 1543, Sir Richard was appointed 'Capteine of the Horsemen' in the expedition sent into that country under Sir John Wallop, and Sir Thomas Seymour, which consisted of 6000 men, including the 'flower of the English chivalry.' In the following year, he was made constable of Berkeley Castle: he had also "given him the office of steward of the Lordship of Archenfield, with the constableness of the castle of Goderyche, in the March of Wales, with the power of appointing the master, serjeant, and porter, belonging to those offices, during the nonage of the Earl of Shrewsbury." Sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, Knt. "eldest son and heir of Sir Richard, was highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, who knighted him in 1563, and did him the honour of sleeping at his seat of Hinchinbrook, August 18, 1564, upon her return from visiting the University of Cambridge. He was in the House of Commons in 1563, as one of the knights for the county of Huntingdon; and was four times appointed sheriff of the shires of Huntingdon and Cambridge by that sovereign, viz. in the 7th, 13th, 22d, and 34th, years of her reign; and in the twentieth, she nominated him a commissioner, with others, to enquire concerning the draining of the fens through Cloughs Cross, and so to the sea. He made Huntingdonshire the intire place of his country residence, living at Ramsey in the summer, and at Hinchinbrook in the winter: he repaired, if not rebuilt, the manor house at Ramsey, and made it one of his seats. He also built a house adjoining to the nunnery at Hinchinbrook, and upon the bow windows there put the arms of his family, with those of several others to whom he was allied. He died in 1603-4, the funeral pomp used at his interment, by the charges of the heralds, were the same as those incurred by some of the greatest knights, his contemporaries. He was called, from his liberality, 'the Golden Knight.' Sir Henry was twice married: by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph Warren, Knt. he had eleven children. By his second lady, whose surname was Weeks, he had no issue; she died in 1592, of a lingering illness, which the superstition of the age attributed to Witchcraft; and three persons, of the name of Samwell, who were then inhabitants of Warboys, were committed to prison, and afterwards tried, and executed, as the authors of her death. This judicial murder was accompanied by the forfeiture to Sir Henry, as Lord of the Manor of Warboys, of all the goods of the much injured sufferers, which amounted in value to about forty pounds; "but he, unwilling to possess himself of the supposed felons' goods, gave them to the corporation (of Huntingdon) conditionally, that they procured from the Queen's College, in Cambridge, a doctor, or Bachelor of Divinity, to preach on every anniversary of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, a sermon against the sin of witchcraft." The bulk of Sir Henry's fortune went to Sir Oliver, his eldest son; to each of his other sons were given estates of about the annual value, at that period, of 300*l.* each. Robert Cromwell, Esq. second son to Sir Henry, and father of the Protector Oliver, settled at Huntingdon, his estate consisting chiefly of possessions in and near that town. He was a gentleman of good sense, and com-

petent learning, and was one of the members for Huntingdon in the Parliament held in the thirty fifth of Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Steward, Esq. of Ely, a descendant from a younger branch of the royal house of Scotland, and widow of William Lynne, Gent. of Bassingbourne. By her he had ten children; and, "to ease the expences incident on such a numerous progeny, and so much felt where the fortune is small, and the descent ancient, Mr. Cromwell carried on a large brewing business, chiefly conducted by servants, whose accounts were intirely inspected by Mrs. Cromwell herself. She was a careful prudent mother, and brought up her family after her husband's decease in June, 1617, in a very handsome, though frugal manner, chiefly from the profits arising from the brewing, which she continued to carry on; and by that means gave each of her daughters a fortune sufficient to marry them to persons of genteel families. Her greatest fondness was lavished upon her only (surviving) son, Oliver; and to her he was every way deserving of it, as he behaved always in the most filial and tender manner; and upon exalting himself to sovereign greatness, he gave her apartments in the palace at Whitehall, where she continued until her death, which happened on the 18th of November, 1654. As it was with reluctance she partook of the pageantry of sovereignty, so she continued undazzled with its splendour; and the regard she possessed for Oliver, rendered her constantly wretched from the apprehension she had of his danger." She was buried with much pomp in Westminster Abbey; but "at the restoration her body was taken up, and indecently thrown (with others) into a hole made before the back door of the lodgings belonging to one of the canons or prebendaries in St. Margaret's church yard."

Oliver Cromwell received his baptismal name from his uncle and god-father, Sir Oliver, of Hinchinbrook. "His very infancy," says Mr. Noble, "if we believe what Mr. Audley, brother to the famous civilian, says he had heard some old men tell his grandfather, was marked with a peculiar accident, that seemed to threaten the existence of the future protector: for his grandfather, Sir Henry Cromwell, having sent for him to Hinchinbrook, when an infant in arms, a monkey took him from the cradle, and ran with him upon the lead that covered the roofing of the house. Alarmed at the danger Oliver was in, the family brought beds to catch him upon, fearing the creature's dropping him; but the sagacious animal brought the 'Fortune of England' down in safety; so narrow an escape had he, who was doomed to be the conqueror and sovereign magistrate of three mighty nations, from the paws of a monkey." His father paid great attention to his education, and after placing him for a short time under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Long, of Huntingdon, he removed him to the care of the learned Dr. Beard, master of the Free Grammar School in that town. The activity of his disposition suited not with the severity of scholastic discipline; and his character at this early period, may be described as more addicted to mischievous darning, than prone to studious contemplations. Heath says, in his *Flagellum*, that "Oliver, when at school, had fits of learning; now a hard student for a week or two, then a truant, or otiose, for twice as many months, of no settled constancy." His youthful pranks sometimes led him into danger; and he is said to have been once saved from drowning by a clergyman named Johnson, (some time curate of Conington,) who many years afterwards was recognised by Oliver when the latter was marching at the head of his troops through Huntingdon; and asked by him, "whether he did not remember having saved his life?" "Yes," replied the other, "I do: but I wish I had put you in, rather than see you thus in arms against your king." Several circumstances are related as occurring during the time that Oliver continued at the Grammar School, which have been considered by some as omens of his future greatness. "They have a tradition at Huntingdon," says Mr. Noble, "that when the Duke

Ivo, a Persian archbishop of much sanctity, who is reported to have travelled through England about

the year 600, preaching the Gospel with unremitting diligence. In the reign of King Edgar, Æthelstan

Duke of York, afterwards Charles the First, in his journey from Scotland to London, in 1604, rested in his way at Hinchinbrook, Sir Oliver Cromwell, to divert the young prince, sent for his nephew Oliver, that he, with his own sons, might play with his royal highness; but they had not been long together, before Charles and Oliver disagreed; and the former being then as weakly as the latter was strong, it was no wonder that the royal visitant was worsted; and Oliver, even at this age, so little regarded dignity, that he made the blood flow in copious streams from the prince's nose. I give this only as the report of the place.—It is more certain that Oliver averred (and mentioned it often, when he was in the height of his glory) that he saw a gigantic figure, which came and opened the curtains of his bed, and told him that he should be 'the greatest person in the kingdom,' but did not mention the word king. Though informed of the folly of such an assertion, he persisted in it, for which he was flogged by Dr. Beard, at the particular desire of his father; yet, notwithstanding this, he would sometimes repeat it to his uncle Steward, who told him it was traitorous to relate it." Additional evidence of the early ambition, and aspiring mind, of Oliver, is inferred from the enthusiasm and fire with which he performed the character of Tactus, in the comedy of 'Lingua, or the Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for the Superiority,' when it was acted at the Free Grammar School at Huntingdon. No other part would satisfy him. The scene that more particularly fixed his attention, was the fourth of the first act, wherein Tactus is represented stumbling over a crown and robe, and afterwards, putting them on, as thus giving utterance to his delight at his good fortune.

Tactus, thy sneezing somewhat did portend:
Was ever man so fortunate as I,
'To break his shins at such a stumbling block?
Roses and bayes, pack hence; this *Crown and Robe*,
My brows and body circles and invests.—
How gallantly it fits me! Sure the slave
Measured my head that wrought this coronet.
They lie who say complexions cannot change;
My blood's ennobled, and I am transform'd
Unto the sacred temper of a KING.
Methinks I hear my noble parasites
Styling me Cæsar, or great Alexander;
Licking my feet, and wond'ring where I got
This precious ointment: how my pace is mended!
How princely do I speak, how sharp I threaten!
Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars:
Ye earth-bred worms! O for a looking glass!
Poets will write whole volumes of this change!
Where's my attendants? Hither, sirrah, quickly come,
Or by the wings of Hermes—

In April, 1616, Oliver was removed from the Huntingdon Grammar School, and entered of Sydney Sussex College, in the University of Cambridge. On the decease of his father in June, 1617, Mrs. Cromwell sent for him home. While at Cambridge, "he made no great proficiency in any kind of learning; but then, and afterwards, sorting himself with drinking companions, and the under sort of people, being of a rough and blustering disposition, he had the name of a royster amongst most that knew him."

The juice of the grape, and the charms of the fair, with a habit of gaming, are said to have engrossed his mind, instead of attending to Coke upon Lyttleton, and law reports, which he was sent to study at Lincoln's Inn, soon after his return from Cambridge; and thus, the first years of his manhood were spent in a dissolute course of life. From the gay capital, he

returned a finished rake to the place of his nativity; and for some time continued to pursue an unhallowed and boisterous line of conduct, which ultimately led to the total estrangement of the affections of his godfather and uncle, Sir Oliver. His extravagance in expenditure, soon produced its concomitant want. From hypocrisy, or some other cause, "he now took to a stricter course of life, which he daily increased, till his mind seemed wholly bent upon religious subjects: his house became the retreat of the persecuted Non-conformist teachers; and they shew a building behind it, which, they say, he erected for a chapel, where many of the disabled had their religious rites performed, and in which he himself sometimes gave them edifying sermons." Thus he obtained the confidence of a large party, and he was returned a member for the borough of Huntingdon to the Parliament which met in January, 1628. He had, indeed, been once before chosen for the same place, (anno 1625;) but on this latter occasion, he was elected as a kind of champion against the measures of the court. Upon the dissolution of this Parliament, he retired to Huntingdon, and more than ever espoused the cause of the disaffected. His overheated enthusiasm disturbed his mind; and Dr. Simcott, his physician, asserted that Mr. Cromwell 'was quite a splenetic, and had fancies about the cross in that town; and that he had been called up to him at midnight, and such unseasonable hours, many times, upon a strange phantasy, which made him believe he was then dying. In the new charter that was granted to the corporation of Huntingdon, in July 1630, he was appointed a justice of peace, with his former preceptor, Dr. Beard, and Robert Bernard, Esq. "Huntingdon, however, soon became disagreeable to him: his uncle, Sir Oliver Cromwell, was eminently loyal, and he had influence enough to keep the corporation of that town so likewise; which, with his quarrel with Dr. Beard for precedence, (and, as most say, his embarrassed fortune,) made him determine to leave the place. Whether he was concerned in the brewing business, is difficult to determine; many of his enemies lampooned him for it in his life time; but Heath, one of his bitterest foes, assures us that he never was a brewer."

In May, 1631, Oliver, with his mother, and his uncle Sir Oliver, (whose favour he had partially regained, from the alteration in his conduct,) joined in the sale of his paternal estates at Huntingdon, &c. The sum they produced was 1800*l*. With this he removed to St. Ives, and stocked a grazing farm in the skirts of that town, where he remained till the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Steward, in January, 1635 6, leading a very strict and devout life; so much so, indeed, that his success in his new business was altogether impeded through the loss of the time which he and his servants daily consumed in prayer, and other devotional exercises. By the decease of his uncle without issue, he became possessed of a considerable estate in Ely and its neighbourhood; and he soon afterwards went to reside at the Glebe-house in that city. Here he still continued to oppose the measures of government, and greatly increased his interest among the puritanical party. "In 1638, he so strenuously opposed the scheme of draining the fens of Lincolnshire, and the Isle of Ely, which was undertaken by the Earl of Bedford, and others, under the royal sanction, that, by his plausibility, activity, and interest, at the meeting held at Huntingdon, he obliged the projectors to drop their intention."

About this period, Oliver, with many of his friends, including his cousin, Hampden, and Sir Arthur Hasilrigge, proposed to emigrate to America. Cromwell arranged his affairs, and had actually embarked with his family for New England, when the fatal interference of the court prevented him from accomplishing his intention; and, in its ultimate effects, proved the very cause of the beheading of the King, and of the subversion and overthrow of the monarchy. Oliver returned to Ely. His

mind,

Æthelstan Manvessune, a noble Saxon, bequeathed Slepe, and various other estates, to the abbey of Rainsey; and, a few years afterwards, the remains of Ivo, which were pretended to be accidentally

discovered by a ploughman, were conveyed, with much solemnity, to the abbey; and the place where they had been found, was honoured by the erection of a priory or cell, subordinate to the former abbey.

mind, agitated by religious gloom, and political discontent, knew no rest. In 1640, he was returned to Parliament, for the borough of Cambridge, by the Puritan interest. In the House, he was a frequent speaker, vulgar and vehement, always opposing the court, and attacking the church. He was, in a great measure, the cause of the war, as he was continually, by his plots and contrivances, urging matters to that extremity. In 1642, when Parliament determined upon hostilities, Cromwell went to Cambridge, where he raised his troop of horse, and behaved with great inhumanity to the loyal members of the University. He soon acquired the rank of Colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and animated with a strong portion of religious fanaticism, which their commander encouraged in such a manner, that they acquired at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, the name of *Ironsides*. At the battle of Newbury, Cromwell's behaviour obtained for him, from his party, the title of *Saviour of the Nation*. This party consisted of the Independents, who had gained so great an influence in Parliament, as to pass the famous *self-denying ordinance*, by which all members of either House were excluded from commands in the army, with the particular exception of Cromwell; who, by this master-piece of policy, acquired an ascendancy over the army, and thus paved the way for his future advancement. He was now constituted Lieutenant-General; and, by his management, the battle of Naseby was gained, in 1645, which decided the fate of the royalists. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted 2500*l.* per annum, and the thanks of the House. When the King was betrayed by the Scotch to the Parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected by means of Cornet Joyce, in 1647. The same year, he purged the House of Commons, that is, he turned out those members who were not likely to be gained over to his purpose. The share he had in the murder of the King, is too plain to need detail. He acted in it with his wonted hypocrisy, was present at the trial, and signed the warrant of execution. Soon after this, a mutiny broke out in the army, which threatened dangerous consequences; but Cromwell, by punishing the ringleaders, put an end to it. In 1649, he went to Ireland, which he subdued, and leaving Ireton as deputy, returned to England, in 1650; but his cruelties are regarded with horror and detestation in that country to this day. He was now appointed Commander-in-Chief against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles the Second. September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth, he defeated the King at Worcester. From this time, he kept his eye on the sovereign power. He began this favourite project by moulding the army to his will; and having a party subservient to his wishes, he struck a bold stroke by dismissing the Parliament, and locking the door of the House. He then dissolved the Council of State; after which, he called a council, composed of his officers. He next convened a mock representation of the nation, consisting of 142 persons, called, from one of the members, *Burbonic's Parliament*. This assemblage, being a motley crew of ignorant fanatics, and the creatures of Cromwell, agreed to resign their authority; on which the council of officers assembled, and drew up an instrument, declaring him Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; accordingly, December 11, 1653, he was invested with this dignity in the Court of Chancery. The following year, he called a Parliament; but, finding that the members began with questioning his authority, he placed a guard at their door, and then made each member, as he entered, take the oath of allegiance to him. This Parliament still continuing refractory, he dissolved them, after sitting five months. A war broke out between England and Spain, in 1653, in which Jamaica was taken, and Blake gained several splendid victories,

and caused the English flag to be respected in the Mediterranean. One consequence was an alliance between the Protector and France, and the delivery of Dunkirk to England, after its being taken by the united forces of the two countries. In 1656, he called another Parliament, which gratified the Protector by confirming his title, and sanctioning his proceedings. He wanted now the title of King; but this was rejected by his most zealous friends; and, finding the object unattainable, he abandoned it. However, he had the privilege granted him to make a sort of Lords; and the title of Protector being recognised, he was inaugurated with the pomp of a coronation, in Westminster Hall. In 1658, he convened the two Houses, and addressed them in the language usual for the Kings of England; but none of the hereditary nobles would attend his mock Parliament. Finding that he could not form any thing like a regular establishment, he dissolved the assembly. In August, of that year, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died, bitterly reproaching him for his conduct: which, with the publication of a pamphlet, by Colonel Titus, intitled *Killing no Murder*, tending to prove the assassination of the tyrant a public duty, produced a slow fever, of which he died, September 3, 1658. His corpse was interred in Henry the Eighth's chapel; whence, at the Restoration, it was taken and exposed on, and afterwards buried under, the gallows of Tyburn. He had six children; viz. Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the Protectorate; but, when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, and went abroad. He died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. Henry went to Ireland, as Lord-Lieutenant, and bore a good character; he died in 1674. Bridget married first Ireton, and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, married John Claypole, Esq. of Northamptonshire. Mary married Lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles the Second. She died in 1712.—Frances married first, a grandson of the Earl of Warwick; and, secondly, Sir John Russel, of Cambridgeshire. Elizabeth, the wife of Cromwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in the career of his ambition. She also governed her household with great address. She died in 1672. The character of Cromwell is thus concisely given by the following persons: Cardinal Mazarine calls him a fortunate madman; Father Orleans styles him a judicious villain; Lord Clarendon, a brave wicked man; and Gregorio Leli, says he was a tyrant without vices, and a prince without virtues. Bishop Burnet observes, that his life and his arts were exhausted together; and that if he had lived longer, he would scarcely have been able to preserve his power. Wellwood has traced the features of the Protector, with great individuality in the following passages: after "Cromwell assumed the supreme power, he became more formidable, both at home and abroad, than most Princes that had ever sat upon the English throne; and it was said that Cardinal Mazarine would change countenance whenever he heard him named, so that it passed into a proverb in France, 'that he was not so much afraid of the Devil, as of Oliver Cromwell.' He had a manly stern look, and was of an active healthful constitution, able to endure the greatest toil and fatigue. Though brave in his person, yet he was wary in his conduct; for, from the time he was first declared Protector, he always wore a coat of mail under his clothes. His conversation among his friends was very diverting and familiar; but, in public, reserved and grave. He was sparing in his diet; though he would sometimes drink freely, yet never to excess. He was moderate in all other pleasures; and for what was visible, free from immoralities, especially after he came to make a figure in the world. He writ a tolerable good hand, and a style becoming a gentleman, except when he had a mind to wheedle under the mask of religion, which he knew nicely how to

bey.* On the spot where St. Ivo is stated to have been found, Abbot Ednoth built a church; and soon afterwards, anno, 1017, the priory was erected by Earl Adelmar, who placed here some Benedictine monks from Ramsey, and granted them various possessions and privileges. In 1207, the church and priory offices were burnt; but, having been rebuilt, they continued in subordination to Ramsey, till after the Dissolution, when the site of the priory was granted to Sir Thomas Audley. The priory-barn and dove-house, are yet standing in the north-east part of the town.

It was at St. Ives, that the Earl of Holland, who had taken up arms for Charles the First, was made prisoner, after his defeat, on the 7th of July, 1648.

The church is a light and neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a north and south porch, and a handsome tower, surmounted by a spire, at the west end. The tower is sustained on strong piers, and is open to the aisles by pointed arches. The sepulchral memorials, both in the church and church-yard, are numerous, but do not now record any thing remarkable. In the church-yard, was formerly a stone for a celebrated gamester, inscribed as follows:—

Here lies the body of *All Fours*,
Who spent his money, and pawned his clothes.
If any one should ask his name,
'Tis Highest, Lowest, Jack, and Game.

The spire of this church has been twice blown down. Here are two Baptists' meetings, a Quakers' meeting, and a Presbyterian meeting. Great part of this town was destroyed by a sudden and dreadful fire, which happened on the 30th of April, 1689, and which "began in a malt-house, at the end of White Hart Lane, next Paddle Moor. The wind being very high, the fire presently flew up to the street, and across the Sheep Market, consuming every thing in its way down to the water-side; as

to do, when his affairs required it. He affected, for the most part, a plainness in his clothes; but in them, as well as in his guards and attendance, he appeared with magnificence upon public occasions. No man was ever better served, nor took more pains to be so. As he was severe to his enemies, so was he was beneficent and kind to his friends; and if he came to hear of a man fit for his purpose, though never so obscure, he sent for him, and employed him, suiting the employment to the person, and not the person to the employment: and, upon this maxim in his government, depended, in a great measure, his success."

* The account of the discovery of Ivo's remains is thus given, in the history of Ramsey:—"These things being thus achieved, it happened that St. Ivo, whom the Ancient of Days, rising from above and foreknowing had decreed, before the beginning of the birth of the first day, to visit the church of Ramsey, to be happily found at the same time. The blessed relics of that holy archbishop, which venerable antiquity of many ages had entombed in the land of Slepe, near the channel of the river Ouse, were found, whilst the plougher turned up the bowels of the earth deeper with the plough, compelled by the will of God, with oxen. Cleaving fast to the possession of so great a treasure, which, while all were ignorant whose remains they were, the saint appearing in a visit by night to a certain

also part of Bridge Street, and of the two houses over the bridge. It laid in ashes, messuages and dwellings belonging to 122 persons, and families, with all their household goods, malt, corn, grain, hay, shop-goods, houses, and merchandises; the whole loss amounting to upwards of 13,072*l*." The lower parts of the town being built directly on the Ouse banks, have been several times overflowed; particularly in January, 1725-6, when all the adjacent meadows, and a great portion of the fens, were under water. Over the river is a good stone bridge of six arches; two of which were rebuilt in 1716, by William, Duke of Manchester, who also rebuilt and widened the wharf, in 1724. The bridge is said to have been first erected by the Abbots of Ramsey. Over one of the piers, is an ancient building, probably intended for a chapel, but now inhabited: the upper part, which suffered by the fire in 1689, is said to have served as a light-house to persons navigating the Ouse. The police of the town is under the superintendence of a high constable. The two manors of Slepe and Bustellers are chiefly copyhold, and held under the Dukes of Manchester: the tenants, however, have the singular privilege of "cutting down wood or timber on their own grounds, not only for their own use, but to sell and dispose of as they may see fit, without license from the Lord." The charter for the market, was granted about the year 1290. It is one of the largest in the kingdom, for beasts, sheep, poultry, pigs, &c. Here are three ale and small-beer breweries, and several malt-kilns. The inns and public-houses are numerous. Many charitable donations are recorded on two tables in the church, but the gifts are not large. The population of St. Ives was last returned at 2426. On the outskirts of the town, are some good mansions, the residences of respectable families. The principal of these is Slepe Hall, commonly called Cromwell Place, from Cromwell having resided here when he rented the Wood Farm of

honest man of the ville, affirmed to be his own, and directed the discovery to be made known at Ramsey, where three of his companions were also to be found. The Lord Abbot Ednoth, convinced of the truth of this vision by supernatural testimony, sent for his associate in good works, the Abbot Germanus; and these two having the precious relics of exalted piety placed upon their shoulders, conveyed them, attended by a great multitude of people, to the church of Ramsey, where, at this day, they shine with renowned miracles. In the tenth year then after the death of our patron Earl Ailwyn, and on the same day on which he had been entombed, viz. 8th kal. of May, the earth, through the Divine bounty, gave us a new advocate, not in any wise to be afterwards snatched from us by destiny, who, from the place of his repose, unceasingly intercedes before God for the same, nay, even for all his worshippers." The reality of the discovery of the saint's remains, was, however not wholly regarded as satisfactory in those credulous days; or the monkish historian affirms, that "Ednoth, who is by most conjectured to have been once Bailiff of Slepe," for deriding the truth of the vision, and calling the saint himself, Saint Cobler, was, in "vengeance of his persevering rashness," plagued with "boots to the end of his life;" in order that, through this destruction of the flesh, his spirit might deserve to be saved in the day of the Lord."

Mr.

Mr. White's (the present proprietor's) ancestors; by one of whom, the substantial brick edifice, which now stands here, on the site of the old house, was built about the beginning of the last century.—Pratt, the poet, was also a native of this town.*

KIMBOLTON.]—The market-town of Kimbolton, lies ten miles W. by S. from Huntingdon, and 62½ N.N.W. from London. In 1801, the number of males and females in this town, which is small, was equal—633 of each; but, in 1811, there were only 659 males to 741 females.

Camden remarks, that "the east side of this county, is adorned with the castle of Kinnibantum, now Kimbolton, anciently the seat of the Magnavilles; afterwards of the Bohuns and Staffords; and now of the Wingfields." Sir Richard Wingfield obtained a grant of Kimbolton castle and lordship from Henry the Eighth. Dying whilst ambassador in Spain, he was buried at Toledo; and his son, Sir James, sold Kimbolton to Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards first Earl of Manchester; whose descendant, the present Duke of Manchester, is now owner.† In Kimbolton church, many of the Montagues lie buried, and various memorials have been erected to their memory. The costly monument of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, who died November the 7th, 1642, on which are his effigies, is thus inscribed:—

"Here lyeth Sir Henry Montagu, Knt. Lord Kimbolton, Viscount Mandeville, Earl of Manchester, who in his younger years, professed the Common Law, was chosen Recorder of London, and afterwards made the King's Serjeant at Law, thence Chief Justice of England, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, then Lord President of the King's Most Honble Privy Counsell, and dyed Lord Privy Seale."

Amongst other monuments in this church, are

* Samuel Jackson Pratt, Esq. died October 4, 1814, at his apartments in Colmore Row, Birmingham. He was descended from a very respectable family; his father, it is believed, having been High Sheriff of Huntingdonshire; and was born at St. Ives, December 25, 1749. Mr. Pratt commenced his literary course very early in life, under the name of Courteney Melmoth. The first of his productions was "The Tears of Genius, occasioned by the death of Dr. Goldsmith, 1775," whose poetical works are the model of his own. His poem "of Sympathy," has passed through many editions. Having established a fame by his poems and novels, he threw off his assumed name. His reputation increased by his succeeding productions; and he became one of the most prolific writers of his day: his works tend to promote the interests of benevolence and virtue. His chief error was not knowing how to raise his imagination; and, therefore, his sentiments were sometimes weakened by tedious extent. His first novel, "Liberal Opinions upon Animals, and Providence," 1775, &c. was published in detached volumes, which were eagerly procured as they appeared. His "Shenston Green," "Emma Corbett," "The Pupil of Pleasure, on the New System, [Lord Chesterfield's] illustrated," have passed through many editions, and are likely to preserve their station. His "Gleanings," and "Cottage Pictures," have been much admired; but the former are certainly extended to excess. Dr. Hawkesworth was one of Mr. Pratt's most intimate friends; and he wrote a tragedy, intitled "The Fair Circassian, 1780," founded on the novel of "Almorán and Hamet," written by the former. It was represented with consider-

those of Essex, daughter to Sir Thomas Cheeke, of Pergo, in Essex, and Anne, Lady Mandeville, daughter to Robert, Earl of Warwick, two of the five wives of Edward, second Earl of Manchester, &c.

Kimbolton castle is of remote, but unknown origin. The castle, says Leland, "is double diked, and the building of it metely strongly: it longed to the Mandevilles, Erles of Essex. Sir Richard Wingfield built new fair lodgyns and galleries upon the old foundation of the castle. There is a plotte now clene desolated, not a mile by west from Kimbolton, called Castle Hill, where appear ditches and tokens of old buildings." This castle was the jointure, and became the retirement, of Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry the Eighth. Henry, first Earl of Manchester, expended large sums in making it a comfortable residence; and Robert, his grandson, the third Earl, made further and very considerable alterations.

NEEDINGWORTH.]—At Needingworth, two miles E. by N. from St. Ives, on the road to Bluntisham and Erith, the houses are neatly thatched, almost all white-washed, and interspersed with small gardens. Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London, in 1576, who founded and endowed an alms-house for twelve poor persons, in Mugwell Street, was born here.

NEOT'S, ST.]—St. Neot's is a considerable market-town, nine miles S.S.W. from Huntingdon, and 56 N.N.W. from London. Pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, it is connected with the village of Eynesbury, by a handsome bridge—now of stone, formerly of timber—of several arches, two of which are of more than ordinary span. The river is here of considerable width, and gently winding through the meadows, forms, with the sur-

able success, at Drury Lane Theatre, and the heroine was performed by the present Countess of Derby. He wrote many other dramas. Mr. Pratt was for a short time in the church, during which he published a beautiful elegy, intitled "The Partridges," which is found in all collections of fugitive poetry. He afterwards ventured to perform Hamlet at Covent Garden, in 1774, but not with such success as to tempt him to adopt the profession of an actor, though he was followed and admired as a public reader. He then entered into partnership with a bookseller at Bath; but he found a shop little congenial to his disposition and habits, and therefore soon relinquished the connection. The early life of Mr. Pratt was marked by such indiscretions as too frequently accompany genius, obliged to subsist by its own labours; but he was always ready to employ his efforts in the service of humanity, and was particularly zealous in the cause of unfriended talents; witness his "Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blackett." No man was more exempt from envy; he had his errors, but malice or ill-nature cannot justly be imputed to him.

† The Montagues claim a descent from the illustrious family of that name, who were barons from the time of the Conquest, and were anciently Earls of Salisbury; yet there is sufficient reason to suppose, that, if they really are descended from that noble stem, it is from an illegitimate branch; and that James Montacute, natural son of the last Earl of Salisbury, who lies buried at Luddesdown, in Kent, was the actual progenitor of the present family.

rounding

rounding objects, some very beautiful scenery.—This town contains a largemarket-place, with several streets, and has a lively and respectable appearance. The population, in 1811, amounted to 1988. Most of the buildings are of brick. The Earl of Holland, with other noblemen, who had taken up arms against the Parliament, was defeated in July, 1648: the Earl was afterwards made prisoner at St. Ives.—Hugh of St. Neot's, a Carmelite friar at Hitchin, made a doctor at Cambridge; Sir Robert Drope, Lord Mayor of London, 1414; Sir John Gedney, Knt. draper, Lord Mayor of London, in 1427, and 1441; Francis White, Bishop, first of Carlisle, then of Norwich, and last of Ely; and his brother, the Rev. John White, Chaplain to King James, in ordinary, who died in 1615, were natives of this town. Camden states, that "St. Neot's, commonly called St. Needs, had its name from Neot, a learned and holy man, who spent his whole life in propagating the Christian religion, and whose body was translated hither from Neotstock, in Cornwall; and in honour of him, Alfric turned the palace of Earl Efrid into a monastery, which after the Norman invasion, was enriched with many fair possessions by dame Roisia, wife to Richard, Lord of Clare; before this, the place was called Ainulphsbury, from Ainulph, another holy man, which name still remains in a part of it." The monastery was seized with the other alien houses; but being made "prioratus indigena," it continued till the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when its annual revenues were estimated at 240*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The remains of the priory buildings, which stood near the present church, are inconsiderable. The site and appurtenances were granted to Sir Richard Cromwell, Knt.: they now belong to the Earl of Sandwich.

St. Neot's church is the noblest building of the kind in the county. The architecture is of the more beautiful style of Henry the Seventh's time; and it appears to have been built about 1507. Its plan is perfectly regular, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a finely proportioned and ornamented tower, 150 feet high, at the west end. The interior is very neat, and it has a good organ, which was put up about the year 1750. In a chapel here, called Jesus chapel, that was laid open to the church about the same time, were the remains of a monument, said to have once contained the relics of St. Neot; a regal crown sculptured in stone, belonging to it, is still preserved. The windows are large, and elegant; they were formerly highly adorned with stained glass, and some fragments of draperies yet remain.*

NORMAN CROSS.]—At this place, about a mile from Stilton, near where the road branches off to Peterborough, were built, during the late war, very extensive barracks, principally for the reception of

French prisoners, several thousands of whom were confined there, and for whom it became the principal inland depot. They included a very large area, surrounded by a high wooden pallisade. Since the peace with France, they have been pulled down, and the materials sold.

OFFORD.]—The little villages of Offord Cluny and Offord D'Arcy, are about four miles N.N.E. from St. Neot's, on the road to Huntingdon, immediately adjacent to the Ouse. The houses are principally inhabited by persons engaged in husbandry. In the church at Offord Cluny, are two piscinas. Offord D'Arcy church displays some remains of Norman architecture. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina; and within the altar-rails, are some memorials of the Nailours, formerly Lords of this manor. In the south aisle, is a half-length brass of Laurence Pakenham, Knt. in complete armour, between his two wives, Elizabeth and Johanna, with an inscription dated 1377.

OLDHURST.]—Oldhurst and Woodhurst are two very small villages, from three to four miles northward from St. Ives; the former containing 18 scattered houses, the latter nearly 60, and of better construction. This neighbourhood, as the names imply, was formerly woodland; and some timber still remains about Oldhurst. On the road from Oldhurst to St. Ives, is a very large square stone, with an ancient illegible inscription; and it is supposed, that, from this village and stone, the hundred of Hurtingstone took its name.

OVERTON.]—The two little parishes of Overton (or Orton) Longueville, and Overton Waterville, lie between four and five miles northward from Stilton. The manor of Overton Longueville, having been "forfeited for felony, was redeemed of King John, by Nigel Lovetoft, whose sister and co-heiress married Hubert, alias Robert de Bromford; and their children assumed the name of Lovetoft." The manor is now the property and seat of the Earl of Aboyne, who acquired it by his marriage with Miss Cope, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Charles Cope, Bart. to whose memory there is a mural monument in the church. The mansion is not large, but it is pleasantly situated amidst clumps of wood, and fruitful meadows. Lord Aboyne has considerably extended his estate here, by purchasing the two adjoining parishes of Haddon and Chesterton, for 75,000*l.*

In the church-yard of Overton Longueville, is an ancient monument of a knight, whose sculptured figure, though greatly mutilated, shews him to have been represented in armour, with his head resting on a pillow; he appears to have been cross-legged, with a lion at his feet. The costume of the figure is that of the twelfth century; and the knight represented, was probably one of the Lovetofts.—According to an absurd tradition, recorded by Bi-

* For particulars of St. Neot, vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 479.

shop Kennet, this tomb was intended to commemorate "a Lord Longueville, who in fighting with the Danes near this place, received a wound in his belly, so that his entrails fell out; but wrapping them round the wrist of his left arm, he continued the combat with his right hand till he had killed the Danish King, and soon after fell himself."

PAXTON.]—The insignificant villages of Great and Little Paxton, lie about two miles northward from St. Neot's; Little Paxton, and Toseland, having both been chapels of ease to Great Paxton, the minister is called Vicar of 'Three Steeples.' In the south wall of Great Paxton church is a double stone seat for a deacon and sub-deacon, with a piscina; and in one of the windows of the north aisle, is the Tudor rose in stained glass, &c. At Little Paxton, are the seats of Henry P. Stanley, Esq. and Richard Reynolds, Esq.

RAMSEY.]—Ramsey is a small market-town, in the north-eastern part of the county, ten miles N.N.E. from Huntingdon, and 68½ N. by W. from London. It occupies a tract of firm land, encompassed by the river Ouse, and the marshes being almost two miles in length, and accounted a little narrower in its breadth; where, according to a traditional tale, related by the Ramsey historian, a solitary ram, "armed by Nature's cunning with twisted and crooked horns," took up his abode, and "left his lasting name to the place;" the present name, Ramsey, being abbreviated from Ram's Eye, or the Ram's Island. "This island," observes the same writer, "was separated on the west, from the moresolid land, for the distance of about two stones' throw, by a sluggish stream, which formerly received between its cheerful shores, only ships carried forward by a gentle gale, but it is now approached by a public causeway, the muddy stream being pent up by means of heavy labour, and a great consumption of timber, sand, and stones. It was abundantly encircled with beds of alders, as well as by those of reeds, and a luxuriance of flag and bull-rushes, and was formerly covered with many different sorts of trees, but particularly with the verdant wild ash; yet now, by lapse of time, the woods being partly destroyed, it appears a rich arable soil; rich in fruits, smiling with corn, planted with gardens, and fertile in pastures; its beautiful meads seeming in spring as-if painted with flowers, by which the whole island becomes a picture tinted with variety of hues. It is, besides, surrounded with fenny meres, full of eels, and lakes breeding many sorts of fish and water-fowl: one of these, called Rames-mere, from the name of the island, excelling all the others in beauty and fertility, affords, from that part where it flows gently along its sandy shore, and where the largest wood is most abundant, at a place called Mercham, a most delightful prospect. In its vast pools, pikes of a wonderful size, called habredes, (al. habedes,) are frequently caught, as well by the sweep, or drag-net, as by other kinds of nets, the baited hooks being let down, with other implements

of the fisher's art; and though by day, as well as night, the watery sportsman incessantly labours there, and a variety of the watery brood is always taken, yet there still remains an abundance for future sport."

Ramsey was formerly a place of extraordinary note, being proverbially called Ramsey the Rich, previously to the dissolution of a wealthy abbey, situated at the upper end of the town, towards the south, the abbots of which were mitred and sat in Parliament. It was founded by Aylwyn, Earl of the East Angles, and Alderman of England, in the year 969, for Benedictine monks. At the Dissolution, its revenues were estimated at 1716*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The only remain of importance of this once famous abbey, is the ruined gateway, a very fine fragment of beautiful architecture, but most lamentably dilapidated; this is said to have been used as a prison. Browne Willis says that the manor-house and offices were built out of the abbey ruins; they now form the residence of Mr. Fellowes. The house is large and handsomely furnished; and it enjoys some very fine views. In the year 1721, a great quantity of Roman coins were found here, which are thought to have been hidden by the monks, on some incursions of the Danes. In 1731, the town was partly consumed by fire; the conflagration which happened on the 21st of May, destroying "upwards of 80 dwelling-houses, besides shops, barns, granaries, &c. with an amazing quantity of malt and flour. A free-school was established here in the reign of Charles the Second, which was endowed in the year 1668, with 100 acres of fen land. This foundation has been greatly neglected; and the old school-house fell down about 80 years ago. Here is also a charity-school, for girls, founded about the beginning of the last century, by John Dryden, Esq. a relation of the great poet of that name.

This town consists principally of one long street, with a second branching off northwards, along the banks of the river from the bridge: the houses are chiefly of brick. The market grew nearly into disuse after the dissolution of the abbey; but it afterwards recovered through the convenience of its situation for the sale of cattle, and live stock generally; and it is now in tolerable repute. According to the returns under the act of 1811, the population of this parish amounted to 2800.

Ramsey church is a spacious and elegant structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a well-built tower, embattled, and otherwise ornamented at the west end. The nave is divided from the aisles by seven large and well-proportioned arches on each side, springing from handsome columns, and from the chancel by a still larger arch, with a carved wooden screen crossing the lower part. The windows, which are large and handsome, appear, from the many fragments remaining, to have been once adorned with beautiful stained glass, some small figures of angels, crowned heads, &c. exhibiting

biting some very rich hues. Sir Oliver Cromwell, K.B. and several others of his family, were buried here; but their places of interment are not pointed out by any inscription. The sepulchral memorials are few, and of no particular interest. Several large slabs in the nave were formerly inlaid with brasses, most probably of abbots and priests of Ramsey.

A singular anecdote is related by Noble, in his memoirs of the Cromwells, of the introduction of the plague into this town, in 1665-6. Major William Cromwell, (fourth son of Sir Oliver,) who engaged in a plot to assassinate the Protector Cromwell, "died of the plague at Ramsey, in the morning of February the 23d, in the above year, and was buried the next evening in the church there. He caught the infection by wearing a coat, the cloth of which came from London; and the taylor that made the coat, with all his family, died of the same terrible disorder, as did no less than 400 people in Ramsey, as appears by the register, and all owing to this fatal coat."*

About a mile from Ramsey, stands Bodsay House, which was granted to the Cromwells, as "a grange or farm-house, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery. It appears to have been surrounded by a large moat, supplied with water from Ramsey-mere. Here, in the time of Charles the Second, resided Colonel Henry Cromwell, or Williams, as he then called himself, who was one of those included in the list of "Knights of the Royal Oak;" the final establishment of which order was relinquished from motives of policy.†

RIPTON.]—The two small villages of Ripton Regis and Abbots' Regis, lie from three to four miles to the northward of Huntingdon. The latter was given to Ramsey Abbey by Henry the Second.

SAWTREY.]—Sawtrej St. Andrew's, Sawtrej Judith, and Sawtrej All Saints, are all contiguous parishes, about 3½ miles S. E. from Stilton. Sawtrej Judith, or Ivit, was the site of a Cistercian Abbey, founded by the second Simon de St. Liz,

* William de Ramsey, a native of this town, and Abbot of Peterborough, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, wrote a Life of St. Guthlac, in verse, and was also the author of several other works.

† King's Delf, or Dyke, is the name that, in later times, has been given to part of the high road, or causeway, which runs between Peterborough and Ramsey. It occurs in records as early as the reign of Edgar; but appears to have then designated a ditch or channel, cut through the marshes; and it was by that King made the boundary of his donation to Peterborough. This dyke is generally confounded with Cnuts-delf, or Swerdes-delf, (called also Steeds-dyke,) on the origin of which Camden writes as follows:—"When the sons and servants of Canute, sent from Peterborough to Ramsey, were crossing this lake, (Whittlesea,) a most violent storm arose, with a whirlwind, as they were cheerfully sailing along amusing themselves with singing, and enveloped them on every side, so that they absolutely despaired of their lives, as well as of assistance. But the mercy of the Almighty did not quite fail them, nor suffer the dreadful gulph to swallow them up; but mercifully from his providence delivered some of them from those raging waves,

Earl of Huntingdon, A. D. 1146, on land which had belonged to the Lady Judith, wife to Earl Waltheof. Henry Saltry, a writer on purgatory, is thought to have been a native of this place. Some Roman urns were found in this neighbourhood, in the year 1772.

SOMERSHAM.]—The little market town of Somersham, with a population of about 1032, lies 5¼ miles N. E. by N. from St. Ives, and 6¼ N from London. The manor of the Soke, or liberty of Somersham, which includes the several parishes of Somersham, Pidley-cum Fenton, Colne, Bluntisham, and Erith, belonged some years since to the Hammonds of Kent, and was afterwards "the property of the Duke of Manchester by purchase from the last Thomas Hammond, Esq. It has since been bought by Sir Robert Burton, Knt. who has disposed of a considerable portion of the estates, but still retains the manorial rights. Somersham was given to the monastery of Ely by the brave Duke Brithnoth, or Brithnod, in the year 991, with several other valuable manors, on the condition that, if he should be slain in battle, the monks should inter his body in their church; and this, as the event demanded, they punctually performed. It appears, that Brithnoth having been refused a sufficiency of food for himself, and his companions in arms, at the abbey of Ramsey, when on their way to oppose the Danes at Malden, repaired to Ely; where the abbot and his convent, treating him with much greater hospitality, he, to recompence their bounty, gave them the manors alluded to. The Soke of Somersham was probably separated from the see of Ely at the Dissolution, as it is described in the Cotton MS. as his 'Majesties Manor;' and the palace, "which James Stanley, the lavish and expenceful Bishop of Ely, beautified and enlarged," is there said to have been annexed to the crown by exchange. The only wing which remained of the bishop's palace, but which formed a good house, and was inhabited by the Hammonds, was pulled down about 40 years ago by the late Duke of Manchester. Somersham

and permitted the rest, according to the secret workings of his righteous judgment, to pass out of this frail life in the midst of those waves. When the report of this danger reached the King's ears, fear and trembling laid hold on him; but, after he had recovered himself, by the advice of his nobles and friends, to prevent, for the future, the misfortunes occasioned by this raging element, he caused a dyke to be marked out by his soldiers and servants in the adjoining marshes between Ramsey and Whittlesea, and afterwards to be cleared by labourers; whence, as we learn by the creditable testimony of our predecessors, some of the neighbouring inhabitants gave that dyke the name of Swerdes delf, from its having been marked out with swords; and others will have it called it Cnuts-delf, from the King. It is now commonly Steeds-dike, and is accounted the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire." Gough remarks, that "the road above-mentioned might probably be the work of some abbot of this rich monastery, (Ramsey,) like that from Deeping to Spalding, made by Egelric, Abbot of Peterborough, and Bishop of Durham, 1008; called from him Elrich-rede, or Egelric's road."

was part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, Charles the First's Queen. The Hammonds became Lords of the Soke soon after the restoration.

This town, or rather village, is pleasantly situated; and, from the houses being mostly white-washed, it has an air of cheerful cleanliness, very grateful to the eye. It principally consists of one street, about three quarters of a mile in length, running east and west, with a second, but much shorter street, crossing the former at right angles, near the upper end.

Somersham church is a noble and spacious building, on a fine gravelly eminence. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a substantial tower, embattled, at the west end, and two porches, now disused, at the sides: in the south porch is a large stone basin for holy water. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of timber, and leaded above; the corbel supporters display a singular mixture of curious and grotesque carved figures: the area is well paved and across the west end is a large gallery. In the south wall, near the altar, is a double piscina, and a triple graduated stone seat. The church, with the exception of the chancel, is covered over with a thick stucco, partly composed of small gravelly pebbles. The building itself is of stone, chiefly consisting of a congeries of shells; similar to various other churches, in this county, and also in Cambridgeshire. At the end of the chancel is a monument for Anthony Hammond, Esq. a former lord of this manor. In the pavement, within the altar rails, are three large slabs that have been inlaid with brasses of priests, one only of which now remains; but the inscription is gone: the figure is in a sacerdotal habit, and holds the sacramental cup, and consecrated wafer. In the south aisle is another slab now divested of its brasses, which have represented a person in armour, with different shields of arms. Amongst the other monuments, are two against the north wall for the Whiston family. One of them records the memory of the Rev. Daniel Whiston, (younger brother to the celebrated mathematician),

* In the month of March, 1817, an inquest was taken, before D. Green, Esq. coroner of the Soke of Somersham, on a body found in a small wood or coppice at Pidley-cum-Fenton, with a hat lying on its face, as though in a somnolent state, with the arms orderly folded across, forming a pillow for its head; but which, on a closer inspection, presented the most offensive and horrid spectacle imaginable. An empty, embowelled trunk, a skull bare, bleached, and dissevered from the neck, hands from the arms, arms from the shoulders, legs from the thighs—all having, from exposure to a summer's heat, a winter's cold, and the ravages of rapacious insects, animals, and birds, melted down and rotted asunder, leaving no traces of the once pleasing anxious being which animated them.—Neither were there letters, papers, or property of any kind (saving a silver hunting watch, and two razors, cased) found upon the body; but by the initials "C. B." on a pocket handkerchief, and stocking top, and the aid of one witness, it was soon identified, and proved to be that of the late Charles Blake, aged twenty-six, and recently the unfortunate occu-

who, "for conscience sake, was fifty-two years curate of this parish," and died in April, 1759, aged eighty-two: the other commemorates his only daughter, Mrs. Susannah West, 'a pious, learned, and excellent woman'; her husband, the Rev. John West; and her brother, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, who was many years minister of Ramsey, and died at the age of eighty, in May, 1795.

The site of the Bishop of Ely's palace, which stood at a short distance westward from the church, is partly built on.

An urn, containing a number of Roman coins, was turned up, by the plough, in this neighbourhood, about the year 1731. About the middle of the last century, a mineral spring was discovered at Somersham, by the late Dr. Layard; but its virtues are now very little noticed.*

SPALDWICK.]—The manor of Spaldwick, now belonging to the Duke of Manchester, was given to the church of Lincoln, by Henry the First, as a compensation for taking the bishopric of Ely out of the diocese of Lincoln. It lies $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. E. by N. from Kimbolton.

STANTON.]—Fenny Stanton is a considerable village, two miles S. by E. from Ives. It formerly had a market and a fair.

STILTON.]—The well known little market town of Stilton lies 18 miles N. N. W. from Huntingdon, and 71 N. N. W. from London, on the high north road. It is noticed by Drunken Barnaby, as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Veni Stilton, lento more, | Thence to Stilton slowly paced, |
| Sine fronde; sine flore, | With no bloom or blossom graced; |
| Sine prunis, sine pomis, | With no plums nor apples stored, |
| Uti senex sine comis, | But bald, like an old man's forehead: |
| Galva tellus, sed benignum | Yet with inns so well provided, |
| Monstrat viatori signum. | Guests are pleas'd when they have try'd it. |

Stilton, however, is indebted for most of its celebrity to the cheese of that name, which has fre-

pant of a farm near Peterborough, whence the pressure of the times precipitately drove him, about eighteen months before to an obscure lodging at Huntingdon, which he wandered from early one morning in the month of May, 1816, telling his host, with apparent cheerfulness, "That if he returned not to dinner, not to expect him until seen." Returning, however, no more, it was supposed he had fled to America, being never more seen or heard of until the sad day above mentioned, which discovered his remains on a well known spot, part of an estate once fondly occupied by himself or family, and on the identical spot where a father had some years past similarly perished; and also a spot close to the residence of a beloved object, compelled, on the very eve of marriage, to discard him; and a spot, where, alas! being obviously broken in fortune, bereft of all friends, and "crossed in hopeless love," it is most reasonably presumed, that, in the absence of all hope, and in a paroxysm of despair, he destroyed himself by laudanum; a small phial of which was found lying by his side.

quently

quently been called the English Parmesan.* The population of Stilton is about 663.

STRITLOE.]—About one mile S. E. from Buckden, is Stritloe House, the pleasant seat of Lawrence Reynolds, Esq.

STONLEY.]—At the village of Stonley, about three quarters of a mile S. E. from Kimbolton, was a small priory of Austin canons, founded by William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, A. D. 1180. At the suppression of the lesser houses here were seven canons, whose annual revenues were estimated at 62*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

STOUGHTON.]—The manor of Great Stoughton, three miles S. E. from Kimbolton, became, with other considerable estates, the property of the Knightly family of Wauton, by marriage with the heir general of Sir Adam de Cretings, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward the Third, and dwelt here at Cretingsbury. The estates remained in the Wanton family, till the restoration, when they were seized by the crown, and granted to the Earl of Manchester. †

Stoughton church is a venerable fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower on the west. At the east end of the south aisle is a costly monument, now partly mutilated, erected by Sir Oliver Cromwell, K. B. to the memory of his friend Sir George Wauton, who died in the year 1606, aged 72. He is represented in armour, lying upon a high table, supported by two male figures standing upon elevated pedestals. Amongst the other memorials, in the chancel are inscribed slabs for John Baldwin, Esq. one of the committee men for Huntingdon in 1647, who died in 1657; and Anna, his wife, daughter to Sir Oliver Cromwell by his second wife. Against the north wall is a monument of the Deyers, Knights, of whom Sir James Deyer, chief justice of the com-

* Marshall, in his remarks on the agriculture of the Midland counties, asserts, that, "this cheese was first made by a Mrs. Paulet, of Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, who was related to, or intimately acquainted with, the celebrated Cooper Thornhill, who kept the Bell Inn in this village, and that she supplied his house with this new manufacture, which he frequently sold as high as half a crown per lb. hence it acquired the name of Stilton cheese from the place of sale." Thornhill was a famous rider, and it is recorded of him, that "he rode three times to London in eleven hours;" and that he won the cup at Kimbolton with a mare which he took accidentally on the course, after a journey of twelve miles.

† John de Wauton, or Waweton, was a knight of the shire, for Huntingdon, in several Parliaments, during the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second. His descendant, Sir George Wauton, who was knighted by James the First, held this manor of the Bishop of Lincoln, as subordinate to the manor of Buckden. Between this gentleman and Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle to the Protector, there was a particular friendship, which probably led to the marriage of Valentine Wauton, Esq. his relation, and successor in this manor, with Margaret, sister to the Protector Oliver. Valentine strenuously assisted his brother-in-law in forwarding the designs of the Parliament; and it was in a great measure through his aid, that

mon pleas, who died in 1582, and Sir Richard Deyer, who died in 1605, lie buried here with their respective ladies.

In this parish, which is extensive, is Gains Hall, a seat and manor anciently belonging to the abbots of Ramsey, and since to the Knightly families of Lake and Beverley: it is now the property and residence of J. Duberley, Esq. Another seat in this parish belongs to Earl Ludlow, of whose family was the celebrated republican General Ludlow.

STUKELEY.]—The contiguous little villages of Great and Little Stukeley are from 2½ to 3½ miles from Huntingdon, on the high road to Stilton. Richard Broughton, author of the *Monasticum Britannicum*, was a native of Great Stukeley. At the entrance of this village, close to the road, is a round hill, ditched.

UPWOOD.]—Upwood, anciently Upwode, 2½ miles S. W. by W. from Ramsey, was given by King Edgar to Duke Ailwin, who passed much time here in the 'sports of hunting and hawking.' After the Dissolution, the manor became the property of the Cromwell family. It subsequently passed through various hands, to Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. who derived it from his father, Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, who died of an apoplexy in 1792, and was buried here. He made considerable improvements in Upwood House, which also appears to have been altered by the Cromwells in the time of James the First. Sir Peter Pheasant, some time lord of the manor, and several of the Cromwell family, were buried at Upwood.

WANDSFORD.]—Wandsford, or Walmsford, is 36½ miles, N. E. from Northampton. Wandsford Bridge connects the two counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, the limits of each extending to the middle of the bridge, which is of stone, and consists of thirteen arches. A few of the houses are on

Cromwell intercepted the University plate when sent from Cambridge for the king's use. He was of the strictest republican principles. His name occurs in almost every public and private sitting of the commissioners of the high court of justice, erected for trying the king; and his hand is also to the warrant of his execution. This, with his relationship to Cromwell, procured him many places of consequence, which his abilities and services in the cause deserved. He was one of the council of state in the years 1650, 1651, and 1652; and governor of King's Lynn, and Croyland, with all the Level of Ely, Holland, and Marshland. He was greatly dissatisfied at Oliver's assumption at the Protectorate, and lived in retirement and neglect, till the ascendancy of the Parliament, after the deposition of Richard, brought him from his retreat, and he was nominated one of the seven commissioners for governing the forces in October, 1659. In February, 1660, he was joined with General Monk, and three others, for governing the army; and he was also appointed one of the twenty-one commissioners for managing the affairs of the admiralty and navy. Shortly afterwards, perceiving that Monk's design was to restore the monarchy, he retired to the continent, where he lived in great privacy in Flanders, or the Low Countries, under a borrowed name, and in the disguise of a gardener; and he died there in the following year.

the Huntingdonshire side of the Nen river; but the church, and principal buildings, are in Northamptonshire.

WARBOYS.] — Warboys, or Warbois, anciently Wardeboys, is a considerable village, four miles S. S. E. from Ramsey, on the high road to Huntingdon. It consists principally of detached houses, mostly thatched; in the north part forming a large triangle, inclosing a green of that figure, and having a long branch extending towards the south, and terminating with the church. This edifice consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a north and south porch, and a handsome tower and spire at the west end. The upper stage of the tower is of light and not inelegant architecture; and the spire has a pleasing, though singular, effect, from taking its rise immediately from the battlements, and not, like most others, from within the square. The chancel has been partly rebuilt, and so much shortened, that the grave stone over a former rector, who was buried inside the church, is now in the church yard. In the windows, are many fragments of stained glass, representing knights, kings, saints, and angels. In the chancel, against the north wall, are two small but tasteful monuments by Bacon, in memory of John Leiman, Esq. of Northaw, Herts, who died in September, 1781; and his relict, Elizabeth, (afterwards wife to William Strode, Esq.) daughter of Captain Philip Worth, many years commander in the East India Company's service, who died in December, 1790. — The Cotton MS. informs us, that "William Johnson, D. D. rector to this towne, was author of a book intituled 'Deus Nobiscum, or a sermon preached upon a great deliverance at sea, 1648; with a narrative annexed,' &c. wherein it is said, that 'he was twice shipwreckt, and that he lived four days without any sustenance, and lay two nights and two days upon a rock in the deep several times, all hope of life being taken away.' The said Dr. Wm. Johnson had been (Fellow) of Queen's College, chaplain and sub-almoner to King Charles the Second, and the most witty and pious man living: he died Archdeacon of Huntingdon, March, 1666-7, and was buried at Westminster, æt. fifty-four."

"The Witches of Warboys, as the unfortunate family of the Samwells have been denominated by the credulous votaries of a rank and debasing superstition, occupy a most distinguished page in the bloody annals of witchcraft. These miserable victims to popular delusion, were John Samwell, Alice, his wife, and Ann, their daughter; all of whom, in defiance of common sense, and in the absence of all rational evidence, were publicly tried, and executed. Their history, as given at length in a pamphlet of the time, furnishes a memorable instance of the infatuated credulity in regard to witchcraft, which at that period possessed even the superior ranks of the community; and shews how strongly the human intellect may be fettered by prejudice and folly. The title of the narrative, as reprinted at London in

1693, is as follows: 'The most strange and admirable Discoverie of the three Witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed, at Huntingdon in this county, for the bewitching the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esquire, and divers other persons, with sundrie devilish and grievous torments; and also for bewitching unto death, the Lady Cromwell: the like hath not been heard of in this age.' It will be seen from the opening of the narrative, that the whole of the dreadful business sprung from the observation of a child! — 'About the tenth of November, 1589, Mistress Jane, one of the daughters of Master Throckmorton, being neare the age of ten years, fell upon the soaine (sudden) into a strange kind of sickness, the manner whereof was as followeth. Sometime she would sneeze very loude and thicke for the space of halfe an houre together, and presently as one in a swone lay quietly as long; sometime she would shake one leg, and no other part of her, as if the palsie had been in it; sometime the other: presently she would shake one of her arms, and then the other. In this manner she had continued to be affected for several days, but without any suspicion of witchcraft, when old Alice Samuel came to visit the sick child, and sat down by the side of her in the chimney corner, having a black knit cap on her head. This the childe soon observed, and pointing at her, exclaimed, 'Grandmother, look where the old witch sitteth: did you ever see one more like a witch than she is? Take off her blacke thymb'd cap, for I cannot abide to look at her.' The child afterwards became worse; and Dr. Banow, 'a man well known to be excellent skilful in phisicke,' being applied to, repeatedly tried the effect of his prescriptions without success, and then said, that 'he had had some experience of the malice of some witches, and he verily thought that there was some kind of soerie and witchcraft wrought towards this childe.' Exactly one month afterwards, more of the daughters were seized with the same malady, and complained in the same manner of 'Mother Samuel.' Six of the servants, also, who were at different periods afflicted in a similar way, brought the same kind of charge against the now strongly reputed witch, who was reported to be confederated with nine familiar spirits, whose visits to her were generally paid in the assumed form of dun chickens.

"Just before the ensuing Christmas, one of the children was attacked with a more violent fit than it had yet experienced, and was 'threatened by the spirit with one still more terrible; though at the same time, mother Samuel, who was present, was so 'affected at the sight, that she prayed many times, that she might never see the like again in any of them.' The children then entreated her to confess, that 'they might be well, and keep a merry Christmas;' and their father also seconded their entreaties; but in vain. He then requested her to charge the spirit, that his daughter might escape

escape the fit with which she was threatened; on which she 'presently said, I charge thee, Spirit, in the name of God, that Mistress Jane never have this fit.' And again, at the father's request, the old woman charged the spirit 'in the same manner,' to leave all the children immediately, and never to return to them again. 'Scarce had she uttered these words, before three of them, who were then in their fits, and had so continued for the space of three weeks, wiped their eyes, and instantly stood upon their legges.' This event appears to have surprised the old woman herself, who immediately fell upon her knees, and intreating Mr. Throckmorton to forgive her, confessed that she was the cause of all his children's troubles; and on the following day, she publicly confirmed this confession in the church. She was then permitted to go home; but her reflections, when in the midst of her family, assumed their natural tone, and she denied every thing she had before been induced to acknowledge. This being communicated to Mr. Throckmorton, he threatened to take her before the justices; and on her steadily persisting in her innocence, he gave the constables in charge both of her, and of Agnes, her daughter, and on the same day they were taken before the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden. Here, on her different examinations, she was led to confess that 'a dun chicken did frequently suck on her chin before it came to Mr. Throckmorton's house, and that the ill and trouble which had come to his children, had come by the means of the said dun chicken; that she knew the said dun chicken was gone from the children, because it was come with the rest unto her, and they were then in the bottom of her bellie, and made her so full that she could scant lace her coat; and that on the way as she came, they weighed so heavy, that the horse she rid on did fall downe, and was not able to carrie her.' These insane ravings, with many others of similar import, were thought sufficient by the sapient prelate, and two justices, his assistants, to warrant her committal to the gaol at Huntingdon, together with her daughter, against whom there as yet appears to have been no specific charge!

"Previous to these latter events, however, the children were visited by the Lady of Sir Henry Cromwell, and she had not been long with them, when they fell into their usual fits, 'an occurrence which invariably took place whenever any strangers came to see them.'—Whereupon, she caused mother Samuel to be sent for; and taking her aside, she charged her deeply with this witchcraft, using also some hard speeches to her; but she stiffly denied all, saying, 'that Master Throckmorton and his wife did her much wrong, so to blame her without cause.' Lady Cromwell, unable to prevail with her by good speeches, sodainly pulled off her kercher, and taking a pair of sheeres, clipped off a locke of her haire, and gave it privately to Mistress Throckmorton to burn; upon which mother Samuel, in resentment, operated upon Lady Crom-

well, bewitching her in like manner. Her Ladyship's fits were much like to the childrens; and that saying of mother Samuel, 'Madam, I never hurt you as yet,' would never out of her mind.'

"At the quarter sessions following the committal of the girl and her mother, Mr. Throckmorton requested the high sheriff and the justice to suffer him to 'baile this maide, and to have her home to his house, to see whether any such evidences of guiltiness would appear against her, as had before appeared in the children against her mother.' After some demur, this was consented to; and within a few days after Agnes Samuel had accompanied him home, 'the children fell all of them into their fits; and then the spirits did begin as plainly to accuse the daughter as ever they did the mother, and to tell the children, that 'the old woman hath set over her spirits to her daughter, and that she had bewitched them all over agayne.'

"On the suggestions of 'the Spirits,' various proofs of the guilt of the hapless girl were afterwards tried, and, as the narrative affirms, always with 'instant success,' as was 'repeatedly proved by different people, and even by the judge himself, the day before the trial of the culprits.' One of these proofs was a charm, or formula, conceived in the following words: 'I charge thee, devil, as I am a witch, and a worsor witch than my mother, and consenting to the death of Lady Cromwell, that thou suffer this child to be well at present.—Encouraged, as it were, by the attention paid to their remarks, 'the spirits,' now began to accuse the father, John Samuel, as they had before done the mother and daughter; and appealed to similar charges in attestation of the truth of their accusation; but, from the perversity of circumstances, and the 'obstinacy of the old man,' this was only once proved previous to the trial of the three delinquents.

"On the fifth of April, 1593, these three wicked offenders were arraigned before Mr. Justice Tanner, for bewitching of the Lady Cromwell to death; and for bewitching of Mistress Joane Throckmorton, Mistress Jane Throckmorton, and others; when Master Dorrington, Doctor of Divinitie, and parson of the town of Warboys; Thomas Neet, Master of Arte, and Vicar of Ellington; the father of these afflicted children, and others of their relations, appeared as evidence against them. By these, the before related proofs, presumptions, circumstances, and reasons, with many others of the same species, were at large delivered, until both the judge, justices, and jury, said openly, 'that the cause was most apparent;' and that 'their consciences were well satisfied that the sayed witches were guiltie, and had deserved death.' During the trial, Mistress Jane Throckmorton was brought into court, 'and there in her fit, was unable to speak, or to see any one, though her eyes were open,' till old Samuel, intimidated by the threat of the judge, that, if he persisted in his refusal to pronounce the charm, 'the court would hold him guiltie of the crimes whereof he

he was accused,' said "in the hearing of all that were present, 'as I am a witch, and did consent to the death of Ladie Cromwell, so I charge thee devil to suffer Mistress Jane to come out of her fit at this present;' which words were no sooner spoken by the old witch, but the said Mistress Jane, as her accustomed order was, wiped her eyes, and came out of her fit.'

"On such puerile and contemptible evidence were these ill fated beings adjudged guilty, and condemned to die. At the place of execution, the mother, who was nearly eighty years old, and whose faculties were impaired by age, and still further by the brutal reasonings of those who had supported the accusations of witchcraft, 'confessed her guilt,' and asserted, that her husband was her associate in 'these wicked proceedings:' at the same time she strenuously exculpated her daughter. The father resolutely denied the charge against him; and the daughter, with equal warmth, protested her own innocence; but 'being willed to say the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, when as she stood upon the ladder ready to be executed, she said the Lord's Prayer, until she came to say, 'but deliver us from evil,' the which she could by no means pronounce; and in the Creed, she missed very much, and could not say that she believed 'in the Catholic Church.'

"The goods of the much injured sufferers were declared forfeited to Sir Henry Cromwell as Lord of the Manor of Warboys, who gave them for the purpose of having an annual sermon preached at Huntingdon for ever, against 'the sin of witchcraft.'"

WARESLEY.]—Waresley $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from St. Neot's, was a possession of the Hewitts, Baronets, who purchased it of the Marshes, in the time of Charles the First. The church contains memorials of both parishes.

WITTON.]—Witton, which is a chapelry to Houghton, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. from Ives. The late Right Hon. Charles James Fox was married here, by license, to Elizabeth Blane (better known as Mrs. Armstead) as far back as the 28th

of September, 1795. The marriage was not acknowledged till seven or eight years afterwards. Here is a monument for the Ainsworths, and a grave stone for the Purchas family.—The mother church, at Houghton, half a mile distant, presents nothing remarkable.

YAXLEY.]—The ancient little market town of Yaxley—the Takesle of Domesday—lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by N. from Stilton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. from London. From its contiguity to the barracks, at Norman Cross, its population increased, from 986, in 1801, to 1891, in 1811.—The manor was granted to the abbots of Thorney, one of whom, surnamed De Yakesley, who died in 1291, was a native of this town. The church is a handsome fabric, and remarkable for its well proportioned spire, which is seen at a considerable distance, in all directions.

FAIRS.]—*Alconbury.*—June 24, for pedlar's ware.

Earith.—May 4, July 25, November 1, for cattle of all sorts.

Godmanchester.—Easter Tuesday, cattle of all sorts.

Huntingdon.—March 25, for pedlar's ware.

St. Ives.—Whit-Monday, October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese.

Kimbolton.—Friday in Easter-week, pedlary and sheep, December 11, for a few cattle and hogs.

Leighton.—May 12, October 5, for cattle of all sorts.

St. Neots.—Saturday before the third Tuesday in January, old style, a shew of horses and other cattle, toll free. Ascension day, Corpus Christi, December 17, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary. August 1, for servants.

Ramsey.—July 22, for small pedlary.

Somersham.—June 22, Friday before November 12.

Spaldwick.—Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, November 28, for cattle of all sorts.

Stilton.—February 16, pedlary.

Yaxley.—Ascension Day, for horses and sheep.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Huntingdon..... Distant from London..... Miles.....59 | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Kimbolton | 10 | Kimbolton.....63 | | | |
| Ramsey..... | 11 | 21 | Ramsey.....69 | | |
| St. Ives | 6 | 16 | 9 | St. Ives.....63 | |
| St. Neots..... | 8 | 8 | 20 | 14 | St. Neots.....56 |
| Yaxley | 15 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 20 Yaxley.....78 |

TABLE

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

* * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. HUNTINGDON to BYTHORNE. (W. by N.)

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|---|--|
| Hinchinbrook..... | 1 1/2 | 3 | R.—Hinchinbrooke House, Earl of Sandwich. The Views, George Sharpe, Esq. | |
| Brampton..... | 1 | 1 1/2 | L.—J. Richards, Esq. A turnpike-road to Buckden. | |
| Creamer's Hut..... | 1 1/2 | 3 | R.—A turnpike-road to Alconbury Hill. L. to St. Neot's. | |
| Ellington..... | 3 | 5 | Three miles beyond Spaldwick, on L. a turnpike-road to Kimbolton. R. to Oakham. | |
| Spaldwick..... | 3 1/2 | 7 1/2 | | |
| Bythorne..... | 5 | 12 1/2 | | |

2. ZYNSBURY, through ST. NEOT'S, and HUNTINGDON, to RAMSEY. (N.E.)

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| St. Neot's..... | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Inns.—Falcon, Cross Keys. R.—A turnpike road to Cambridge. L. to Eaton Sacon. | |
| Little Paxton..... | 1 1/2 | 3 1/2 | R.—Richard Reynolds, Esq. and H. P. Stanley Esq. | |
| Doddington..... | 3 | 5 | R.—Doddington House, George Thornhill, Esq. | |
| Buckden..... | 1 1/2 | 7 | R.—Palace of Bishop of Lincoln. Striloe House | |
| Brampton..... | 3 | 8 1/2 | L.—A turnpike road to Spaldwick. | |
| Huntingdon..... | 1 1/2 | 9 1/2 | Inns.—George, Crown, Fountain. R.—A turnpike road to Royston. L. to Stukeley. | |
| Hartford..... | 1 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | |
| Hartford, T. G..... | 3 1/2 | 15 1/2 | | |
| Old Hurst..... | 2 | 17 1/2 | R.—A turnpike road to Somersham. | |
| Warboys..... | 1 1/2 | | R.—A turnpike road to Wisbeach. | |
| Bury..... | 1 1/2 | | | |

3. PETERBOROUGH, through CHESTERTON, to ELTON. (W. by S.)

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| Woodstone..... | 1 | 1 | R.—Cross the Nen, Thorpe Hall. | |
| Overton Leaqueville..... | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | Earl of Aboyne. | |
| Waterville..... | 1 | 3 1/2 | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Alwalton..... | 1 1/2 | 5 | Cross the great north road. | |
| Kate's Cabin..... | 1 1/2 | 5 1/2 | R.—A turnpike road to Stamford. L. to Norman Cross. | |
| Chesterton..... | 1 1/2 | 5 1/2 | Colonel Belford, and W. Waller, Esq. | |
| Elton..... | 2 1/2 | 8 | R.—Elton Hall, Earl of Carysfort. A turnpike road to Stamford. | |

4. FENNY STANTON, to HINCHINBROOK. (W. by N.)

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Godmanchester..... | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | R.—A turnpike road to St. Ives. L.—To St. Neot's. | |
| (Cross the Ouse.) | 1 | 5 1/2 | Inns.—George, Crown, and Fountain. | |
| Huntingdon..... | | | R.—Turnpike roads to Alconbury Hill, and Ramsey. | |
| Hinchinbrook..... | 4 | 6 1/2 | R.—Hinchinbrook House, Earl of Sandwich. | |

5. GODMANCHESTER, through HUNTINGDON and STILTON, to WANDSFORD. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| Huntingdon..... | 4 | 1 1/2 | Inns.—George Crown, and Fountain. L.—A turnpike road to St. Neot's, by Buckden, 10 miles. | |
| (Cross the Ouse.) | | | R.—To Ramsey, by Ripton Regis, 9 1/2 miles. | |
| Great Stukeley..... | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | Inn.—Wheatsheaf. | |
| Little Stukeley..... | 2 1/2 | 5 1/2 | L.—A turnpike road to Buckden. | |
| Alconbury Hill..... | 2 1/2 | 9 1/2 | | |
| Sawtre St. Andrew's..... | 3 1/2 | 13 | Inn.—Bell. | |
| Stilton..... | 3 1/2 | 13 1/2 | R.—A turnpike road to Peterborough. | |
| Norman Cross..... | 4 | 17 1/2 | R.—A turnpike road to Peterborough. | |
| Kate's Cabin..... | 3 1/2 | 19 | L.—To Oundle. | |
| Water Newton..... | 1 1/2 | 19 1/2 | Inn.—George. | |
| Sibson..... | 1 1/2 | 21 1/2 | L.—A turnpike road to Oundle, eight miles. | |
| Wandsford..... | 1 1/2 | | | |

KENT.

KENT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

KENT is a maritime county, bounded on the north, by the Thames and the German ocean; on the east, by the sea; on the south, by the sea, and the county of Sussex; and, on the west, by the counties of Sussex and Surrey. Situated in the south easternmost part of Britain, it includes the angle opposite to France, from which its nearest point is distant about 24 miles. Its figure is irregular; but it approaches nearer to that of the trapezium, than to any other. It extends, in length, from the west of the lands in Beckenham, called Langley, to Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, about 63 miles; and, in breadth, from the Rother, south of Newenden, to the Thames, at Nowrhead, in the Isle of Graine, about 30 miles: its circumference is, from 160 to 170 miles. The superficial contents of Kent have usually been estimated at 832,000 acres; but Boys, in his General View of the Agriculture of this county, states them at 1,200,000 acres; and, according to the tables prefixed to the last population returns, the number of acres is 945,680. It is generally considered, that, in ancient times, this county extended some miles further westward than it does at present;—that it included within its bounds the original site of London, which Ptolemy and Ravenus describe, as situated on the south side of the Thames. Its general aspect is very beautiful; arising from the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety

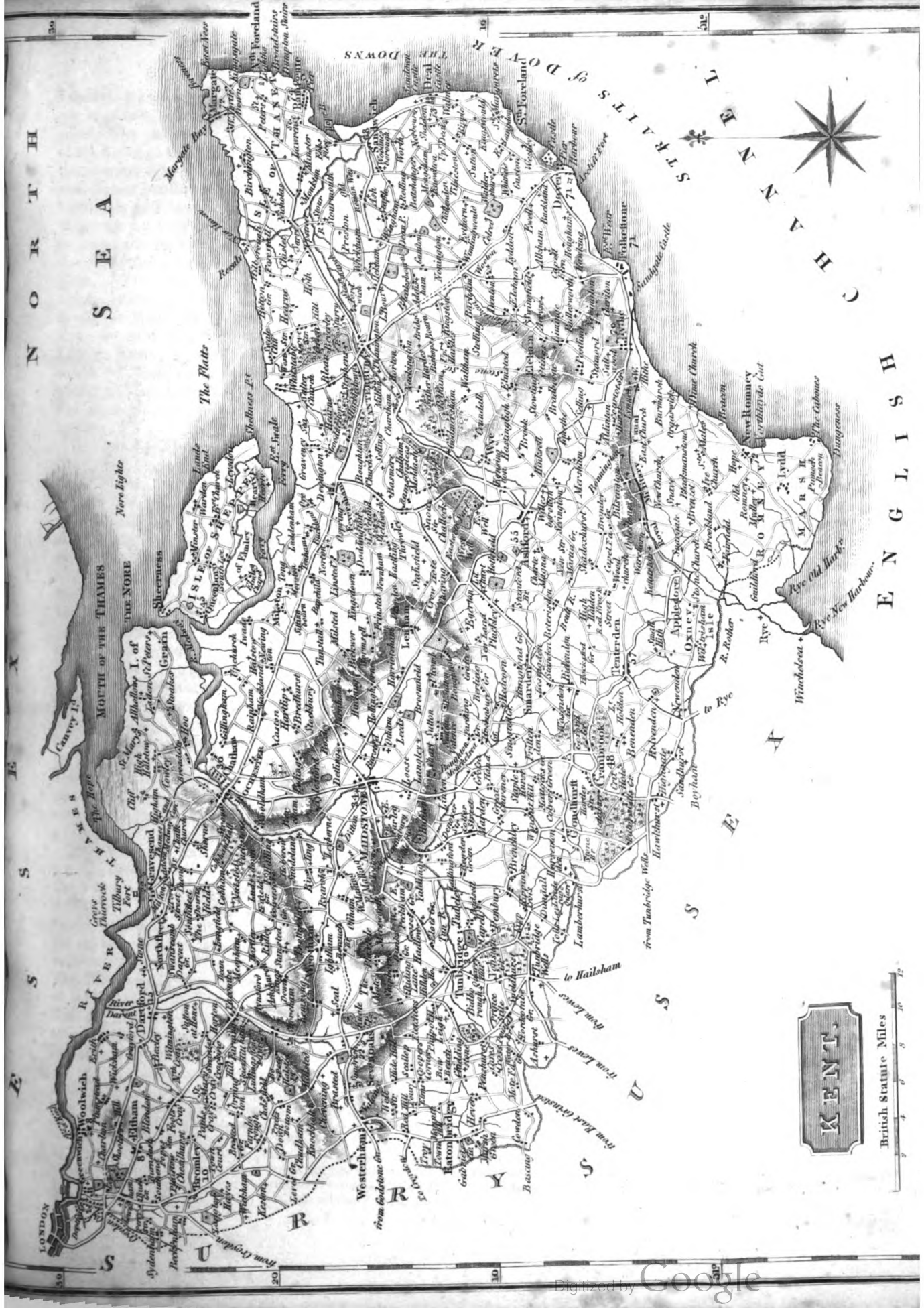
in the verdure. “The whole county,” observes Hasted,* “excepting the marshes and the Weald, is a general cluster of small hills; two chains of which, higher than the rest, run through the middle of Kent, from west to east, in general at about eight miles distance from each other, (though at some places much less,) and extending from Surrey to the sea.” These are called the Upper and Lower Hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and wood lands. The northern range, and, indeed, the whole north side of the county, is composed principally of chalk and flints, as well as a large tract on the sea coast: the southern range is chiefly of iron stone, and rag stone; more westerly, clay and gravel prevail on the eminences.—Kent is generally, and with much propriety, regarded as one of the most interesting counties in England; whether considered in respect to the advantages of its situation for trade and commerce, its extent, the general fertility of its soil, the important events that have been transacted within its limits, the peculiar division of its lands, its numerous antiquities, the acknowledged bravery of its inhabitants, the ecclesiastical pre-eminence of its chief city, its produce or its proximity to the Continent, to which, many learned antiquaries suppose it was originally united by a narrow isthmus, extending between Dover and Calais.†

CLIMATE.]—With respect to the climate of this county,

* Vide “The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent. Containing the ancient and present state of it, both civil and ecclesiastical. Collected from public records, and other best authorities, both manuscript and printed, and illustrated with maps and views of antiquities, seats of nobility and gentry, &c. By Edward Hasted, of Canterbury, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Canterbury, 1778, Vol. I.” Folio, published by subscription at 3*l*. 3*s*. A second edition of Mr. Hasted’s work was published in 1798, in twelve volumes octavo. Mr. Hasted, who was master of Lady Hungerford’s hospital, at Corsham, Wilts. died, in the master’s lodge there, on the 14th of January, 1812, at the age of 80. His history of Kent occupied his attention more than 40 years. Notwithstanding this, he was use-

fully and zealously employed, as an acting magistrate, and a deputy lieutenant of the county. He was the only son of Edward Hasted, Esq. barrister at law, of Hawley, in Kent, and was honourably descended both by his father and mother. He left four sons and two daughters.

† Camden, Wallis, Somner, Burton, Twine, Versteegan, Harris, Hasted, &c. maintain this opinion; the arguments advanced in support of which are chiefly drawn from the great resemblance which the cliffs of Dover have to those of Boulogne and Calais, on the opposite coast of France. On both shores, these cliffs consist of chalk, with flints intermixed: their faces are rugged and precipitous, appearing as if they had been rent asunder by violence; and their length on both coasts is similar, it



KENT

British Statute Miles

county, a great part of it lying upon the sea, the air is thick, warm, and foggy, though it is often purified by the south and south-west winds; and the shore being, in general, cleaner than that of Essex, the marshy parts of this county are more healthy, and do not produce agues in the same degree as the hundreds of Essex. As to the higher parts of Kent, they enjoy a very healthy air. The climate of Kent is generally mentioned with reference to the three districts, into which the county is divided; viz. East Kent, West Kent, and South Kent; or Upper Kent, Middle Kent, and Lower Kent. Upper Kent, or East Kent, which is the north east division, is said to be "wealthy but not healthy;" Lower Kent, or the south parts, called also the weald of Kent, are said to be "healthy but not wealthy;" and Middle Kent, bordering upon London and Surrey, is said to be both "wealthy and healthy."

RIVERS.]—The principal rivers in Kent are the Cray, the Darent, the Medway, the Ravensbourne, the Rother, the Less and Greater Stoure; and, though last not least, the majestic Thames.

Of these, the Cray rises at Newell, in the parish of Oppington, and pursuing a northerly course, gives name to St. Mary's Cray, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, and Crayford. From the last mentioned place it winds through Crayford marshes, and falls into Dartford creek.

The Darent has its source on the borders of this county and Sussex, near Westerham, whence, taking a north-east course, it passes Valance, Brasted, Chepsted, and other villages, to Riverhead; whence it turns to the north, and in that direction flows past Shoreham, Eynsford, and Farningham, to South Darent. Hence winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, and thence under the appellation of Dartford creek, it flows onward to the Thames, which it enters at Long Reach, having first had its waters increased by those of the Cray. Dartford creek is navigable from the town to the Thames for small craft.

The Medway was, by the Britons, called Vaga; a name descriptive of its mazy and sinuous course. To Vaga, the Saxons gave the prefix Med, making it Medweg, or Megwege; either because it ran between two bishoprics, or because it flowed through the midst of the Kentish kingdom. Its present appellation is evidently a corruption of the Saxon.—The Medway is formed by four streams, only one of which rises in Kent, two of the others being in Sussex, and the fourth in Surrey. In its progress towards Tunbridge, it flows through a very beautiful country, passing Eaton Bridge, Hiver Castle,

and Penshurst. A little above Tunbridge it divides into two channels; the northernmost of which is navigable, and it again unites about two miles below the town. Proceeding to Twyford Bridge and Yalding, it is considerably increased by the united waters of the Beyle and Theyn rivulets; and flowing in a winding direction to Maidstone, and in a still more irregular course to Rochester, it thence passes Chatham, Upnor Castle, and Gillingham Fort, and enters the Thames between the isles of Graine and Shepey.

The Medway was first made navigable to Tunbridge about the middle of the last century, under the provisions of an act of Parliament, passed in 1740, though an act had been procured for the purpose in the reign of Charles the Second. The trade on the river is very great. The Medway is plentifully stocked with fish of various species, and was formerly noted for its salmon and sturgeon. "On the Medway and in the several creeks and waters belonging to it, within the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester, is an oyster fishery; and the mayor and citizens hold a court once a year called the admiralty court, for regulating this fishery and to prevent abuses in it."

The source of the Ravensbourne is on Keaton Downs, near the ancient Roman camp. Taking a north north-west course, it passes through Hayes, Bromley, Lewisham, and Lee, receiving in its progress the waters of several smaller streams. At Deptford it becomes navigable for lighters, &c. and shortly afterwards falls into the Thames.

The Rother, anciently called the Limene, rises at Gravel Hill, Rotherfield, Sussex, and flowing eastward, becomes the boundary of Kent below Sandhurst, and Newenden; after which it skirts the south side of the Isle of Oxney, and suddenly turning to the south, empties its waters into Rye harbour. This river in ancient times, flowed round the north side of Oxney Isle to Aplemore, and thence into Romney, where forming a harbour, it extended over a considerable part of Romney marsh, and in that direction fell into the sea; but the waves rolling over this tract, during a dreadful tempest in the reign of Edward the First, so altered the ancient channel, that the river was forced to take a new course; which it did by forcing a passage into the sea at Rye, from Appledore.

The Stoure consists of two streams, distinguished by the names of the Greater and Smaller Stoure: both rise in the southern and woody parts of this county, called the Weald of Kent, and direct their course north-east; the Greater Stoure through the

it being about six miles. In the strait immediately between them, the sea is also much shallower than on either side; and to this may be added, that a narrow ridge of sand, with a stony bottom, called the Rip-rapps, extends between Folkestone and Boulogne, its distance from the former being about ten miles, and its length the same: this ridge, at low spring tides, is covered with only fourteen feet water; and another ridge, called the Vane, about six miles off Dover, has scarcely any more water

on it at the same times, though immediately on each side of both ridges, which are but narrow, the depth increases to twenty-five fathoms. Whatever may be the fact, however, history is silent as to any isthmus that might once have united Great Britain with the continent; and all that can be offered to establish the supposition, rests only on the basis of probable conjecture.

city of Canterbury, and the Smaller Stoure through Elham; and falling into one channel, called the Wantsumne, are again divided into two other streams, one of which flows north-west, and the other south-east, cutting off the north-east angle of the county, and thus forming the Isle of Thanet, falls into the German sea.

The Thames, the Tamesis of Cæsar, skirts the county of Kent on the north side, the entire distance from Deptford to the Nore. From Deptford, this 'first of rivers' passes the town and Royal Hospital of Greenwich; the buildings of which, with the adjacent country, compose a most delightful view. Hence the river continues to flow in a bold sweep to Woolwich, and proceeding towards Erith, has its prospects enriched by the plantations of Belvidere, the elegant seat of Lord Eardley. Between Erith and Long Reach, the Thames receives the united waters of the Cray and Darent, and rolling onward in a semi-circular course, flows between Tilbury and Gravesend in a broad stream of about a mile over. Thence rapidly increasing in width as it proceeds, it winds through the channel called the Hope, and opening due east, passes the Isle of Graine, and flows into the German ocean at the Nore, where it also mingles its stream with the waters of the Medway.

CANALS.]—The Rochester canal extends from Chatham to Gravesend. About 16 or 17 years ago, a junction of the rivers Thames and Medway, by a canal from Gravesend to Rochester, was projected; but, from various causes, this useful scheme was nearly abandoned. About nine years since, however, it was revived; and, on the 27th of November, 1809, the first stone of the entrance lock was laid, with much ceremony, by Joseph Stonard, Esq. the chairman, and the committee. This canal, though less than seven miles in length, is of incal-

culable advantage, as it saves a long and often dangerous passage, of nearly 50 miles, round the Nore; conveying timber, hops, corn, and merchandise of every description, to and from the London market, in a short and certain time.

Some time ago, a plan of Mr. Rennie's was in contemplation for the junction of the Medway, Rother, and Stoure, by means of navigable canals. The line of the canal proposed for the junction of the Medway and Rother was from the Medway at Yalding to Horsmonden, thence by Frittingden to Gallows Green, near Fenterden, and from thence to the royal military canal at Stone, which connects it with the Rother. The line projected to unite with the Stoure was proposed to branch off at Middle Quarters near High Halden, which in its course would embrace Ashford, and be continued to Wye, whence it might without difficulty be extended to Canterbury. The total cost of this last line, twenty-seven miles in length, was estimated at 100,744*l.* of the former line, nearly thirty-four miles in length, 190,688*l.*

MINES, MINERALS, &c.]—This county affords some mines of iron; now but little in request, and that part of it which borders on the Thames abounds with chalk hills, whence, not only the city of London and the adjacent parts, but even Holland and Flanders, are supplied with chalk for making lime; and from these hills the refuse of this chalk is carried in lighters and bays to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure.

PLANTS.]—The plants of this county, as will be seen below,* are very numerous. In the Isle of Thanet, fennel grows naturally in the hedges, and under the chalk walls; and the soil agrees particularly with rosmary, which has been known to attain a height of 17 or 18 feet.

WOODLANDS.]—

- * *Acrostichum septentrionale*. Forked or horned Fern; on the north side of Bocton church.
Adonis autumnalis. Adonis flower, Pheasants' eye, Red Morocco, or Red Maithes; at Chatham, near Northfleet, and between Maidstone and Rochester.
Adoxa Moschatillina. Tuberous Moschatel; in Charlton wood, and common in woods and hedges about Feversham.
Agaricus Lactifluus. Milky Agaric; } in Charlton
piparatus. Pepper Agaric; } wood.
Agrostis polymorpha β. A variety of creeping Bent grass; in Greenwich park.
Aira aquatica β. A variety of Water hair grass; about Northfleet.
— cristata. Cristed hair grass; on Blackheath.
Ajuga reptans. (flore albo) Bugle (with a white flower;) in Charlton wood.
Alchemilla vulgaris. Ladies' Mantle; at King's wood near Feversham, and elsewhere.
Alisma Damasonium. Star-headed Water Plantain; in a field pond, at East church in the island of Shepey.
Allium carinatum. Mountain Garlic; near Ramsgate in the Isle of Thanet, and between Sandwich and Deal.

- Allium nasinum*. Ramson, on Stroud Green.
Alopecurus aristatus. Monspeliensis. Bearded Foxtail grass; in the salt marsh by Erith church.
— geniculatus β *bulbosus*. Bulbose Foxtail grass; in the first field next the road before the entrance of Northfleet.
— ventricosus. Red bent grass; in the Isle of Shepey plentifully.
Althea officinalis. Marsh mallow; in the marshes about Graveney, Ore, and Luddenham, and at Clapgate and Goodnestone.
Anagallis arvensis δ. A variety of male Pimpernel; in Romney marsh.
Anchusa sempervirens. Evergreen Alkanet; near Horn place, near Rochester, and on rubbish near Preston church yard.
Anemone ranunculoides. Yellow Anemone; near Wrotham.
Anethum Feniculum. Fennel or Finckle; about Gravesend and Greenhithe abundantly, by the road side on entering Feversham, and in hedges and under the chalk walls in Thanet isle.
Anthemis arvensis. Corn Camomile; in fields between Eltham and Shooters hill.
Anthoceros punctatus. Spotted Anthoceros; on the banks of Woolwich heath, in moist shady places.
Anthyllis

WOODLANDS.]—In the eastern part of the county, the woodlands are dispersed principally between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the chalk hill that runs from Folkestone, by Charing to Detling. These furnish the adjacent country with fire

wood, and the dock yards with timber for ship building; but the most material part of their produce is the immense quantity of hop poles cut out for the neighbouring plantations. The chalky soils are principally productive of ash, willow, and hazel; the

Anthyllis vulneraria. Kidney Vetch or ladies finger, on Gad's hill, and abundantly about Gravesend and Greenhithe.

Antirrhinum Majus. The greater snapdragon; on chalk cliffs near Dover, on old walls about Feversham, and between Northfleet and Gravesend.

——— *repens*. Mouspessulanum. Sweet smelling toad flax; in the fields near Gad's hill.

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbine; between Maidstone and Rochester, and in the woods at Bexley.

Arenaria peploides. Sea Chick weed: at Sheerness in the Isle of Shepey.

——— *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chick weed; in a close on the left hand, a mile from Deptford towards Southfleet.

Arenaria trinervia. Plantain leaved Chick weed; in Charlton wood.

Aristolochia clematitis. Climbing Birth wort; near Maidstone and elsewhere.

Artemisia maritima. Sea Wormwood; in the salt marshes about Feversham, and at Sheerness.

——— *maritima* β . γ . δ . Three varieties of the last at Sheerness.

Arundo arenaria. Sea Reed grass; at Sheerness.

——— *epigejos*. Wood reed; in a lane between the Grove at Camberwell and Dulwich.

Asparagus officinalis. Asparagus or Sperage: by the Thames shore at Feversend.

Asperula odorata. Woodroof; in Charlton wood and ospringe woods.

——— *cynanchica*. Squinancy wort; on Badgen downs, in chalk pits at Northfleet and Ospringe, on chalk cliffs at Greenhithe, and at Dartford.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Black Maiden hair; at Greenwich, on Stroud church, and on the hollow sandy banks in Hornhill, and in Charlton wood.

——— *Ceterach*. Splun wort or Milt wast; on the north side of Cliff church, below Gravesend, and on Stroud and Lenham churches.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden hair, Wall rice, or Tentwort; at Queenborough, on Rochester bridge, on the houses at Cobham, and on the buttresses of Feversham church near the south door.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden hair; in Cox's lane at Lewisham, on Stone church, and on the walls of Feversham church and abbey.

Aster Tripolium. Sea Star wort; between Greenwich and Woolwich, in the Isle of Shepey, and in the salt marshes about Feversham.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice vetch; about Charlton plentifully, and under hedges in Peasedown near Whitehill Ospringe.

Atriplex hastata β . A variety of wild Orach; at Sheerness in Shepey island.

——— *laciniata*. Sagged sea Orach; near Sheerness in Shepey island, and at Queenborough and Margate.

——— *pedunculata*. Stalked sea Orach; in the Isle of Thanet, near the ferry, in great plenty.

——— *portulacoides*. Sea purslane; at Sheerness in the Isle of Shepey.

Atriplex serrata. Indented sea Orach; near Sheerness, and in the marshes about Gravesend.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade or Dwale; at Chatham, between Maidstone and Rochester, and in Preston church yard.

Avena pubescens. Rough oat grass; near Northfleet.

Ballota nigra β *alba*. A variety of stinking Horehound; at Tunbridge.

Beta maritima. Sea Beet; on the sea wall near Graveney third sluice, on the sea wall at Ham, and at Sheerness in the Isle of Shepey.

Betula Alnus. Common Alder; by the side of the Ravensbourn at Lewisham.

Brassica Oleracea sylvestris. Sea Cabbage: on the chalky cliffs at Dover.

Bromus erectus. Upright Brome grass; at Dartford, Gravesend, and Rochester.

Bromus erectus β *arvensis*. Corn Brome grass, at Gravesend.

——— *giganteus*. Tall Brome Grass; in Charlton wood, and elsewhere.

Bryum calcareum. Chalk Bryum; on the sides of the chalk pit, nearest the west end of Dartford.

——— *caulescens*. Greyish Bryum; on Blackheath, and elsewhere.

——— *carneum*. Shining Bryum; between Blackheath and Eltham.

——— *heteromallum*. Heath Bryum; at Woolwich.

——— *hornum*. Rough Bryum in Charlton wood.

——— *hypnoides*. Woolly Bryum; on Dartford Heath, and Blackheath.

——— *pomiforme*. Round headed Bryum; on Shooters Hill, and at Woolwich.

——— *sericetum*. Silky Bryum; near Woolwich.

——— *serpyllifolium*. Thyme-leaved Bryum; between Crayford and Plumbe-street.

——— *serpyllifolium* β *proliferum*. A variety of the last, near Eltham.

——— *triquetrum* α and γ . Triangular Bryum; and a variety of it; on Shooters Hill.

Bunias cakile. Sea Rocket; near Sheerness in Shepey, and Cliff's end in Thanet.

Bupleurum rotundifolium. Thorow Wax; at Lewisham, in corn-fields near Brogdale, in Ospringe, and between Greenhithe and Stone, in a field by the road side.

——— *tenuissimum*. The least Hare's Ear; near Sheerness, in the Isle of Shepey, and in the Isle of Thanet, near the ferry.

Buxus sempervirens. Box Tree; at Boxley, and a few large trees near houses in Sheldwich.

Byssus aurea. Golden Byssus; in a chalk pit, near Gad's Hill.

——— *velutina*. Velvet Byssus; in Charlton wood.

Caltha palustris. (flore pleno.) Marsh Marigold, with a double flower; between the sluice and the powder mill, near Feversham.

Campanula trachelium. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells; on Gad's Hill, in woods and hedges about Feversham, and elsewhere, and found with a white flower in Herne Hill.

——— *hederacea*. Ivy-leaved Bell-flower; on the bogs at Caesar's camp, near Bromley, and elsewhere.

——— *hybrida*. Lesser Venus-Looking-Glass, or Coddled Corn Violet; at Northfleet.

the stiff clays of oak, birch, and beech. When the wood is fit for cutting, it is generally sold to the dealers by the acre. It is generally cut at from ten to fourteen years growth, and is valued in proportion to the quantity of hop-poles produced: the

best poles are those of chesnut, ash, willow, and maple; the first are in most estimation. The wood is found to degenerate after every fall, unless replenished from the nursery.

HOP GROUND.]—Nearly one-fourth of the whole produce

Campanula rapunculus. Rampions; in the lane that leads from Dartford Heath to Bexley.
Cardamine amara. Bitter Cresses, or Ladies Smock; at Lewisham.
Carduus acaulis. Dwarf Thistle; at Chalk, on Blackheath, and Beacon Hill.
 ——— *nutans*. Musk Thistle; in Charlton church-yard.
 ——— *pratensis*. Meadow Thistle; in the meadows about Ore mill pond.
Carex acuta γ. A variety of Brown Carex; in a pond at Eltham.
 ——— *depauperata*. Charlton Carex; in Charlton wood.
 ——— *divisa*. Marsh Carex; near Hithe.
 ——— *panicea*. Pink Carex; on the bogs at Chiselhurst.
Caucalis daucoides. Fine-leaved Bastard Parsley; among corn, about Northfleet, Gravesend, &c.
Centaurea solstitialis. St. Barnaby's Thistle; near Northfleet.
Centunculus minimus. Bastard Pimpernel; in a pasture before the town of Chiselhurst.
Chara tomentosa. Brittle Chara; on a bog near Chiselhurst.
Chilidonium glaucium. Yellow-horned Poppey; in Shepey island, on the beach at Sea-salter, and on the shore at Feversham.
Chenopodium glaucium. Oak-leaved Goosefoot; about Deptford.
 ——— *hybridum*. Maple-leaved Blite: near Northfleet.
 ——— *maritimum*. Sea Blite, or White Glasswort; at Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey.
Chlora perfoliata. Yellow Centaury; at Gravesend.
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Common Golden Saxifrage; in Charlton wood.
Cistus helianthemum. Dwarf Cistus, or Little Sunflower; at Chalk, Greenhithe, Northfleet, and on dry chalky banks about Feversham.
Clavaria ophioglossoides. Black Clavaria; in ditches at Woolwich.
Clematis vitalba. Great Wild Climber, or Traveller's Joy; between Greenwich and Woolwich, and between Lewisham and New Cross.
Clinopodium vulgare. Great Wild Basil; at Chatham, and in hedges about Feversham.
Cochlearia anglica. English Scurvy Grass; on the banks of the Thames below Greenwich.
 ——— *armoracea*. Horse-Radish; on the banks of Ore stream, near Feversham.
Conferva canalicularis. Mill Conferva; at Leeds Abbey.
 ——— *cancellata*. Laticed Conferva; on the shore at Sheerness.
 ——— *capillaris*. Thread Conferva; in the marsh ditches in Shepey island.
 ——— *dichotoma*. Bristle Conferva; in marsh ditches, near the Thames, at Charlton; and in ditches between Greenwich and Woolwich.
 ——— *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; at Sheerness.
 ——— *gelatinosa*. Frog spawn Conferva; between Greenwich and Woolwich.
 ——— *glomerata*. Cluster Conferva; in the cistern, or conduit-house at Leeds abbey.
 ——— *littoralis*. Matted Conferva; behind the town of Sheerness.
 ——— *pennata*. Feathered Conferva; between Dover and Margate.
Conferva polymorpha. Palmated Conferva; behind the town of Sheerness.

Conferva sericea. Silk Conferva; in the isle of Shepey, plentifully.
 ——— *scoparia*. Broom Conferva; between Dover and Margate.
 ——— *vagabunda*. Spreading Conferva; in the isle of Shepey.
Convallaria maialis. Lily Convally, or May Lily; between Shooters Hill, and Woolwich, in a wood on the left of Chiselhurst Heath, before the entrance of the town, and in Blean woods.
 ——— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; at Crayford, in a wood two miles from Canterbury, by Fishpool Hill, on Roe Hill, and in Chesson wood, on Chesson Hill, between Newington and Sittingbourn.
Convolvulus soldanella. Sea Bindweed, or Scottish Scurvy Grass; on the sand downs near Sandwich.
Conyza squarrosa. Ploughman's Spikenard; at Dartford, Greenhithe, on Beacon Hill, and in Charlton wood.
Cotyledon umbilicus veneris. Navelwort, Kidneywort, or Wallpennywort; on Maidstone and Tenterden churches, and in a stone pit at Boughton Monchelsea.
Crambe Maritima. Sea Colewort; at St. Margaret's at Cliff.
Crepis biennis. Rough Succory Hawkweed; in the road between Sittingbourn and Rochester, and elsewhere.
 ——— *fatida*. Stinking Hawkweed; near Greenhithe, and in Northfleet chalk pits.
Crithmum maritimum. Samphire; on the cliffs between St. Margaret's and Dover.
Cucubolus viscosus. Dover Campion; on Dover cliffs.
Cynoglossum sylvaticum. Green-leaved Hound's Tongue; in several places.
Dactylis stricta. Smooth Cock's-foot Grass; near the mouth of Feversham creek.
Dianthus armeria. Deptford Pink; on Beacon Hill, in dry pastures in Ospringe, in Charlton wood, in the fields just above Dartford, on Gad's Hill, and plentifully in the pastures about Deptford.
 ——— *caryophyllus*. Clove Pink, July Flower, or Carnation; on Rochester, Deal, and Sandown castles, plentifully.
 ——— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on the banks of Beacon Hill.
Dipsacus pilosus. Small wild Tansel, or Shepherd's Rod; between Lewisham and New Cross, and in Beckenham church-yard.
Echinophora spinosa. Prickly Samphire, or Sea Parsnip; on the beach in the way from Feversham to Sea-salter.
Elatine alsinistrum. Waterwort; on the boggy ground on the common by the road from Eltham to Chiselhurst.
Epilobium angustifolium. Rose-bay Willow-herb; on Blackheath, and by the sand pits on Maize Hill, Greenwich.
Equisetum sylvaticum, β. A variety of wood horse-tail; in the wood near Chiselhurst.
Erigeron acre. Blue flowered Fleabane; on Blackheath, Gad's Hill, and in sand pits at Charlton.
Eryngium maritimum. Sea Holly, or Eryngo; at Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey, and on the shore between Graveney and Seasalter.

Euphrobia

produce of the hop duty is paid from the plantations of East Kent. The grounds extending from Maidstone and Canterbury, and thence to Sandwich, are exceedingly productive, and under a good system of management. The soils, however, are

different, as well as the kind of hops cultivated.—The plantations have of late years been greatly increased, especially in the vicinity of Maidstone, Feversham, and Canterbury: the plantations called the City Grounds, extend through a circuit of two miles

- Euphorbia crigua*. Dwarf Spurge; in the corn-fields at Stone, near Dartford, and about Shooter's Hill.
- *hyberna*. Knotty-rooted Spurge; between Feversham, and Sittingbourne.
- *paralias*. Sea Spurge; at Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey.
- *platyphyllos*. Broad-leaved Spurge; near Northfleet, and in corn-fields near Thorn creek.
- *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; in bogs at Charlton.
- Eupatorium cannabinum*, β . A variety of Hemp Agrimony, or Dutch Agrimony; on the banks of rivers and rivulets.
- Fagus castanea*. Chesnut; frequent in this county, in Charlton wood, in some woods near Sittingbourne, and plentifully in Baldwin woods between Dartford and Bexley.
- *sylvatica*. Beech tree; frequent in this county.
- Festuca myurus*. Wall Fescue Grass; in Greenwich Park.
- Frankenia laevis*. Smooth Sea Heath; near Minster, in the isle of Shepey, and plentifully in the isle of Thanet.
- Fucus capillaris*. Capillary Fucus; near Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey.
- *ceranoides*. Buck's Horn Fucus; on the shore between Sheerness and Minster, in the isle of Shepey.
- *concatenatus*. Bearded Fucus; in the isle of Shepey.
- *crispus*. Curled Fucus;
- *digitatus*. Fingered Fucus;
- *fastigiatus*. Forked Fucus;
- *filum*. Thread Fucus;
- *incurvus*. Black Fucus, or Sea Pine;
- *lorcus*. Narrow-leaved Fucus, or Sea Thongs; at Sheerness;
- *natans*. Flote Fucus, or Gulfweed; in the isle of Shepey,
- *pinnatifidus*. Jagged Fucus; at Deal.
- *plumosus*. Feathered Fucus; at Dover.
- *saccharinus*, α and β . Sweet Fucus, Sea-helts, and a variety of it; on the shore at Sheerness.
- *serratus*. Serrated Fucus, or Sea Wrack; in the isle of Shepey, and at Margate in the isle of Thanet.
- *spiralis*, β . A variety of Twisted Fucus; on the shore frequent.
- *verrucosus*. Warty Fucus; behind Sheerness.
- *vesiculosus*, γ *divaricatus*. Shrubby Fucus; at Sheerness.
- Fumaria claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; at Greenwich, in the road leading from Charlton to Woolwich, and in Charlton wood.
- Galanthus nivalis*. Snowdrop; in pastures at Davington.
- Galeopsis tetrahit*, λ . A variety of Nettle Hemp, or Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle; in a wood hedge at Hackington.
- Galium anglicum*. Small Ladies Bedstraw, or Goose Grass; between Dartford and Northfleet, and upon a wall in Farningham.
- *uliginosum*. Marsh Goose Grass, on the lower bog at Chiselhurst.
- Gentiana amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; in an old chalk pit in the way from Dartford Heath to Stanhill, and in Ospringe chalk pits.
- *centaurium (flore albo)*. Lesser Centaury (with a

- white flower); in dry and barren pastures; in the isle of Shepey.
- Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet; near Tunbridge Wells, Longfield by Gravesend, Greenhithe, and Cobham, and in a chalky pit, not far from Dartford, by a paper mill.
- Geranium columbinum*. Long-stalked dove's-foot Cranesbill; in meadows near Stone, in Heath Lane, near Dartford, at Charlton, and in the lays about Swanley, near Dartford.
- Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; at Charlton.
- Hedynopsis biennis*, β . A variety of tall Hedynopsis; about Northfleet, and elsewhere.
- Hedysarum onobrychis*. St. Foin, or Cockshead; at Chatham, about Gravesend and Greenhithe plentifully, and on the chalky hills about Feversham.
- Helleborus fetidus*. Great Bastard Black Hellebore, Bearsfoot, or Setterwort; between Northfleet and Gravesend, and by the road side up the chalk hill, about a mile N. W. of Charing.
- *viridis*. Wild Black Hellebore; on the cliffs beyond Westfield, in Pluckley.
- Hippocrepis comosa*. Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch; on chalky hills in this county: between Gravesend and Northfleet, and on a chalky ground in Ospringe.
- Hippophaë Rhamnoides*. Sallow Thorn, or Sea Buckthorn; in the isle of Shepey, near Sandown castle, and about Sandwich, Deal, and Folkstone.
- Hippuris vulgaris*. Mare's Tail; in Feversham powder mill waters.
- Hyacinthus non scriptus (flore albo)*. English Hyacinth, or Hare Bells (with a white flower); in Scadbury Park.
- Hydnum imbricatum*. Common Hydnum; at Lewisham, and near Maidstone.
- Hypericum androsaemum*. Tutsan, or Park Leaves; in the Wild.
- *elodes*. Marsh, St. Peter's wort; in the bogs by Cæsar's camp, near Bromley.
- *hirsutum*. Tutsan, or Hairy St. John's Wort; in Charlton wood, in the lanes in Boughton, and at Bexley.
- *humifusum*. Trailing St. John's Wort; by the road from Blackheath to Charlton, and on the sands in Ore.
- *montanum*. Imperforate St. John's Wort; in Charlton wood.
- Hypnum abietinum*. Fir Hypnum; about Northfleet plentifully.
- *aduncum*. Hooked Hypnum; on the bogs at West Wickham.
- *crispum*. Curled Hypnum; by the Thames shore, at Gravesend.
- *crista castrensis*. Crested Hypnum; between Gravesend and Northfleet.
- *cuspidatum*. Pointed Hypnum; on bogs at Charlton.
- Hypnum denticulatum*. Feathered Hypnum; on Shooter's Hill, and in moist shady places at Woolwich.
- *filicinum*. Bog Hypnum; at Chiselhurst, and between Gravesend and Northfleet.
- *myosuroides*. Mousetail Hypnum; near Eltham.
- *sericeum y lutescens*. Yellow Hypnum; on chalky hills between Northfleet and Gravesend.
- Hypnum

miles and a half round the latter city, and are estimated to include from 2500 to 3000 acres. The hops grown here, and in the grounds running hence to Sandwich, are very rich, and of great strength; and, if well managed, also of a good colour. The

most productive grounds are those which have a deep rich loamy surface, with a sub-soil of deep loamy brick earth; and this kind of land forms the principal part of the plantations of East Kent; though there are some good grounds where the surface

- Hypnum smithii*. Curled Hypnum; on trunks of trees, near Barham downs.
 ——— *undulatum*. Waved Hypnum; on Shooter's Hill.
 ——— *viticulosum*. Mountain Hypnum; on the chalky hills between Northfleet and Dover.
Jasione montana. Hairy Sheep's scabious; in a field near Bexley Lane.
Inula crithmoides. Golden Samphire; in the marshes in the isle of Sheppey.
 ——— *Helenium*. Elecampane; on the moist ground, near the half-way house to Canterbury.
Iris fatidissima. Stinking Gladdon, or Gladwyn; in woods and hedges: in Charlton wood, and by Sandgate castle, near Folkstone.
Isatis tinctoria. Wood; in corn fields, and at the sides of fields: by Woolwich church.
Juncus bufonius β . A variety of Toadrush; in sandy meadows and pastures, especially where rain water stagnates.
 ——— *pilosus*. Common Hairy Woodrush, or Grass; in woods at Dover.
Jungermannia albicans. White Jungermannia; in wet woods and meadows, near Eltham.
 ——— *epiphylla*. Broad-leaved Jungermannia; in moist shady places at Woolwich.
 ——— *furcata*. Globe Jungermannia; at Tunbridge.
 ——— *multifida*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in a moist shady place, under Alders, at Chatham.
 ——— *multiflora*. Many-flowered Jungermannia; in a little wood on Shooter's Hill.
 ——— *pinguis*. Jagged Jungermannia; in a bog on the east side of Charlton wood.
 ——— *pusilla*. Shining Jungermannia; in moist places at Woolwich.
 ——— *reptans*. Creeping Jungermannia; in moist shady places at Woolwich.
Lactuca saligna. The least wild Lettuce; in the marshes at Erith and Sheerness.
Lathraea squamosa. Toothwort; in the woods about Maidstone.
Lathyrus sylvestris. Narrow-leaved Pease-everlasting; between Rochester and Northfleet; between Canterbury and Sittingbourne, and on Gad's Hill.
 ——— *latifolius*. Broad-leaved Pease everlasting; in a hollow lane, near Feversham, also in a field hedge at Copton.
Lathyrus Nissolia. Crimson Grass Vetch; on Beacon Hill, and near Chiselhurst.
Lepidium latifolium. Dittander, or Pepperwort; near the Kingshead quay, in Feversham town, and in ditches in the isle of Thanet.
Leucojum aestivum. Summer Snowflake; by the side of the Thames, below Greenwich.
Lichen uncialis. Short Liverwort; on Woolwich Heath.
Lithospermum officinale. Gromwell, Graymill, or Gromill; in Charlton wood, in Heath Lane, near Dartford, and on the chalk cliffs between Northfleet and Gravesend.
 ——— *purpureo caruleum*. Creeping Gromwell; in a chalky soil, not far from Greenwich.
Linum angustifolium. Narrow-leaved wild Flax; near Minster in the isle of Sheppey, near Deal, on Beacon Hill, and elsewhere.
Lycoperdon fornicatum. Turret Puffball; about Wickham, near Bromley.
 ——— *stellatum*. Star Puffball; in bogs at Charlton.

- Lycoperdon tuber*. Solid Puffball; on the Downs.
Lysimachia nemorum. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; in Charlton wood, and in Judd's wood at Ospringe.
 ——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; in bogs at Charlton and Chiselhurst, and in moist meadows, near Feversham abbey.
Lythrum hyssopifolia. Grass Poly, or Small Hedge Hyssop; in ditches, near Feversham-abbey pond.
Malva pusilla (*M. parvi flora*, *Fl. Angl.*) Small-flowered Mallow, near Hythe.
Marchantia hemispherica. Marsh Marcantia; in a small water course, near Dulwich wells.
Marrubium vulgare. White Horehound; on Chiselhurst common.
Medicago polymorpha *hybrida*. A variety of Heart Medick, Trefoil, or Clover; near Charlton.
Melica nutans. Melic Grass; in Charlton wood.
Melissa calamintha. Common Calamint; in Heath Lane, near Dartford, and by the sides of roads, and under hedges, about Feversham.
 ——— *nepeta*. Field Calamint; about Charlton, Dartford, and many other places.
Menyanthes trifoliata. Marsh Trefoil; in several places.
Mentha sylvestris. Long-leaved Horsemint; at Lewisham, and by the river side, at Dartford.
 ——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horsemint; near Halley.
 ——— *villosa*. Hairy Mint; about Maidstone.
Milium effusum. Milet Grass; in Charlton wood.
Mercurialis annua. French Mercury; by Brookland, in Romney marsh, plentifully.
Mnium fissum. Forked Mnium; on Shooter's Hill.
 ——— *pellucidum*. Transparent Mnium; on Woolwich Heath.
 ——— *trichomanes*. Fern Mnium; at Eltham, and in moist shady places at Woolwich.
Monotropa hypopithys. Bird's Nest, smelling like Primrose roots; in a wood near Maidstone.
Myosotis scorpioides β . A variety of Mouse-ear Scorpion Grass; in Charlton wood.
Myrica gale. Goule, Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle; near Tunbridge Wells, and on Wellsborough Lees, near Ashford.
Narcissus poeticus. At Shorne, between Gravesend and Rochester.
 ——— *pseudonarcissus*. Wild English Daffodil; at Dartford, Woolwich, in Charlton wood, and in woods near Erith.
Nardus stricta. Matt Grass; on Dartford Heath.
Narthecium ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodel, or Bastard Asphodel; in the bogs by Caesar's camp, near Bromley.
Oenanthe crocata. Hemlock Dropwort; half-a mile south-east of Dartford town near the mills, and in the watery lane, between Sittingbourne and Milton.
Ononis inermis β *repens*. Creeping Restharrow; at Charlton, at Gravesend, by the Thames shore, and on the sand downs at Deal.
Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adders Tongue; in the pastures between Ospringe and Ore, and in meadows at Luddenham.
Ophrys anthrophora. Green Man Orchis; near Northfleet and Greenwich, in Bocton churchyard, also between Dartford and Greenstreet Green, on the chalky banks on both sides the road, on chalky banks

surface is very flinty. The produce is subject to great fluctuation; in some seasons, the hops amount to 14 or 1500 weight per acre; in others they do not weigh 200 per acre. In the plantations of Maidstone and its vicinity, very great crops of hops

banks about Feversham, and on Gravesend chalk cliffs.

Ophrys apifera. Bee Orchis; on Trunhill Downs, Dartford.

— *aranifera*. Spider Ophrys; in Bocton church-yard.

— *muscifera*. Fly Orchis; at Northfleet, and among the bushes in Ospringe parsonage meadows.

— *paludosa*. The least Orchis; in divers places of Romney marsh.

— *nidus avis*. Bird's-nest; in some thickets at Bocton Munchelsey, near Maidstone, and in Charlton wood, and about Roe Hill.

— *ovata*. Common Twayblade; } in Charlton

Orchis bifolia. Butterfly Orchis; } wood.

— *militaris* β *purpurea*. Purple Man Orchis; in woods and bushy places, near Northfleet.

— *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis; at Dartford.

Orobanche ramosa. Branched Broom Rape; near Rochester and Feversham, and in the isle of Shepey.

Osmunda lunaria. Moonwort; in Scadbury Park, on Chiselhurst common, and in an upland broomfield, on the south-east of Brookbridge, in Graveney.

— *regalis*. Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal; in the miry meadows, near North Cray.

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris; in Longwood, near Chiselhurst, in Hindbury wood, three miles from Maidstone, and in several other places.

Pucedanum officinale. Hog's Fennel, Sulphurwort, Harestrong; on the sea wall leading to Thorn, and near Feversham.

Peziza cyathoides. Smooth Peziza; in Charlton wood.

— *punctata*. Spotted Peziza; on Blackheath.

Phalaris canariensis. Manured Canary Grass; at Sandwich.

Phallus esculentus. Esculent Morel; at Stone, and in a wood near Swanscomb.

Pimpinella magna. Great Burnet Saxifrage; between Maidstone and Farningham, and between Canterbury and Sittingbourn.

Phyteuma orbicularis. Horned Rampions, with a round head, or spike of flowers; on Beacon Hill.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle; in Petsbog, Chiselhurst, and in Feversham mere.

Pisum maritimum. Sea Pease; at Guilford, among the stones on the west side of Dungeness, near Lyd, and on the sea coast among the flints and pebbles, near New Romney.

Plantago coronopus, β . A variety of Buckshorn Plantain, or Star of the Earth; in a field between Dartford and Greenhithe.

— *major* γ . Besom Plantain; at Margate, in the isle of Thanet, and at Reculver.

— *maritima*, β *loeflingii*. Sea Plantain; at Sheerness.

Poa compressa. Creeping Meadow Grass; on walls about Eltham.

— *distans*. Loose-flowered Meadow Grass; about Northfleet.

Polypodium filix femina. Female Polypody; in Charlton wood, and on the bogs at Chiselhurst.

Polytrichum striatum, δ . A variety of tree Polytrichum, at Westerham.

Potamogeton gramineum. Grass-leaved Pondweed; near Deptford, and in the shallow waters about the powder mills at Feversham.

— *marinum*. Sea Pondweed; in the dykes at Sheerness.

are grown, but they are inferior in quality to those of Canterbury and East Kent. The soil is what is locally termed stone-shatter; that is, where there is a greater or less mixture of small pieces of stone and sand; the sub-soil is called Kentish rag, and burns

Potamogeton pusillum. Small Grass-leaved Pondweed; in the marshes between Greenwich and Woolwich.

Potentilla argentea. Tormentil Cinquefoil; in Charlton wood, and on Blackheath, by the road to Charlton.

Poterium sanguisorba. Burnet; at Northfleet, and in Greenhithe chalk pits.

Primula farinosa. Bird's-eye; near Eltham.

Pteris aquilina, β . A variety of female Fern, or Brakes; on the walls about Feversham.

Pulmonaria officinalis. Bugloss Cowslip; between Chevening and Nokeholt, and between Ludham and Down.

— *pusillum*. Small Grass-leaved Pondweed; in the marshes between Greenwich and Woolwich.

Ranunculus lingua. Great Spearwort; between Rotherhithe and Deptford, and on the old haven, near Sandwich.

— *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crowfoot; near Dartford plentifully.

Reseda lutea, β . A variety of Base Rocket; near Gravesend plentifully.

Rhamnus frangula. Blackberry bearing Alder; in the bogs at Chiselhurst, and elsewhere.

— *catharticus*. Buckthorn; in the hedges near Shot-tenton Hill.

Riccia glauca. Marsh Riccia; on Woolwich Heath.

— *minima*. Small Riccia; on Blackheath.

Ribes grossularia. Gooseberry; in a lane between Bexley and Dartford, &c.

— *nigrum*. Black Currants; in a wood between Chiselhurst and Bromley.

— *rubrum*. Currants; in some thick hedges in Ospringe.

Rosa spinosissima. Burnet Rose; between Milton and Chalk.

Rubus idaeus. Raspberry Bush, Framboise, or Hindberry; in Stocking wood, near Lees Court.

— *saxatilis*. Stone Bramble. In the isle of Thanet, and other places.

Rumex pulcher. Fiddle Dock; by the sides of footways about Feversham town.

— *sanguineus*. Bloodwort; near Maidstone, and in Davington Brooks.

Ruppia maritima. Sea Grass; in the isle of Shepey plentifully.

Ruscus aculeatus. Knee Holly, or Butcher's Broom; on Woolwich Heath, and in Ospringe woods.

Sagina erecta. The least Stitchwort; on Blackheath.

Salicornia Europea herbacea. Marsh Samphire, Jointed Glasswort, or Saltwort; in the marshes between Feversham and Thorn.

— *Europea* β *fruticosa*. A variety of the last; in the isle of Shepey.

Salix repens, γ . Sand Willow; by Sandown castle, near Deal.

Salsola kali. Prickly Glasswort; at Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey.

— *nigra* γ . Parsley Elder; at Greenwich.

Samolus valerandi. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; between Greenwich and Woolwich, and in the salt marshes two miles below Gravesend.

Sanicula Europea. Sanicle; in Charlton wood.

Saponaria officinalis. Soapwort; on Blackheath, near Morden college, found with a double flower in the road from Rochester to Sittingbourn.

Satyrion hircinum. Lizard Flower, or Goat's Stones; about Dartford.

burns into good lime. The hop plantations furnish employment to great numbers of the poorer classes, not only of this, but of other counties. Hops are generally regarded as having been introduced into

- Satyrion viride*. Frog Satyrion, or Orchis; in Ospringe chalk pits.
- Saxifraga granulata*. White Saxifrage, or Sengreen; upon Beacon Hill.
- Scabiosa columbaria*. The Lesser Field Scabious; on the chalky grounds about Northfleet and Greenhithe.
- *siccisa (floribus albis et subrufis)*. Devil's Bit (with white and blush coloured flowers); about Appledore.
- Scilla autumnalis*. The Lesser Autumnal Star Hyacinth; on Blackheath, in the highway to Eltham.
- Schoenus compressus*. Compressed Bastard Cyperus; about Chiselhurst.
- Scirpus maritimus*. Round-rooted Bastard Cyperus; in the ditch by Feversham abbey pond, and at Sheerness.
- *setaceus*. The Least Rush; on the bogs at Chiselhurst.
- Sedum acre, β sexangulare*. Insipid Stonecrop; in the isle of Shepey plentifully, and near Northfleet.
- *telephium*. Orpine, or Livelong; in Charlton wood.
- Serapias latifolia, α and β*. Broad-leaved Bastard Hellebore; and a variety of it; in the woods near Ospringe.
- *longifolia grandiflora*. White-flowered Bastard Hellebore; in Judd's wood, Ospringe.
- Silene amania, Fl. Angl.* Sea Campion; in the isle of Shepey.
- *conoides*. Greater Corn Catchfly, or Campion; near Sandown castle plentifully, and on the sandhills, near Deal.
- *quinquevulnera*. Variegated Catchfly; in sandy corn fields, near Wrotham.
- Sison segetum*. Corn Parsley, or Honewort; in a field near Northfleet plentifully.
- Sium latifolium*. Great Water Parsnip; at Northfleet, and between Rotherhithe and Deptford.
- Smyrniolum olusatrum*. Alexanders; near Deptford, at Cliff, and in a hedge at the entrance of Graveney marsh.
- Sonchus palustris*. Marsh Sow Thistle; on the banks of the Thames, not far from Greenwich.
- Sorbus aucuparia*. Quicken Tree, or Mountain Ash; in Charlton wood.
- Spirea filipendula*. Dropwort; on Beacon Hill.
- Splachnum ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum; on the bogs at West Wickham.
- Staphylea pinnata*. Bladder Nut Tree; about Ashford.
- Statice armeria*. Thrift, or Sea Gillyflower; in the marshes between Gravesend and Cliff, and in all the salt marshes about Feversham.
- *limonium*. Sea Lavender; at Sheerness, and on cliffs near Margate, in the isle of Thanet.
- *γ*. A variety of the last; at Ramsgate.
- Sisymbrium sylvestre*. Water Rocket; in Ham ponds, near Sandwich.
- Tanacetum vulgare*. Common Taney; near Rochester castle.
- Teucrium chamaepitys*. Ground Pine; about Rochester and Dartford, and upon Chatham down, near the beacon.
- Thymus acinos*. Wild Basil; at Chatham.
- *serpyllum*. Lemon Thyme; between Southfleet Longfield Down, and between Rochester and Sittingbourn, in the highway.
- Tragopogon porrifolius*. Purple Goat's Beard; in the marshes near Longreach below Woolwich, and in a marsh, near Sheerness.
- Tremella granulata*. Granulated Tremella; about Charlton.

this country about the time of Henry the Sixth; and in the year 1428, they were petitioned against as a "wicked weed." This, however, can only refer to the use of them; for they are found wild

- Trichomanes tunbrigense*. Tunbridge trichomanes; near Tunbridge.
- Trifolium filiforme*. Small Trefoil; on Blackheath.
- *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil; near Greenhithe, on Blackheath, and on Crome's Hill, under Greenwich Park wall.
- *scabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil; on the chalky hills between Northfleet and Gravesend, near Chatham, in the isle of Shepey plentifully, and between Greenhithe and Northfleet.
- *maritimum*. Teasel-headed Trefoil; in Dartford salt marsh.
- *subterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; at Deptford by the road to Eltham, and on Blackheath.
- Triticum caninum*. Bearded Wheat Grass; between Greenwich and Woolwich.
- *juncum*. Sea Wheat Grass; at Sheerness.
- Turritis glabra*. Great Tower Mustard; near Lewisham, and in a lane between Charlton and Woolwich.
- *hirsuta*. Hairy Tower Mustard; on old walls at Colkins, in Boughton.
- Ulvia compressa*. Flat Laver; on the wall of the Thames at Woolwich.
- *diaphana*. Sea Ragged Staff; near Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey plentifully, and near Margate, in the isle of Thanet.
- *fusca latissima*. Curled Laver; near Sheerness, in the isle of Shepey plentifully, and at Dover.
- *incrassata*. Thick Laver; between Greenwich and Woolwich.
- *luctuca*. Green Laver, or Oyster Green; at Sheerness.
- *linza*. Ribbon Laver; in ditches near Sheerness.
- *pisiformis*. Pea Laver; in ditches between Greenwich and Woolwich.
- *umbilicalis*. Navel Laver; near Sheerness sparingly.
- Urtica pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; at Lidde near Romney, and in the streets of Romney.
- Valeriana dioica*. Small Wild Marsh Valerian; in Charlton wood.
- Verbascum blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein; by the road side, near the fourteenth mile stone, Dartford, and near Charlton.
- *lychnitis*. Hoary Mullein, or White-flowered Mullein; in chalk and sandy meadows and pastures in this county, frequent.
- *nigrum*. Sage-leaved Black Mullein; in Charlton wood, on the sides of chalk fields in Ospringe, by the road side, in many places between Shooter's Hill and Dartford, and on the side of St. Martin's Hill, near Canterbury.
- *thapsoides*. Bastard Mullein; in sandy and chalky meadows and pastures.
- Veronica montana*. Stalked Speedwell; at the lower part of Charlton wood, plentifully.
- Viburnum lantana*. The pliant Mealy Tree, or Wayfaring Tree; in the hanging woods, Charlton, and in several places between Northfleet and Dartford.
- Vinca minor*. Periwinkle; in hedges in Preston and Ospringe, in Hays wood, near South Street, Bocton.
- Viola hirta*. Hairy Violet; at Northfleet, by the church at North Cray, and by the way from Foot's Cray to Chiselhurst.
- *tricolor*. Pansies, Heartease, or Three Faces under a Hood; on Blackheath.
- Zostera marina*. Grass Wrack; at Sheerness.

in almost every part of Britain, and having even a British name, *llewig y blaidd*, or *bane of the wolf*. They came into more general use in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth.

ORCHARDS, &c.]—The neighbourhood of Maidstone is noted for apples, cherries, and filberts; many small fields, of from twelve to fifteen acres each, being appropriated to their growth. Hops, apples, cherries, and filberts, are frequently all planted together; and sometimes the cherries and apples are planted in alternate rows, with two rows of filberts between each of them. The apples for cyder, are generally gathered about the 20th of October. The apples for domestic uses, are sold to fruiterers, who send them to London by the hoys, or to the north of England by the coal vessels.—The filberts and cherries, which are of the white and black-heart, Hertfordshire-black, red, and Flemish, or Kentish kinds, are usually sold to higlers, who retail them on the coast; or, they are sent by water to London, and consigned to the fruit factors. The cherry gardens continue in full bearing about 30 years; during which they are more profitable than orchards.*

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, &c.]—Mr. Boys, in his Agricultural Survey of this County, divides it into eight districts, according to the nature of the soil and produce. These districts respectively comprehend the isle of Thanet, the upland farms of East Kent, the rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, the hop grounds, &c. of Canterbury and Maidstone, the isle of Shepey, the upland farms of West Kent, the weald of Kent, and Romney marsh. The isle of Thanet forms the north-east angle of Kent, from the main land of which it is separated by the river Stoure, and the water called the Nethergong: its length is about nine miles, and its breadth about five. This district is in a very high state of cultivation; and of very remarkable fertility; its soil, though originally a light mould on a chalky bottom, having been greatly improved by the inexhaustible store of manure supplied by the sea. The whole island contains about 3500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable: those of the latter, which border on the marshes, are the most productive; though even the uplands are rendered extremely fertile through the excellent modes by which they are cultivated. The general routine of crops on the lighter soils, is fallow, barley, clover, and wheat; but a crop of peas is occasionally introduced in place of the fallow; and sometimes beans in room of the clover. Where the round-till course is pursued in the rich sandy loam lands, the general routine is beans, wheat, and barley. Canary seeds are grown here in great quantities; as well as radish, spinach, mustard, cabbage, &c. for the Lon-

don markets. The marsh lands are principally applied to the fattening of sheep and cattle: the sheep are chiefly of the Romney marsh breed; the cattle mostly Welsh. Many pigs are reared in this district: the hogs are of various sorts, both small and large; the former are mostly a cross from the Chinese breed. Very little wood is now growing in this island; though it seems to have been anciently abundant. The farm-houses are in general good and handsome buildings; and the roads are in excellent order. The sea weed is sometimes burnt into kelp, and exported to Holland.

The upland farms of East Kent include an open and dry tract of land, between Canterbury and Dover and Deal; and another tract, inclosed with woods and coppice, extending from Dover by Eleham and Ashford, to Rochester, in length, and from the isle of Shepey to Lenham, &c. in breadth. The former tract comprises a great variety of soils, hardly that of any two farms being similar. The prevailing soils are chalk, loam, cledge, (stiff tenacious earth, intermixed with flints, and sometimes with small particles of chalk) hazel-mould, and stiff clay; with intermixtures of flint, gravel, and sand. The stiff clays are principally met with on the tops of the highest hills about Dover; the flinty tracts occur in the vallies in the same neighbourhood, and about Stockbury, near Maidstone. The routine, and nature of the crops on these various soils, are, of course, very different. The sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs, are of similar breeds to those in the isle of Thanet. The hop grounds are but few; the principal are almost confined to the parishes of Woodnesborough, Wingham, and Ash.

The woodlands, in the eastern part of the county, have been already noticed.—The rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, lie nearly on a level, are extremely fertile, and excellently managed under a general system. The soils are a rich sandy loam, intermixed with a larger or smaller quantity of sand, and a stiff wet clay. The former produces abundance of wheat, beans, barley, oats, and peas; the latter, when well drained and weeded, is also very productive in wheat, beans, and canary seed. The dry loamy soils are chiefly cultivated under the round-till system of East Kent, viz. barley, beans, and wheat: much of the stiff wet clay is under a two-fold course of beans and wheat alternately; but canary is often sown in place of wheat. In the vicinity of Sandwich are many orchards, which, in some years, produce large quantities of good apples. The live stock here is similar to that of the preceding districts.

The isle of Shepey, separated from the rest of Kent by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen, is in length about eleven miles, and in breadth eight.—

* Speaking of the cherry, Pennant says—"the Romans introduced this delicious fruit into our island, about 130 years after Lucullus had brought it out of Pontus to Rome: but the Kent-

ish cherry, or the old English variety, with a short stalk, was brought out of Flanders by our honest patriot, Richard Harrys, fruiterer to Henry the Eighth, and planted at Teynham."

About

About four-fifths of this island are marsh and pasture lands; the remainder arable. The prevailing soil is a deep, strong, stiff clay. The marshes have also a thick clay beneath, but are covered with a rich black vegetable mould; great numbers of sheep having been regularly fed on them for many years. On the arable lands, which are in high cultivation, beans and wheat are grown alternately; a fallow being occasionally substituted for the bean crop. The wheat is excellent. Much clover is also grown here; and on the few gravelly tracts in the higher parts, oats and barley are sown: the clover is generally mown twice; the first time for hay, and the last for seed. The upland pastures are applied to the feeding of lambs and young lean sheep: the ewes are generally put to the rams about the middle of November, and the lambs are weaned in August. On the best of the marsh lands, the more forward sheep and cattle are fed: the sheep are mostly of the Romney Marsh breed; the cattle are almost wholly of the Welsh sort. The horses are of a kind that has been bred in the island from time immemorial, and are somewhat smaller than those of the other parts of Kent. The arable lands have been greatly improved by being manured with cockle shells, great quantities of which are continually thrown on the shores: they are spread on the lands at about thirty loads per acre.

The Upland farms of West Kent comprise a great variety of soils, and are cultivated under various systems. This district is more inclosed than the eastern part, and produces greater quantities of timber and underwood, particularly on the upper or westernmost side. The best cultivated tract in this division lies between Rainham and Dartford; and is about five or six miles in breadth. Parallel with this, and of nearly the same breadth, is the range of chalk hills which extend from the sea near Folkstone to Surrey near Westerham. From being the most elevated land in the county, it has obtained the local name of the Hog's Back. The soil on the flat top of this hill is a cold, stiff, flinty clay; generally requiring six horses to plough it. Between this hill, and the borders of the Weald, and confines of Surrey, the country is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. This part produces great quantities of hops and fruit, with some corn and grass, and much timber and coppice wood. In the gravelly and sandy soils about Dartford and Blackheath, early green peas, turnips, rye, winter tares, clover, oats, &c. are produced. The rotation of crops on these different soils is so variable, that no general course can be said to exist. The dairies are mostly small, many of them not keeping more than eight or ten cows. The sheep are mostly of the South Down

kind, and those from Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. They are frequently fattened on turnips, oil cake, and hay. The waste and common lands of this district (including Blackheath, Bexleyheath, Coxheath, and the heaths of Charing, Dartford, and Malling) form an extent of many thousand acres. The cross roads of West Kent are frequently impassable for carriages; but the turnpike roads are mostly in good condition.

The Weald of Kent is a considerable and remarkable tract, stretching along the south side of the county, from Romney Marsh to Surrey: on the north it is bounded by the range of hills which enters the county near Well Street, and extends in nearly a due west direction, to Sutton and Egerton, and thence stretches south-eastward to Hythe; on the south it extends to the confines of Sussex, and includes the Isle of Oxney. It is generally supposed that the Weald extended anciently much further; and that it formerly began at Winchelsea, in Sussex, and was 120 miles in length, and thirty in breadth.

This district was in ancient times an immense wood, or forest; wholly destitute of inhabitants, and stored with hogs and deer only. By degrees, however, it became peopled, and is now every where interspersed with towns and villages; though it still contains some extensive and flourishing woodlands. Its present name is Saxon, and signifies a woody country; but the Britons called it *Coit Andred*; the great chace, or forest. The whole was ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings; and there are still certain privileges annexed to the possession of the lands, which induce the proprietors to contend for their being within its limits.* The Weald, when viewed from the adjoining hills, exhibits a most delightful landscape, interspersed with small eminences, highly cultivated, and animated by farm houses, seats, and villages, promiscuously scattered among towering oaks, and other trees. The soil is principally clay, with a sub-stratum of marl: in some places strong and heavy, but in others so pliant, that the ploughing is performed by oxen, unshod. The other soils are sand, hazel-mould, and gravel; but those do not exist in any quantity. The parish of Bethersden is celebrated for a variegated lime-stone, called Bethersden marble: in the parts adjacent to Sussex, much iron-stone is obtained. Wheat, oats, barley, rye-grass, clover, turnips, and beans, are among the chief productions of this district: the pastures are also very rich and fertile, and great numbers of cattle are annually fattened in them. The highways in this district are in general very indifferent, and frequently impassable for carriages, even in tolerable weather.

* "It is said," observes Hasted, "that within the Weald, the proof of woodlands having ever paid tithe, lies on the parson, to entitle him to take tithe of it, contrary to the usual custom in other places, where the proof of the exemption lies on the owner; nor are the lands in it subject to the statute of

woods; nor has the Lord waste within the Weald; the timber growing thereon belongs to the tenant. This latter custom of excluding the Lord from the waste, is called *land-peage*."

Romney Marsh is an extensive level tract, on the southern coast, comprehending about 23,925 acres. When described, however, as it frequently is, in connection with Walland Marsh, which adjoins it on the south-west, and Denge Marsh, which connects with the latter on the south-east, it includes about 43,326 acres: of these 16,489 are contained in Walland Marsh, and 2912 in Denge Marsh. The whole level, is yet more extensive; for Guildford Marsh (mostly in Sussex) which adjoins Walland Marsh on the west, comprises 3265 acres. The beautiful appearance of these levels in the summer season, when the entire surface is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and covered with numerous flocks of sheep, and droves of cattle, cannot fail to excite considerable interest in every observer. The marsh is defended against the violence of the sea by an immense wall of earth, of vast strength, called Dimchurch Wall, extending in length somewhat more than three miles. This wall is the sole barrier that prevents the sea from overflowing the whole extent of the level; and as it is for the general safety, so "is it supported," says Hasted, "as well as the three grand sluices through it, which are for the general drainage of the marshes, by scots levied over the whole of it: but the interior drainage, which is portioned out into a number of divisions, called waterings, is provided with sewers, and maintained at the expense of the respective land holders, by a scot raised separately on each," in proportion to the extent of their own watering. In that proportion of the marshes within this county, are comprehended the two corporate towns of New Romney and Lydd, and sixteen other parishes. The inclosures are principally formed by ditches, and a rail fence. The roads, which are wide, are only the marshes fenced off; the soil of which being remarkably deep, makes travelling on them very unpleasant after the least rain. Excepting the villages, which consist of but a very few houses, standing close round the churches, there are hardly any others interspersed in it. The inhabitants are chiefly such as are hired to look after the grounds and cattle; the owners and occupiers of which live in general in the neighbouring towns, or upland country. The soil of these spacious levels has been almost wholly deposited by the sea, and principally consists of a fine, soft, rich loam, and clay, with a greater or less proportion of sea sand intermixed. The subsoil consists of alternate layers of sand and clay, with sea-beach occasionally intervening. In many places throughout the marsh, at the depth of three or four feet, have been frequently dug up oak leaves, acorns, &c. together with large trees lying along in different directions; some across each other; some appearing with the roots to them, as if overturned by a storm, or other convulsion of nature; and others as if cut down with an axe, or sharp instrument; the colour being as black, and the wood as hard, as ebony. These marshes are almost entirely

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appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, which are bred and fed here in immense numbers. "Every grazier, (observes Boys) whose business is complete, has two sorts of land, namely, breeding land, and fattening land. The breeding land is stocked with ewes in the autumn for the winter; and every field has such a number put into it, as the occupier supposes it will sustain; which is from two and a half to three and a half, and, in some cases, to four per acre, in proportion to the strength of the field. The rams are usually put to the ewes, allowing one to forty or fifty, and sometimes sixty, about the middle of November; and they remain with them about five weeks. The ewes live entirely on the grass, without any hay, during the winter; though in deep snows they lose flesh, and sometimes become very poor by their yearning time. This marsh produces many twins; but a great number are lost; so that most graziers consider their crop not a bad one, if they wean as many lambs as they put ewes to ram. The lambs are weaned the first or second week in August, and very soon after are put out to keep to the upland farmers of the county, where they remain till the 5th of April, at from two to three shillings per score per week. When they return to the marsh, they are put on the poorest land, or on such fields as want improvement by hard stocking, which is here called tugging a field, and is held to be of great service." They are afterwards distributed over the fields in proportion to the richness of the feed, and to the number which it is judged each field will maintain from the beginning of April till August; which varies, on the average, from five to twelve per acre. In autumn the wether tugs "are removed to the fattening, and the ewe tugs to the breeding, grounds, among the two and three yearling ewes. The wethers remain till the July or August following, when, as they become fat, they are taken out, and sold either to the dealers at the Marsh markets, or to those of Smithfield. The two-yearling wethers, when fat at this season, weigh from twenty to twenty-eight pounds per quarter; and some of the largest, and best fed, a few pounds more. The old ewes, here called barrens, are put to fatten as soon as their milk is dried after their third lamb, which is at the age of four years, on some of the best land, on which they are placed at from three to five per acre, for the winter. These, in favourable winters, are sometimes made fat, and are sold in the spring, time enough for the same field to take in a fresh set of wethers to fatten by the autumn; but this can only be done by light stocking. The breed of sheep thus encouraged, is known by the appellation of the Romney Marsh kind: the sheep, themselves, are much larger than those of the South Down, or west country breeds, yet by no means so large as those of Lincolnshire, and the lower parts of Norfolk. The wool is very fine and long: the produce from each sheep, on an average,

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is estimated at five pounds; and the whole quantity annually produced at about 4000 packs. The arable lands, though of inconsiderable extent, are extremely productive in wheat, beans, and peas. This tract has generally been considered as unhealthy; but latterly it has been greatly improved by the attention that has been given to keep the ditches free from stagnant and putrid water. Welland Marsh, is divided from Romney Marsh by the embankment named the Rhee Wall, and extends about four miles in breadth and five in length. The general level is here somewhat lower than in Romney Marsh; a circumstance which, jointly with some defects in the drainage, occasions many acres to be covered with water during great part of the year. The soil, however, is extremely rich and fertile, and large cattle are fattened here during the summer. The sheep and their management, are of the same kind as those of the adjoining marsh.

ETYMOLOGY.—The opinions of antiquaries, &c. respecting the etymology of the word Kent, have been various. "Time," says Camden, "has not yet stripped this county of its ancient name; but as Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others, call it Cantium, so the Saxons, as Nennius tells us, named it Cant-guar-lantd, or, in other words, the country of the people inhabiting Cantium." This name Camden conjectures to have been derived from the old Gaulish language, and to be descriptive of the angular form of Kent on the eastern side, or that towards France. Caint, however, is a British word, and is still the name of this county in Welsh; and the name of Caer Gaint, occurs in Nennius for Canterbury, in his list of British cities. The term Caint is descriptive of a country abounding with clear, fair, or open downs, which is the general characteristic of Kent. The British Tryads record, that, after the island was first settled by the Cymry, three other colonies came here by sufferance; of these, two were from Gaul; the one from Belgium, the other from the country about the mouths of the Loire river. The Belgæ most probably peopled Kent, and afterwards lost their proper name in the word Cantii, from the name of the county. In the Domesday Book, it is written, Chenth.

GENERAL HISTORY.—The inhabitants of this district, at the time of the first descent of the Romans, were in a more advanced state of civilization than those of the more inland parts, through their vicinity to the Continent, and continued intercourse with it. If Cæsar's pretext for engaging in the conquest of Britain be true, 'that its inhabitants furnished the enemies of the Commonwealth with continual supplies during his wars with the Gauls,' it was probably the men of Kent that had most offended; and it is certain that they were the first sufferers; for Cæsar having determined on the invasion, embarked his forces at Boulogne, in the 69th year after the foundation of Rome, and fifty-five years before the birth of Christ; and about one o'clock in the morn-

ing of the twenty-sixth of August, according to Dr. Halley's computation, made sail for the coast of Britain. The Britons being aware of his designs, made preparations for the defence of their country; and on Cæsar's arrival off Dover, about ten the same morning, he found the cliffs covered with armed men, so advantageously posted that he was convinced he could not effect a landing at that point without great loss. He therefore proceeded about eight miles further, bringing up his ships on a plain open shore near Richborough or Rutupæ. The Britons, who had followed him with their army, with great courage opposed his descent, and for some time had the advantage. But Cæsar ordering some of the larger vessels to be rowed in by the transports, and stationed so as to face the Britons, the showers of darts and missile weapons discharged from the slings and engines on board the ships obliged the Britons to give way. At this moment the standard bearer of the tenth legion, solemnly addressing himself to Heaven, for the success of his legion, and crying aloud "Leap down, fellow soldiers! if ye would not abandon your eagle to the enemy; for myself I am determined to do my duty to my country and general;" immediately threw himself out of the ship, and advancing with the eagle against the enemy, was followed by the rest. As soon as the Romans got on dry ground they charged the Britons, and routed them, but they could not pursue them, as the cavalry were not yet arrived. The Britons, after this defeat, immediately sent deputies to sue for peace, which Cæsar readily granted, upon receiving hostages. This peace was ratified four days after his landing in Britain. About the same time the ships which had the cavalry on board, being just in sight, were driven to the westward by stress of weather, and with much difficulty made the coast of Gaul. The same night, the moon being full, the tide broke into the large vessels, which were laid dry, and the wind so shattered the transports which were at anchor, that they were quite unfit for service. The British chiefs perceiving the situation to which the Romans were apparently reduced, by these misfortunes, revolted, and determined to prevent their being supplied with provisions. Cæsar, suspecting this, had ordered corn to be brought into the camp every day, and repaired his ships with the materials of those destroyed by the weather. In the meanwhile the Britons, surprised and surrounded with their cavalry and chariots the seventh legion, when out a foraging. But upon Cæsar coming opportunely to their relief, the Romans recovered from their panic, and the Britons made a stand, having flattered themselves with hopes of recovering their independence, from the small number of the enemy, and their want of provisions. They advanced in considerable force towards the Roman camp; but Cæsar received them before it, routed them with great slaughter, and burnt their villages on every side. The same day they sent deputies once more to Cæsar, begging for

for peace, which he granted, taking however a double number of hostages, whom he ordered to be conveyed into Gaul soon after. As it was now within a day of the equinox, he set sail from Britain with his fleet, and returned to the Continent.

For these exploits, upon Cæsar's letters, the senate decreed a thanksgiving for 20 days, though he gained nothing by this expedition, for himself or Rome, but glory. Next year, having fitted out a great fleet, consisting of above 800 ships, including the vessels equipped for that season by persons for their private advantage, Cæsar set sail from Portus Ilius with five legions and 2000 horse, and landed his army upon the Kentish coast, in the same place as in the preceding summer. No enemy appeared, for though a large body of Britons had assembled there, the number of ships struck them with such a panic that they retreated to the higher grounds. Here Cæsar encamped his army, in a proper spot, where he left ten cohorts and 300 horse to guard the ships. Advancing about twelve miles, he discovered the Britons, who, retreating to the river, began an engagement here, but being repulsed by the Roman cavalry, retired into the woods, where they had chosen a spot fortified both by nature and art. The Romans, however, forming their usual kind of covering by closing their shields, and throwing up a bank against the fortifications, made themselves masters of them, and drove the Britons out of the wood. The next day Cæsar sent out his troops in three divisions to pursue the Britons, but soon recalled them upon advice that the ships had suffered by a storm the preceding night, which had driven them on shore with great damage. After taking the necessary precautions for the future preservation of his ships, he marched back to the place from whence he came. A considerable body of Britons were now assembled here under Cassivelaun, or Cassibelin, who was invested with the chief command and conduct of the war. Their horse and chariots skirmished with the Romans on their march, and many were slain on both sides. After some time the Britons, perceiving the Romans busy in fortifying their camp, made a vigorous attack on the soldiers stationed before the works; but Cæsar sending two cohorts to their relief, with the best troops of two legions, they broke through them, and made a safe retreat. A few Britons appeared next day on the hills, and at noon they fell upon the three legions, and all the cavalry sent out to forage, but were repulsed with great slaughter. After this they had no general engagement with the Romans. Cassivelaun, renouncing all hopes of carrying on the war to advantage, kept with him only 4000 chariots, to watch the motions of the Romans, and as often as their cavalry straggled over the country incautiously to forage, sent his chariots against them. The Trinobantes, Cenimagni, Legontiaci, Ancolites, Bibroci, and Cassii, having submitted to Cæsar, they informed him that Cassivelaun's town, supposed to have been Verulam, was not far off, fortified by woods and

marshes. Hereupon he attacked it on two sides, and the Britons escaped out at another; yet many of them were killed and taken in the flight. In the mean time, by order of Cassivelaun, four petty princes of Kent, Cingetorix, Carnilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, attacked the works, which the Romans had raised to secure their ships, but were repulsed in a sally, and the first of these princes made prisoner. Cassivelaun having suffered so many losses, and being particularly alarmed at the defection of his allies, sent deputies to Cæsar to treat about submission. Cæsar having determined to winter upon the Continent, demanded hostages, and appointed an annual tribute to be paid by Britain, laying an injunction on Cassivelaun not to molest Mandubratius or the Trinobantes; he then led off his army, as well as a great number of prisoners, at two embarkations.

Such is Cæsar's account of his expedition against our island. About ninety years afterwards, in the year 43, the Romans under Aulus Plautius, then prætor in Gaul, landed without opposition in this country. He was at first successful, but being in the end obliged to retreat, he fortified himself in a strong camp on the Kentish side of the Thames, where he waited the arrival of the Emperor Claudius, who had assembled a considerable army for the reduction of Britain. Claudius having landed, immediately marched to the camp of Plautius, and crossing the Thames attacked the Britons, and defeated them with great slaughter. After this the Roman power over the southern parts of Britain was completely established, and this county in particular becoming firmly attached to the Roman government, was included by Constantine in the division called *Britannia Prima*.

The sea coast which, probably on account of the depredations of the Saxons, was called *Littus Saxonicum*, or the Saxon shore, had a peculiar governor called the Count of the Saxon Shore, and it was no doubt in imitation of this government that William the Conqueror appointed a governor of this coast, called the warden of the Cinque Ports. During the Saxon Heptarchy, of which Kent was the first kingdom, it was governed by seventeen kings successively; the first was Hengist, the last Baldred, who being conquered by Egbert, Kent became part of the West Saxon kingdom, and so continued till the arrival of the Normans. The inhabitants of this county are said to have been the first in England that were converts to Christianity, and by their courage and resolution they retained some privileges which the inhabitants of every other county lost by a capitulation with William the Conqueror; particularly a tenure called *Gavelkind*, of which we shall speak hereafter.

[ANTIQUITIES.]—Many traces of the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, are visible in this county.—The Watling Street, which entered Kent from London, and extended to Dover, is supposed to have crossed Blackheath towards Shooter's Hill, nearly in

in the direction of the present road. On Bexley Heath it becomes plainly visible, directing its course south south-east to Crayford, where, or near which, several writers have placed the Noviomagus of the Romans. It does not appear, however, that any antiquities, coins, or other remains, have been discovered, to support this opinion. Camden places this station at Woodcote, in Surrey; others have fixed it near Keston, in this county, where is a very large Roman camp. That it was in this county is tolerably evident from the distances of the Itinerary, yet those distances will not admit of this being the place. The Watling Street "shews itself very conspicuously on the south side of the high road between Dartford and the Brent, and when it comes to the latter, it shapes its course more to the south south-east, leaving the high road at a greater distance on the left, and entering among the inclosures and woods, in its way to a hamlet, called Stonewood." This lies to the right of Swanseombe, where some have placed the Vagniacæ of Antoninus, which Camden had fixed at Maidstone, and Horsley removed to Northfleet. Thorpe, however, assigns it to Southfleet, where numerous Roman antiquities have been dug up at different times; and from which place the Roman road proceeded by Shinglewell, and Cobham Park, to Rochester, the Durobrivis, or Durobrivæ, of the Romans. Here the Watling Street crossed the Medway, and continuing up Chatham hill, proceeded in nearly the same tract as the present high road to Newington, where some writers have placed the Durolevum of the Itinerary. Beyond Key Street, probably from Caii Stratum, the Watling Street again becomes visible, and proceeds, in almost a direct line, by Sittingborne, Bapchild, Beacon Hill, Stone, Judde Hill, (where are remains of a strong Roman camp,) and Broughton Street, across Harbledown, to Canterbury, the Durovernum of the Itinerary. Hence it proceeded in a south-east direction, but in a straight line, across Barham Downs to Dover, the Dubris of the Romans; and at that station it terminated. Several other Roman ways have intersected this county in different parts; of these, two appear to have led from Canterbury towards the stations called Regulbium, or Reculver, and Rutupium, or Richborough, which stations commanded the opposite entrances of the Roman Haven, called Portus Rutupensis. A third Roman road, which still bears the name of the Stone Way, ran from Canterbury, nearly due south, to Linne, the Roman Portus Lemanis. This road was intersected below the village of Leminge, or Liminge, by another Roman way, that terminated at what is now called Saltwood Castle, where the Romans had a fort, built, according to Dr. Gale, to defend the Port of Hythe, after the Portus Lemanis had been deserted by the sea. This latter road appears to have been continued across the southern part of the parish of Wye, towards Charing, Lenham, and Aylesford; and it seems probable, that it proceeded onwards, by Malling, towards

London. Some other ancient Ways have been traced in different parts; and with every probability may be referred to the Romans, who had various encampments in this county, besides those that have been mentioned. According to Lambard, Camden, and Selden, they had also a station near Newenden; supposed to have been the Anderida of the Notitia, and the Caer Andred of the Britons.

CASTLES.]—Numerous castles have been erected in this county; and many of them yet remain either more or less perfect. The immense fortress at Dover may be regarded as the principal; this is garrisoned with a strong force, as are several others on the sea coast; but most of the castles in the interior, are dismantled, and mouldering in decay.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.]—In ancient times, there were many religious houses in this county, and their net annual income, at the Dissolution, amounted to 9000*l*. Among them were two abbeys, three priories, and five nunneries, of the Benedictine order; of the Cluniac, one priory; of the Cistercian, one abbey; of Secular Canons, five colleges; of Regular Canons, four abbeys, and five priories, one of which was Premonstratensian; of Friars, there was one priory, and one nunnery, of Dominicans; two priories of Franciscans, one priory of Trinitarians, three priories of Carmelites, and four Alien priories; there were also, two Commanderies of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and fifteen hospitals; besides various hermitages, chantries, free chapels, &c.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—The county of Kent is in the province of Canterbury; and, about three fourths of the county are in that diocese—the remaining fourth in the diocese of Rochester. This county is divided into five lathes—a division peculiar to Kent and Sussex, consisting of two or more bailiwicks—subdivided into fourteen bailiwicks, and those again into 68 hundreds. Kent has also been long divided into the two districts of East and West: the eastern division contains the lathes of Sutton-at-Hone, and Aylesford, and the lower part of the lathe of Scray; the western division, the lathes of St. Augustine and Shipway, and the upper part of the lathe of Scray. In each of these great districts, a Court of Sessions is holden four times in the year; twice originally, and twice by adjournment. The number of Petty Sessions is 14. The justices, of which there are 133, though appointed for the whole county, generally confine their attention to their resident districts.—Kent contains 403 parishes, and three parts of parishes.

Dover, New Romney, and Sandwich, are of the number of the original Cinque Ports (Quinque Portus—Five Havens) that are over against France, and were thus called, by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance. They have a peculiar form of government, being governed by a keeper, who has the title of lord warden of the Cinque Ports. King John granted them a peculiar jurisdiction, and several other privileges, which have been

been confirmed by most of his successors. Their warden, who was first appointed by William the Conqueror, has the authority of an admiral, among them, and issues out edicts in his own name.

The two other original ports, are said to have been Winchelsea and Rye, market towns in Sussex; and to these five original ports there were afterwards added, Hastings and Seaford, two other market towns in that county, and Hithe in this. The privileges anciently annexed to the Cinque Ports, and their dependants were, first, exemption from all taxes and toll. Secondly, cognizance of all courts, and a power to oblige all that lived in their jurisdiction to plead in their courts. Thirdly, a power to take toll in their markets, and to punish offenders in their own bounds. Fourthly, a power to punish murderers and fugitives from justice. Fifthly, to have a pillory and tumbrel or ducking stool. Sixthly, a power to punish foreigners as well as natives for theft. Seventhly, a power to raise mounds or banks in any man's lands against breaches of the sea. Eighthly, to appropriate to their own use all lost goods and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. Ninthly, to have the commons, and be at liberty to cut down the trees growing upon them. Tenthly, to convert to their own uses such goods as they found floating on the sea, goods thrown out of ships in a storm, and goods driven on shore where no wreck or ship was to be seen. Eleventhly, to be a guild, or a fraternity, and to be allowed the functions of court leet, and court-baron. Twelfthly, a power to assemble at Shepey, and keep a port-mote or Parliament, for the Cinque Ports, to punish all infringers of their privileges, make bye laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. Thirteenthly, their barons, to have the privileges of supporting the canopy, over the king's head, at his coronation. The service required of the Cinque Ports, in recompence for the privileges they enjoyed, was to fit out fifty-seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's service for fifteen days at their own charge, and if the state of affairs required their assistance any longer they were to be paid by the crown. The number of ships required from each of the four ports in Kent was as follows: Sandwich, with its members five; Dover, and its members, twenty-one; Hithe five; and Romney, with the towns dependant, five more. When the service required of the Cinque Ports became too burthensome, each was allowed a certain number of other towns in their neighbourhood, as auxiliaries that they might bear a part in this public charge. Many serious disputes arose between the Cinque Ports and the town of Yarmouth, on account of the privilege the former exercised of appointing a bailiff to have jurisdiction with the magistrates of Yarmouth during the fishing fair. These animosities were carried into such extremes, that, in the 25th year of the reign of Ed-

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ward the First, that king passing into Flanders, to the assistance of the Earl of Flanders against the King of France, being no sooner landed, than the men belonging to the Cinque Ports, and those belonging to Yarmouth, engaged each other and fought with such fury on the sea, that, notwithstanding the king's positive commands to the contrary, 25 ships belonging to Yarmouth were burnt and destroyed, and others very much damaged, 171 men killed, and goods to the value of 15,356*l.* spoiled and taken from them: this produced a retaliation, and, notwithstanding every endeavour used by succeeding monarchs, the animosity had not completely subsided till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who finally reconciled the parties to each other. It was to direct and enforce the due performance of these important services, and to superintend the punctual preservation of these privileges, that the lord warden, chancellor, and admiral of the Cinque Ports, was appointed; which high office is always executed by persons of the first rank in the kingdom. In consequence of this establishment, the ships of these in conjunction with other ports were the navy of the realm; and, as our historians shew in almost every reign, discharged this trust with great reputation: neither were the Cinque Ports restrained to the number of vessels above mentioned, but have sometimes fitted out double the number; and, when larger ships were thought necessary, have equipped fewer of these, at an expence equivalent to that which their services by tenure would have occasioned. At the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign they had five ships, of one hundred and sixty tons each, at sea for five months at their own expence; and in the beginning of Charles the First's reign, they fitted out two large ships, which served two months, and cost them upwards of 1800*l.* In the year 1293, in the reign of Edward the First, the fleet of the Cinque Ports, consisting of one hundred sail, attacked that of France, composed of upwards of two hundred, defeated, and destroyed them; so that, for a season, that kingdom was in a manner deprived of its naval strength.

TENURES AND CUSTOMS.]—It is generally considered, that the flourishing condition of Kent originated in the peculiar customs by which the descent of landed property is regulated, and which are comprehended under the term *GAVEL-KIND*.—These customs are of very remote date; “and, if any reliance,” observes a modern writer, “can be placed on similarity of names, that of *gavel-kind* may be derived from the ancient British *GAFAL*, to hold; and *CENEDL*, a family; which is certainly as good a derivation as the Saxon *gif-eal-cyn*, give all kind.” Lambard and Somner conceive the term to have originally denoted the nature of the services yielded by the land, and therefore have compounded the word *GAVEL*, which signifies a *rent*, or customary performance of husbandry, and *gecynde*, implying the nature, kind, or quality of the performance;

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ance; so that the proper definition of Gavel-kind, is lands which were held by rent, in opposition to land subject to military tenure; and which yielded no rent or service, in money, provisions, or works of agriculture. The law of gavel-kind comprehends the joint inheritance of all the sons to the estate of the father; and should the father survive, the inheritance devolves to his grandsons, if there are any, or else to his daughters. The partibility of this custom is not restrained to the right line of consanguinity; for all brothers may jointly inherit the estate of a deceased brother; and, agreeably to the same rule, nephews and nieces, by the right of representation, are, in their degrees, intitled to the same division of property. One of the laws of Canute implies, that our Danish ancestors admitted daughters, as well as sons, to an equal share both of real and personal estate. The Saxons do not seem to have been so complaisant to the fair sex in this respect. At the Norman conquest, the eldest son did not inherit to the exclusion of his brethren; and it was at that period, that the custom was introduced, of the right of sole succession, in preference to the divisible practice of inheritance. The men of Kent resisted this encroachment with success; and so predominant is gavel-kind in this county, that all lands are presumed to be subject to that usage, till the contrary is proved; and formerly such lands only were exempted from it, as were holden by knight's service. Anciently a royal prerogative was exercised, by changing the customary descent as well as the tenure; and in some instances, this prerogative was delegated to subjects, and particularly by King John, in the third year of his reign, to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors. Contrary interpretations have, however, been, at different times, put upon this tenure; but it is evident, that the legislative authority alone can over-rule the custom of an equal partition among the sons, or other collateral descendants. For this purpose, several statutes have been made, the first of which was in the reign of Henry the Seventh, at the request of Sir Henry Guldeford: another act, on the same disgavelling principle, passed in the fifteenth of Henry the Eighth: another statute was obtained by Sir Henry Wiat. In the 31st year of the reign of the same Prince, the lands of 34 noblemen and gentlemen were disgavelled in the same manner; and a similar liberty was allowed to 42 others, by a statute of the second and third of Edward the Sixth. The lands of three gentlemen only, were disgavelled during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth; and of the same number, in that of James the First; and it does not appear that any act, of the same nature, has passed since the first year of the latter monarch. These disgavelling acts divested the lands to which they related, of their partible property only, without affecting, in the least, their other incidental qualities; which remained the same, because they were not expressly

uttered by the letter of the law; else the owners of gavel-kind lands would have suffered great prejudice by the loss of their usual privileges, instead of the benefit intended by the acts. One of these privileges is, that lands in Kent do not escheat to the King, or other Lord, of whom they are holden, in the cases of conviction and execution for felony; but heir of a tenant in gavel kind, notwithstanding the offence of his ancestor, shall enter immediately, and enjoy the lands by descent, after the same customs and services by which they were before holden.

The privileges attached to gavel-kind, do not, however, extend to cases of treason: for any person attainted, in the smallest degree of this high offence, forfeits all the lands which he holds by this tenure, to the crown, according to usage. Heirs are also deprived of the title of possession, if their ancestors, being indicted for felony, should abscond, and consequently become outlaws: and, in the times of Papal jurisdiction, if the tenant had taken refuge in a consecrated place, or had abjured the realm, the immunity ceased; because, an offender, before he could avail himself of sanctuary, was obliged to make a full confession of the crime laid to his charge; and flight always excited a strong presumption of guilt. By the like custom, a wife's dower in lands of the nature of gavel-kind, is in no case forfeitable for her husband's felony, except where the heir is liable to be debarred of his inheritance. This was a privilege almost peculiar to the widows of tenants in gavel-kind; nor was the severity of the common law mitigated in this particular, till a statute was passed, in the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, allowing every wife her dower, notwithstanding her husband's having been attainted of felony. There ever was, and still is, a material difference between such lands as are gavel-kind, and those which are without that rule, in respect to the proportion, or the rent assigned for dower. Thus, by the common law, a widow has a right to a third part only of her husband's real property; but, by the law of gavel-kind, a moiety is due of all the estates possessed by the husband, at the marriage, and at any time during the coverture. One disadvantage, however, is incident to dower in gavel-kind, to which the dowries of lands holden under many other tenures are not subject; namely, that a tenant of the former does not enjoy it absolutely for life, but as long as she continues unmarried and chaste. A very circumstantial proof of incontinence was formerly required; and, before a forfeiture of dower could be incurred, it was necessary to attain a widow of child-birth. This is explained by Lambard's translation of a French manuscript, intituled, "The Customal of Kent," in the following manner:—"If when she is delivered of a child, the infant be heard cry, and the hue and cry be raised, and the country assembled, and have the view of the child so born, and of the mother, then let her lose her dower wholly; and

and otherwise not, so long as she holdeth her a widow; whereof it is said in Kentish,

“He that doth wende her, let him lende her.”

Or, according to Hasted,

“He that does turn or wend her,
Let him also give unto her, or lend her.”

In the present practice in these cases, it is sufficient to shew, that a widow in gavel-kind has been caught tripping, to deprive her of her dower, without producing actual evidence of this casual, though frequent, effect of a breach of chastity. Another famous property of gavel-kind is, that the tenant is of sufficient years to alienate his estate at the age of fifteen; but it must be by feoffment, that being a method of conveyance of every other the most proper, lest there be any suspicion of fraud and imposition. This privilege makes the tenant some compensation for his being kept in ward one year longer than is permitted by the course of the common law. And infants in gavel-kind always enjoyed several advantageous immunities formerly denied to other persons during their minority. In the “Customal of Kent,” the noble usage claimed in behalf of wards, is expressed in the following terms:—“And if the heir or heirs shall be under the age of fifteen years, let the nutriture be committed by the Lord, to the next of the blood to whom the inheritance cannot descend, so that the Lord take nothing for the committing thereof.—And let not an heir be married by the Lord, but by his own will, and by the advice of his friends, if he will. And when such heir, or heirs, shall come to the full age of fifteen years, let all their lands and tenements be delivered unto them, together with their goods, and with the profits of the same lands remaining above their reasonable sustenance: of the which profits and goods, let him be bound to make answer which hath the education of the heir, or else the Lord, or his heirs, which committed the same education.” It was formerly “the custom of this county to divide the chattels, after the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased were paid, into three parts, if he left any lawful issue; of which, one portion was for the performance of legacies; another towards the education of his children; and the third towards the support of his widow. If the tenant of gavel-kind lands withdraws from his Lord his due rents and services, the custom of Kent gives the Lord a special and solemn kind of cessavit, denominated Gavelit, by which, unless the tenant redeems his lands by payment of the arrears, and makes reasonable amends for his neglect or contumacy, they become forfeited to the Lord, and he enters, and occupies them as his own demesnes.—The tenants of gavel-kind also claim the privilege, that where a writ of right is brought concerning gavel-kind lands, that the grand assize shall not be chosen in the usual manner, by four knights, but by

four tenants in gavel-kind, who shall not associate to themselves twelve knights, but that number of tenants in gavel-kind; and trial by battle shall not be allowed in such a writ for those lands. The invaluable benefits of the various privileges of the tenants in gavel-kind, cannot be more clearly shewn than by contrasting them with the burthens of the military or feudal tenure. “The heir,” says Sir William Blackstone, “on the death of his ancestor, if of full age, was plundered of the emoluments arising from his inheritance, by way of relief and primer seisin; and if under age, of the whole of his estate during infancy.” Sir Thomas Smith, in his Commonwealth, also has the following remarks on this head: when the heir came to his own, after he was out of wardship, his goods were decayed, houses fallen down, stock wasted and gone, lands let forth and ploughed to be barren: to make amends, he was yet to pay half a year’s profits as a fine for suing out his livery; and also the price and value of his marriage, if he refused such wife as his Lord and guardian had bartered for, and imposed upon him; or twice that value, if he married another woman. And when, by these deductions, his fortune was so shattered and ruined, that, perhaps he was obliged to sell his patrimony, he had not that poor privilege allowed him, without paying an exorbitant fine for a license of alienation.” The grievances thus established in consequence of the feudal system, were not wholly abolished, till the reign of Charles the Second. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the story related by Sprot, of the men of Kent impeding the Conqueror in his march, and, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, at their head, obliging him to consent to the preservation of their ancient liberties, it may be observed, that the continuance of such peculiar privileges must have originated in some important cause, though that cause be now forgotten. They not only succeeded in preserving their lands from a state of servitude, thus complicated and diffusive, but maintained an old claim highly favourable to the natives of Kent, by which it was insisted, “That all the bodies of Kentish men be free, as well as the other free bodies of England.” The privilege extended to every native of the county, and to their children, at a period when other English subjects were held in an hereditary state of bondage; and when the Lords of Manors exerted a legal power of claiming, recovering, and transferring, the persons of villains in the same manner as they did of their horses and their oxen. It is a curious circumstance, that, since the passing of the disgavelling acts, the continual change of property, the extinction of the Court of Wards, and of the Inquisitiones post Mortem, the want of knowledge where records are deposited, and the great expence of searching for them, the difficulty of proving what estates the persons named in the disgavelling statutes were seized of at the time of making them, together with that of shewing what

lands

lands were formerly subject to military tenures, which has daily increased since their abolition, have occasioned difficulties so accumulated, and so insurmountable, that the landholders entitled to the benefit of those acts, waive their privilege, and suffer their lands to pass in common with those of their neighbours, rather than enter into a labyrinth of litigation and cost. "The consequence is," says Robinson, "that at this time, there is almost as much land in the county of Kent subject to the controul of the custom of gavel-kind, as there was before the disgavelling statutes were enacted."

FARMS.]—In this county, the extent and rental of farms are uncommonly various, as must be evident when the peculiar customs of the county are considered in connection with the diversities of the soils and surface. The number of freeholds in the county is stated by Hasted, at about 9000; independent of the large estates of the churches of Canterbury and Rochester, and of various corporate bodies; the rack-rents of which are estimated at 180,000*l.* per annum. The copyhold and customary tenures are very few. The general distribution of the freeholds and their close intermixture with each other, occasion a frequent intercourse between the gentry and the yeomen.

MANUFACTURES.]—The county of Kent has a variety of manufactures, though they are not remarkably extensive. The clothing trade, which once gave employment to great numbers, is now nearly forgotten. At Canterbury, muslins, brocaded silks, and stockings, are made; at Deptford and Whitstable, are large copperas works; at Stonar, in the isle of Thanet, and also in the isle of Graine, salt is manufactured; at Ospringe, is an extensive manufactory for gunpowder, erected by government; and there is another, near Dartford, in private hands: in the weald, bordering on Sussex, are various iron furnaces; and at Dartford, and Crayford, are mills for the manufacturing of iron. At the latter place also, are extensive works for the printing of calicoes, and spacious grounds for the bleaching of linens; at Seven-oaks are large silk mills; and at Boxley, near Maidstone, is one of the most extensive and curious manufactures of paper in Europe. Paper is also made in the neighbourhood of Dartford, &c. The various dock-yards of Woolwich, Chatham, &c. give employment to numerous artisans in all the different branches of naval affairs; ship-building is also carried on at other places on the sea-coast to a considerable extent.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The following is, we believe, an accurate list, of the towns in this county, now enjoying the privilege of a market:—

| <i>Towns.</i> | <i>Market Days.</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ashford | Saturday |
| Bromley | Thursday |
| Canterbury | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Cranbrook | Saturday |
| Crayford | Tuesday |
| Cray | Wednesday |
| Dartford | Saturday |
| Dover | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Faversham | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Folkstone | Thursday |
| Goudhurst | Wednesday |
| Gravesend | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Greenwich | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Hythe | Thursday |
| Lenham | Tuesday |
| Lydd | Thursday |
| Maidstone | Thursday |
| Malling (West) | Saturday |
| Milton | Saturday |
| Queenborough | { Monday and Thursday |
| Rochester | Friday |
| Romney | Saturday |
| Sandwich | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Seven Oaks | Saturday |
| Tenterden | Friday |
| Tonbridge | Friday |
| Westerham | Wednesday |
| Woolwich | Friday |
| Wrotham | Tuesday |

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—The county of Kent returns 18 members to Parliament: viz. two for the shire, two for the city of Canterbury, two for the city of Rochester, two for Maidstone, two for Queenborough, two for Dover, two for Hythe, two for Romney, and two for Sandwich.

POPULATION.]—The population of Kent, in the year 1700, was 158,800; in 1750, 190,000; and, according to the returns of 1801, 307,624; of whom 151,374 were males, and 156,250 females. The number of houses, at the last-mentioned period, was 52,998. In 1811, the population had apparently increased to 373,095; and the houses to 64,362. The annual proportion of marriages, in this county, is one to 118 persons; of births, one to 30; and of deaths, one to 41.

Summary of the Population of the County of Kent, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| Lathe of St. Augustin..... | 10193 | 11265 | 105 | 360 | 4776 | 2552 | 3937 | 26804 | 28731 | 55535 |
| Aylesford..... | 10922 | 13128 | 97 | 243 | 7012 | 3932 | 2164 | 32915 | 32695 | 66610 |
| Scray..... | 10152 | 12215 | 57 | 148 | 5939 | 4034 | 2242 | 31824 | 31886 | 63710 |
| Shepway..... | 3786 | 4600 | 11 | 102 | 2274 | 979 | 13447 | 11004 | 11877 | 22881 |
| Sutton-at-Hone | 9127 | 10767 | 106 | 241 | 5205 | 3037 | 2525 | 26780 | 27220 | 54000 |
| City of Canterbury | 2093 | 2326 | 10 | 106 | 508 | 1194 | 624 | 4645 | 5595 | 10200 |
| Town of Chatham and City of Rochester..... | 3713 | 4601 | 44 | 79 | 333 | 3110 | 1158 | 10214 | 11508 | 211722 |
| Town of Deptford and Town of Greenwich..... | 5778 | 8286 | 144 | 125 | 304 | 4415 | 3567 | 18249 | 18531 | 36780 |
| Town and Cinque Ports of Dover..... | 1780 | 2163 | 7 | 65 | 50 | 998 | 1115 | 3988 | 5086 | 9074 |
| Borough of Maidstone..... | 1706 | 1869 | 5 | 39 | 437 | 942 | 490 | 4412 | 5031 | 9443 |
| Town and Cinque Port of Sandwich..... | 517 | 597 | 1 | 13 | 174 | 244 | 179 | 1272 | 1463 | 2735 |
| Town of Woolwich..... | 2296 | 4448 | 41 | 150 | 65 | 2539 | 1844 | 8082 | 8972 | 17054 |
| Local Militia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3351 | — | 3351 |
| Totals | 62063 | 76265 | 628 | 1671 | 27077 | 27996 | 21192 | 183500 | 189595 | 373095 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ACRYSE.]—Acryse Place, the seat of the Papillon family, is five miles N. N. W. from Folkestone. The mansion, recently much altered and improved, is supposed to have been built by the Cossentons, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Almost close to the house, on the north side, stands Acryse church.

ADDINGTON.]—In this parish (seven miles N. W. by W. from Maidstone) a short distance N. W. from the church, are the remains of a supposed Druidical temple.

ALLINGTON.]—About two miles N. N. W. from Maidstone, are the remains of Allington Castle, said to have been founded by the noble Saxon family of Columbarii. Sir Thomas Wyatt, one of the distinguished ornaments of Henry the Eighth's reign, was born here. Becoming vested in the crown, the castle and manor were granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to the Astley family, by one of whom it was transferred to that of Lord Romney. The park has long been under cultivation; but the moat exists; and the ruins of the castle, which are still extensive, convey the idea rather of a fortified dwelling, than of a place of strength. Here was

formerly a weekly market, and a three days' annual fair. The church is a very mean structure.

APPLEDORE.]—Appledore, six miles S. E. by S. from Tenterden, was anciently a sea port town, before the Rother changed its course, and left it at some distance. In 893 the Danes sailed up to the town and built a fort or castle, which it is supposed was destroyed by the French in 1380, and the present church built on its foundations. Appledore is now a small mean village, inhabited chiefly by graziers, and others employed in the marshes.

ASH.]—In this parish, says Gough, "were found; 1737, in a sandy field, which seemed the burying place of Richborough, being on a rising ground above the intervening marshes, on the right hand of the road from Canterbury to Sandwich, close by the road, several bodies placed separately in wooden cases about four feet deep; a sword was found generally put on the right side, and a spear on the left of each; a necklace, of three or four coarse glass beads, and then an amber bead, about the neck, and so on, the fibula on the shoulder, and the umbo of a shield directly over the face. The shield was of wood, round, and about 18 inches diameter, to which the iron umbo was fastened by iron pins. Several Roman medals of the upper and lower empire were found

found in the graves. The Rev. Mr. Fausset, of Heppington near Canterbury, procured from this spot a small pair of scales, a touchstone weight of $\text{O} \cdot \text{lt. } 23\text{gr.}$ and a nest of weights piled on one another in a wooden case decayed was found with an armed skeleton, September 20, 1762." Many other antiquities have also been found at this place.

ASHFORD.]—The respectable market and post-town of Ashford, 20 miles S.E. by E. from Maidstone, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ E.S.E. from London, is seated on a gentle eminence, near the confluence of the upper branches of the river Stour. In the Domesday Book, it is written Estefort, and Essetesford. It afterwards became the property of the family surname De Asshetesford. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, aisles, and three chancels, with a lofty and well-proportioned tower rising from the intersection of the nave and principal chancel. It was renovated in the reign of Edward the Fourth, by Sir John Fogge, whose family were originally seated in Lancashire, but came into this county early in the reign of Edward the First. His ancestor, Sir Francis Fogge, Knt. acquired the manor of Repton, in this parish, by marriage with a co-heiress of the Valoigns; and at the mansion on that estate, Sir John resided.*—This latter gentleman founded a college at Ashford, for a master or prebendary, who was to be vicar of this church for the time being, two chaplains, and two secular clerks, who were to pray for the souls of "the King; George, Archbishop of Yorke; Sir J. Fogge, the founder; Alice, his wife, &c. and other the King's liege subjects of the county of Kent, lately slain at the battles of Northampton, St. Alban's, and Shirborne, in defence of his right and title." He died in 1490: on his tomb, which stands on the north side of the altar, and is very large, have been brasses of himself as a knight in armour, and his two wives. On a slab in front of the altar steps, is a curious full-sized brass in memory of Elizabeth, daughter to Henry, Lord Ferrers, of Groby, and wife to David le Strabolgie, (fourth of that name,) Earl of Athol. She is represented in the old French round dress, closely buttoned from the waist; her hair frizzed in three rows of curls surrounding her face, and hanging frizzed over her shoulders: in her hands were two banners supporting a canopy. In a small chapel adjoining to the south transept, formerly appropriated to the Smyths, Lords of Westenhauger, and owners of this manor,

* The seat of the Foggess, at Repton, is now a farm. This family, which lived in much splendour, became extinct in the latter part of the last century. They were so greatly reduced, that one of the last was wife to a poor shepherd at Eastry; and her nephew was executed for a robbery.

† Richard Glover, Somerset herald, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Ashford. He died in 1588, æt. 46, and was buried at Cripplegate church, in London. His sister Joan, married Richard Milles of Ashford, whose son, Thomas Milles, author of "the Catalogue of Honour," was born here; and following the directions of his uncle, became eminent for his

are three sumptuous monuments of that family, composed of various coloured marbles.

The college, founded by Sir John Fogge, appears to have been dissolved about the reign of Henry the Seventh. The dwelling was afterwards appropriated to the vicar, and it retained its ancient character till within 50 or 60 years ago, since which it has been greatly altered and modernized; and of a "profusion of painted glass," that originally ornamented the windows, only a few representations of arms are now left.

The Free Grammar School, adjoining to the church-yard, was built and endowed by Sir Norton Knatchbull, in the time of Charles the First; and the master is appointed by his family.

The population of this town, in 1811, was 2532. Many of the houses are large and well-built. The market-house is a good modern edifice, standing near the middle of the High Street. At the east end of the town is a stone bridge of four arches, crossing the Stour. An annual fair has been instituted here, within these few years, for the sale of sheep, &c. and another for the sale of wool.*

AYLESFORD.]—Aylesford, called Ægelesford by the Saxons, and Elesford in the Domesday book, lies $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.W. from Maidstone. It was granted by Henry the Third, to Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor; who, for his fidelity to King John, had been previously made constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports. He afterwards went on a crusade to the Holy Land, and on his return brought with him some Carmelite friars, for whom, in 1240, he founded a priory here, about half-a-mile west from the church. Richard, his great grandson, in 1330, obtained a charter for a weekly market for this manor with other privileges. The site and demesne of the priory, or friary, as it is now called, were given, by Queen Elizabeth, to the Sedleys, from whom the estate passed, in the time of Charles the First, to Sir Peter Rycaut, Knt. whose youngest son, Sir Paul Rycaut, was the celebrated eastern traveller, and confidential servant of the crown, during three reigns; and, on his death, in November, 1700, at the age of 72, was buried near his parents, in the south chancel of Aylesford church. He wrote the "State of the Ottoman Empire," and several other works. The heir of Sir Peter alienated the friary to Caleb Banks, Esq. in 1657, whose son, Sir John Banks, converted the hall, chapel, cloisters, &c. into a suite of

skill in genealogy and heraldry. He had granted to him a chapecau with wings, as a crest to his arms, in allusion to the celerity with which he returned with an answer from Henry the Fourth, of France, to whom he had been sent with a message of importance, by Queen Elizabeth. The Rev. Dr. John Wallis, the celebrated decypherer and mathematician, was also born in this town, in November, 1616, his father being then vicar of Ashford. He wrote many works, both on divinity and mathematics; and, in 1699, all his writings were collected, and printed at the University Press, Oxford, in three volumes, folio. He died in his 88th year, in October 1703.

stately

stately apartments. He died in 1699, when this estate fell to the Hon. Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Aylesford, who had married his eldest daughter and coheirress: their descendant, the present Earl, is now owner. Nearly the whole of the conventual buildings are yet standing, and form a convenient, though not a splendid residence.*

Aylesbury church is a handsome building. It contains various memorials of the Aylesford branch of the Finch family; and of the Colepeper, Duke, Banks, Rycout, and Sedley families. On the costly monument of Sir John Banks, Bart. who died in 1699, æt. 72, is his effigy in marble, with that of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dethick.

In Aylesford Street stands the hospital of the Holy Trinity, a regular stone building, 105 feet long, and 21 feet and a half in width, founded in pursuance of the will of John Sedley, Esq. of the friary, who died in 1605, for six poor and impotent persons. This foundation has long been appropriated to private purposes.

Aylesford has been the scene of several battles, the most memorable of which was fought in 455, between the Britons, under Vortimer, and the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa. The conflict was well sustained; but, after a sanguinary struggle, the Britons obtained the victory, with the loss of Catigern, brother to Vortimer.† Horsa was also killed on the spot, and was buried, according to Bede, in the east part of this county. The second battle recorded to have been fought here, is said, by Lamhard, to have been at the place, "both now and anciently called Fernham:" this was between Alfred and the Danes, when the latter were defeated, and "compelled to take the Thames without boat or bridge, in which passage there were a great number of them drowned."—No less notable was that other chase, wherein, not many years after, Edmund Ironside most fiercely pursued the Danes from Otford to this town; in which also, as some write, he had given them an irreparable overthrow, had he not, by fraudulent and traitorous persuasion of one Edric, (then Duke of Mercia, and in the Saxon speech surnamed, for his covetousness, Streona, that is to say, the 'getter, or gatherer,') withdrawne his foote, and spared to follow them."

In this parish, on the S.W. side of the Medway,

* Sir Charles Sedley, the poet and dramatist, noted for wit and gallantry in the days of Charles the Second, was the posthumous son of Sir John Sedley, and was born at Aylesford friary about the year 1639. The brilliancy of his parts was so great, that King Charles is said to have told him, that "Nature had given him a patent to be Apollo's viceroy." He married Catherine, third daughter of John, Earl Rivers, by whom he had an only daughter, also named Catherine, who was debauched, and created Countess of Dorchester, by James the Second. Sir Charles was much incensed at this disgrace; and, though he had received various favours from James, took a very active part in forwarding the revolution. His answer to the accusation of deserting his royal master, is well known: "Since his Majesty," said he, "has made my daughter a Countess, it is fit that I should do all I can to make his daughter a Queen." He

stands Preston Hall, which was a residence of a branch of the Colepepers, from the time of Edward the Third till the reign of George the First, when it passed in marriage with Alicia, sister and heiress of Sir Thomas Colepeper, Bart. to John Milner, M.D. on whose family she afterwards made a settlement of this and other estates, including the manor of Aylesford. The late Rev. Dr. Joseph Butler, (Milner,) much improved the house and grounds, which are situated in a very pleasant, fertile, and healthy part of the country. The date 1102, in Arabic numerals, sculptured in stone, over a window of an ancient barn on this estate, has given rise to much controversy; but has evidently been executed at a much later period by one of the Colepepers. The road, which crosses the park, communicates with a stone bridge of six arches, leading to Aylesford: this was built by Sir William Sedley, but is now maintained at the charge of the county.

BADLESMERE.]—At Badlesmere, 3½ miles S. from Faversham, Bartholomew de Badlesmere, lord of the manor, in the 13th of Edward the Second, obtained a license for founding a house of regular canons. The church is a small and very plain Saxon structure. In the porch are the fronts of two ancient wooden seats, carved in high relief. One represents a shield, upon which are the star, ribbon, and motto of the order of the Garter; on the other are some scriptural sentences relative to the Holy Trinity, in four circles united by bands; so that the words Pater, Filius, Spiritus, and Deus, though only once repeated in the circles, form a part of every sentence.

BAPCHILD.]—(See Tong.)

BARFRETON.]—Barfreton, or Barston, 5½ miles S. by E. from Wingham, is celebrated for its very curious church, which is generally considered as an undoubted specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture; though, more probably, it was built in the times immediately preceding the general adoption of the pointed style. It consists only of a nave and chancel, which communicate with each other by a semi-circular arch, rising from wreathed columns, and richly sculptured. Instances of longevity, in this and the contiguous parishes, are very frequent; and one of them, recorded by Dr. Harris, is equally singular. "In the year 1700," says that writer,

died about the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne. His works were collected and published in two volumes, 8vo. 1719.

† The burial-place of Catigern is supposed to be pointed out by the well-known cromlech, called Kit's Coty House, which stands on the downs, about one mile north-eastward from Aylesford church. It is composed of four huge stones unwrought; three of them standing on end, but inclined inwards, and supporting the fourth, which lies transversely over them, so as to leave an open recess beneath. About 500 yards S. by E. from Kit's Coty House, was formerly another cromlech, now lying in a confused heap; and still nearer to Aylesford, within 100 yards from the road of Tottington farm-house, formerly the site of a moated mansion, is a remarkable stone, called, by Stukely, from its shape, the coffin. It is upwards of 14 feet long, about six broad, and two thick.

"the

"the minister of Barfreston was buried at the age of 96; he that preached his funeral sermon was 82; he that read the service, 87; the parish clerk was of the same age, but was then absent; the sexton was 86, and his wife above 80; and several of the neighbouring parish of Coldred were at this funeral, who were above 100 years old."

BARHAM.]—In this parish, six miles S.E. by S. from Canterbury, stands Barham Court, which was for many ages the seat of the Barhains, originally of the same family as Reginald Fitz-Urse, one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket. It is now the property of Charles Dering, Esq. The house is a modern structure. Barham downs derive their name from this parish, though a considerable part of the range lies within those of Kingstone and Bishopshorne. The medium extent of these downs is about half-a mile; but their length, from their commencement near Bridge, to their termination at Denne Hill, is upwards of four miles. Various remains of ancient encampments may be traced here, some of which have been assigned to the Romans. A small advanced work on the slope of the hill, of which the rampart and ditch on three sides are still evident, is ascribed to Cæsar. Vast numbers of tumuli are scattered over these downs: most of them were opened by the late Rev. Brian Fausset, of Heppington, who greatly increased his valuable collection of Roman antiquities, by various articles which he then found. When King John assembled a mighty army, in 1213, to oppose the threatened invasion of King Philip, he encamped on Barham downs; and here, also, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, assembled a powerful force in the reign of Henry the Third. From the favourable nature of the air, situation, &c. camps are now frequently formed on these downs; and the annual county races, holden here, in August, give them additional celebrity.

BARMING.]—East Barming, anciently called Barmelinge, "from its moist situation amongst many springs," is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Maidstone. It is a well-cultivated and pleasant parish, much celebrated for its plantations of hops, apples, cherries, filberts, and other fruit. From the remains of foundations that were discovered about nine or ten years ago, in taking up an accumulated heap of stones and rubbish near the church, it is evident that some Roman building, perhaps a villa, once stood there. Many fragments of Roman tiles, Roman vessels, and other antiquities, have, at different times, been found about the spot. The manor belongs to the Hon. Philip Pusey, brother to the Earl of Radnor. The court-lodge, which stood near St. Helen's Bridge, and near which was an ancient cross, was pulled down a few years ago.—Hall Place, a subordinate manor, is now the property of Lord Barham. On this demesne, a respectable mansion was built, in 1656, by the Rev. Richard Webbe, rector of Barming, whose descendant conveyed it to Peter Smart, Gent. about

the year 1726. This gentleman, who lies buried in the church-yard, was father to the poet, Christopher Smart, author of "The Hop Garden," and other poems. The church is a small neat edifice, having a cemetery embosomed in fine elms, in which are various monuments, and among them a costly tomb, of different coloured marbles, in memory of Thomas Harris, Esq. who resided at Home Stall, a respectable seat in this parish, erected about the year 1730. The parsonage-house, which stands on the declivity of a commanding eminence, about a mile from the church, has been greatly improved, and almost rebuilt by the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. the rector, whose various publications on biography and history, evince the great extent of his acquirements. Not less than 20,000 trees and shrubs have been planted by him on the glebe lands. In this and the adjoining parishes, much stone is dug, chiefly of the kind called Kentish-rag; and from the circumstance of Sir Christopher Wren's discovering the foundations of a Roman temple under the site of St. Paul's church, of the same kind of stone, it has been supposed, that some of these quarries were worked in the Roman times.

BAYFORD.]—At this place, N. of Sittingbourne, are some remains of an ancient entrenchment, which Alfred the Great is said to have thrown up, when engaged against Hastings, the Danish chief, about the year 893. A castle was afterwards built here, the site of which is now occupied by a farm.

BECKENHAM.]—The pleasant village of Beckenham—supposed to derive its name from the Saxon words, *bec*, a brook, and *ham*, a dwelling—lies ten miles S.S.E. from St. Paul's cathedral, London. The church is a neat edifice, containing many monuments of the Style, Raymond, Burrell, and other families. On a slab in the chancel, is a remarkable brass, in memory of dame Margaret, wife of Sir William Dalsell, Knt. and daughter of John Barnes, Esq. of Redhall, in Norfolk, who died in 1563: she is represented in a flowered petticoat, and close-bodied gown; the sleeves slashed at the shoulders, and hanging down to the feet. Here is also the monument of Mrs. Jane Clarke, wife of Dr. Clarke, physician at Epsom, with an elegant inscription, by Gray. The parish register, under the date October 24, 1740, records the burial of Margaret Finch, who lived to the age of 109 years. She was one of the people called gipsies, and had the title of their Queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood; whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture: after her death, they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches: a sermon was preached upon the occasion, and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony. Her picture adorns

adorns the sign-post of a house of public entertainment in Norwood, called the Gipsy House.

Beckenham Place, the seat of John Cator, Esq. is partly in the parish of Bromley; but the mansion itself is in that of Beckenham. Rear-Admiral Sir Piercy Brett, who died in 1781, and with his Lady, lies buried in the church, resided here. The estate, which had long been owned by the St. Johns, was alienated to the Cators, in 1773. The house is a handsome building, commanding a beautiful prospect.

Kent House, the ancient seat of the Lethieullers, in Beckenham parish, is now occupied as a farm: the estate belongs to J. J. Angerstein, Esq. Clay Hill, or the Oakery, also in this parish, was the property of the late learned Edward King, Esq. F.R. and A.S.*

Eden Farm, another seat in Beckenham, is the elegant retirement of the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, who purchased it of J. A. Rucker, Esq.

Langley Park, and Kelseys, likewise in this parish, are two estates belonging to the Right Hon. Peter Burrell, Lord Gwydir. The former, which is the more considerable, obtained its name from the Langleys, who had lands here about the middle of the 14th century. From the Raymonds, subsequent possessors, it passed, by an heiress, to Peter Burrell, Esq. whose grandson was created a peer in June, 1796. Kelseys, the more ancient seat of the Burrells, was purchased, about the year 1688, from the Brograves, one of whom had license for an oratory here, in 1479. Lord Gwydir's house was originally built by Alderman Kirkham, of London.

BEXESBOURNE.]—Bekesbourne, near the village of Patricksbourne, is pleasantly situated amongst small enclosures sheltered with trees and woodland, especially the western part of it, and stretching eastward to the high downy country. It is only about a mile and a half in length, and not more than half a mile broad. The soil is mostly fertile near the valley, especially for hops, of which there are several plantations. It anciently belonged to the cinque port of Hastings, and enjoyed the same privileges. Henry de Beke held certain lands in this parish, by grand serjeantry, to find one ship each time Henry the Third passed the sea. Philipot says, the branch of the Stour was navigable to this place in the reign of Edward the Third. The Archbishops of Canterbury had here a small but elegant palace, of which there are at present but few remains. The gateway of the palace was pulled down within these few years. It was built of brick, and had, in the middle of the front of it the arms of Cranmer. On the inside of the gateway was a stone, on which

was A.D.—T.C.—1552; and underneath, the Archbishop's motto, *Nosce Teipsum*.

Howletts, anciently Owletts, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Hales family, of whom it was purchased by Isaac Baugh, Esq. who rebuilt the mansion, and in 1799, sold it to Cholmeley Dering, Esq. The house has a portico of the Doric order in front, and the surrounding scenery is very fine.

BELVIDERE.]—About a mile from the Thames, and nearly the same distance between Erith and Lesnes abbey, is Belvidere, the beautiful seat of Samson Gideon, Lord Eardley. The grounds, though not extensive, are agreeably diversified and well wooded. The house commands fine prospects of the Thames, and the opposite parts of Essex. It is elegantly fitted up, and contains a rich collection of paintings; among them, is a view of Venice, and its companion, with the ceremony of the Doge marrying the sea, by Cannolletti; the Alchemist, Teniers; Sir John Gage, Holbein; Noah's Ark, Brughel; St. Catharine, Leonard da Vinci; the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp, T. Hells; Rembrandt painting an old woman, Rembrandt; a courtesan, and her gallant, Georgione; the golden age, Bruigh; Snyders, with his wife and child, Rubens; marriage in Cana, P. Veronese; the genealogy of Christ, Albert Durer; the conception, and the flight into Egypt, Murillo; Christ and the doctors, Lucca Giordano; a landscape, Claude; three landscapes, Poussin, and many others.

BENENDEN.]—Benenden, or Biddenden, three miles S.E. from Cranbrook, is at present populous, though the clothing manufacture, which first occasioned the increase of the population of this part of the county, in the reign of Edward the Third, has for many years failed here. Several good houses still remaining, discover the prosperity of the former inhabitants.

The church is a handsome regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable height and strength. By the old part now remaining, it appears to have been originally but small. The interior contains several ancient brasses, and among them, one for the Goldwells of Great Chart; with the dates 1452, and 1499, in Arabic numerals: the rebus of this name, a golden fountain, or well, is also in one of the windows. A Free Grammar School, now degenerated into a complete sinecure, was founded here in the year 1522. There is a tradition in this parish, that a bequest, for the use of the poor, of 20 acres of land, now called the Bread and Cheese land, lying in five pieces, was given by two maiden sisters, commonly called the "Biddenden Maids," of the name of Chulkhurst, "who were born joined together by the hips and shoulders,

* This gentleman, who was a native of Norfolk, was elected president of the Society of Antiquaries on the decease of Dr. Milles, in 1784; but, on the succeeding election in the year following, he was obliged to relinquish the chair to the Earl of Leicester, after an unprecedented contest. He was author of
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various works; the principal of which are his "Observations on Ancient Castles;" "Morsels of Criticism," tending to illustrate the Scriptures; and the "Munimenta Antiqua;" the concluding volume of the latter is now printing. He died in 1806, at. 72.

in the year 1100;" and having lived in that state 34 years, died within about six hours of each other. This tale is affected to be established by the correspondent figures of two females impressed on cakes, which, after Divine service, in the afternoon, on every Easter Sunday, are distributed to all comers, and not unfrequently to the number of 800 to 1000. At the same time, about 270 loaves, weighing three pounds and a half each, and cheese in proportion, are given to the poor parishioners; the whole expence being defrayed from the rental of the bequeathed lands. The marvellous part of the story however, is wholly discredited by the well-informed.

BETSHANGER.]—At Betshanger, 3½ miles S.S.W. from Sandwich, is a handsome mansion, belonging to the Rev. James Morris; and, at a little distance, at Updown, is the seat of J. M. Fector, Esq. enjoying some particularly fine prospects.

BETHERSDEN.]—Bethersden, or Bethersden-Lovelace, 5½ miles W.S.W. from Ashford, was in early times a possession of the Greensteds, and afterwards of the Lovelaces. The manor is now the property of William Baldwin, Esq. of Harriets-ham. In the church, are several brasses of the Lovelaces. Among the other sepulchral memorials, is one for Sir George Choute, Bart. who died in 1721, and several for the family of Withersden, owners of Wisenden, an ancient seat in this parish. Bethersden was formerly much celebrated for its marble quarries; the marble from which was in considerable request for the ornamental parts of buildings, chimney-pieces, slabs, monuments, &c.

BEXLEY.]—Bexley, three miles W. from Dartford, was given by King Cenulph, to the see of Canterbury. Edward the Second granted a weekly market to be held here, but this has long been disused. Archbishop Cranmer alienated Bexley to Henry the Eighth. James the First granted it to Sir John Spilman, who afterwards sold it to the celebrated Camden, who made over his right to the university of Oxford, for the purpose of founding an historical professorship; but covenanted, that all the revenues of the manor should be enjoyed for 99 years from his own death, by Mr. William Heather, his heirs and successors, subject to the payment of 140/. annually. The University have since granted leases from time to time, for 21 years, to the Leighs, of Hawley. The church, a peculiar of the Archbishops of Canterbury, has a shingled tower, and small octangular spire. On the south side of the chancel, is an ancient confessionary, consisting of three divisions of pointed arches, and a recess for holy water; on the north side are seven ancient stalls of oak, with carved heads, and other figures. Here are several curious old monuments.

High Street House, which adjoins the church-yard, was rebuilt, in 1761, by the late learned antiquary, John Thorpe, Esq. F.S.A. author of the "*Custumale Roffense*," who purchased this estate of the Austens, of Hall Place, in 1750. On his death,

his possessions devolved to his two daughters, by Catharine, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Holker, of Gravesend: High Street House, was allotted to the youngest, married to Cuthbert Potts, Esq.—This gentleman became owner also, in right of his wife, of a contiguous villa, called Bourne Place, which was built about 40 years ago, by Lawrence Holker, Esq. son of Dr. Holker.

Hall Place, anciently the seat of a family surnamed At Hall, is an ancient and spacious edifice, now occupied as a boarding-school.

Blendon Hall, anciently Bladingdon Court, belonged to the De Bladingdone family; and, having passed through various proprietors, it was purchased, about 1763, by Lady Mary Scott, relict of Arthur Scott, Esq. and daughter of the fourth son of George, fourth Earl of Northampton. This Lady rebuilt Blendon Hall, and considerably improved the grounds. She died in 1782, and was buried at Bexley. This estate is now, or was recently, the property of John Smith, Esq.

The estate of Lamienby belonged to an ancient family, who assumed the surname of Lamienby, but afterwards obtained that of Sparrow. The mansion was rebuilt by William Steele, Esq. about the year 1744: he also laid out the park, through which runs a canal, and, after flowing by Blendon Hall, Bourne Place, and Hall Place, falls into the river Cray.

Danson Hill, early in the last century, became the property of John Styleman, Esq. who lies buried at Bexley, and who bequeathed a moiety of his estate in Kent to found an alms-house, for 12 poor families. This estate being included in the moiety, was leased to John Boyd, of London, merchant, who, in 1761, procured the fee simple to be vested in himself, and his heirs, by act of Parliament, under an agreement with the trustees, to whom he made over a rent charge of 100/. annually for the uses of the charity. Mr. Boyd erected the present mansion, which is a handsome fabric, standing on a commanding eminence, in a pleasant park. The grounds were laid out by the celebrated Brown, who also formed a spacious sheet of water towards the southern extremity of the park, which exhibits some flourishing plantations. Mr. Boyd was created a baronet, in 1775. The present Sir J. Boyd sold the estate a few years ago, to John Johnstone, Esq. for about 50,000/.

BILSINGTON.]—At Bilsington, six miles S. S. E. from Ashford, was formerly a priory of black canons, founded by John Mansell, provost of Beverley, and chancellor to Henry the Third, about the year 1258. The site of the priory, of which there are still some remains, is now a farm.

BIRLING.]—Birling, 6½ miles N.W. from Maidstone, was part of the great estate of the SAYS, from about the time of Richard the Second, till the reign of Henry the Sixth, when it passed through female descent to that branch of the illustrious family of the Nevilles, now Earls of Abergavenny. These

These noblemen had two seats here ; the one called *Birling Place* ; the other, *Comfort* ; to the latter, a park was attached. A stone gateway, and some other ruins, still point out the site of *Birling Place* ; and the remains of *Comfort* have been converted into a farm-house. In the church, a large and handsome fabric, many of the *Nevilles* lie buried, but there is not a single monument to their memory. In the chancel, is a mural tablet, in commemoration of "the Rev. Edward Holme, late vicar of this parish, and founder of the two Free Grammar Schools of *Seybourne* and *East Malling*:" he died in January, 1782.

BISHOPSBOURNE.]—This parish lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by S. from Canterbury. Ascending *Barham downs*, from the village of *Bridge*, on the right is *Bourne Place*, long the property and residence of the *Auchers*, *Baronets*. *Thomas Colepeper, Esq.* of *Bedbury*, in right of his wife, became possessed of this estate ; and having also acquired the manor of *Bishopbourne*, by exchange with *Archbishop Cranmer*, he soon afterwards sold the whole to *Sir Anthony Aucher*, of *Otterden*, descended from *Earl Aucher*, first *Earl* and *Duke of Kent*. The Rev. *John Charles Beckingham*, now, or recently, owner of these estates, is maternally descended from *Sir Hewit Aucher*, the last baronet of his family. The house, which is a large and respectable edifice, was built upwards of a century ago, in place of the ancient mansion. In *Bishopbourne church* lies the celebrated *Richard Hooker*, author of the "*Eccelesiastical Polity*," who died rector of this parish, in 1600 : his monument, which is in the chancel exhibits his bust, in a square cap and gown.

BOBBING.]—In the church of *Bobbing*, a mile and a half W. by N. from *Milton*, are two curious brasses, under rich canopies, in memory of *Sir Arnold Savage, Knt.* and *Joane, his Lady* ; the former in plate armour, standing on a lion, &c. the latter in the dress of the age, and at her feet, two lap-dogs, playing with her drapery. *Sir Arnold* was lord of the manor, *Speaker of the House of Commons*, &c. in the reign of *Henry the Fourth*. In the north chancel, is a brass, similar to the above, in memory of his son, who died in 1420. In the south wall of the principal chancel is a piscina, and a triple stone seat, curiously ornamented. In the south aisle, is a handsome monument, in memory of *Charles and Humphrey Tufton*, sons of *Sir Henry Tufton, Knt.* of *Maidstone*. *Titus Oates*, the discoverer of the *Popish plot*, in the reign of *Charles the Second*, was vicar of this parish ; to which he was inducted in the year 1672.

* The doctor, born in 1641, received the rudiments of his education in the Grammar School, at *Wye*, and afterwards entered a student at *Oxford*. There his application being unremitted, he commenced Bachelor, and afterwards Doctor of Laws, in 1671. He was elected Secretary to the *Royal Society*, and he published its *Transactions* from No. 143 to 166, inclusive. In 1683, he was appointed the first Keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum*, and at the same time he was nominated

BORDEN.]—This parish lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from *Sittingbourn*. The church has a massive Norman tower, with a circular-arched door-way on the west side, with a zig-zag moulding. Here is the burial-place of the *Plot* family, settled in this neighbourhood, in the reign of *Edward the Fourth*. *Dr. Robert Plot* was born here, in the manor-house of *Sutton Baron*, an estate which had been purchased by his grandfather, in 1559.*

BOUGHTON.]—*Boughton-Aluph*, lies four miles N. N. E. from *Ashford* ; *Boughton-under-Blean*, three miles S.E. from *Faversham* ; *Boughton Malherbe*, five miles W. by N. from *Charing* ; and *Boughton Munchelsea*, four miles S. by E. from *Maidstone*. In the first of these parishes, the manor of *Wilmington* was anciently held by a family of the same name, by the service of finding for the King, one "pothook for his meat," whenever he should come within the manor of *Boughton-Aluph*. *Seaton*, another subordinate manor in this parish, was, in the time of *Henry the Third*, held by the service of providing one man, called a "vautrer," (or hunter of wild boars) "to lead three greyhounds when the King should go into *Gascoigne*, and till he had worn out a pair of shoes of the price of four-pence, bought at the King's cost." *Boughton-Aluph church*, which is in the form of a cross, was anciently a very light and elegant structure ; but it has been much disfigured by imperfect repairs. The windows, though much dilapidated, still exhibit many traces of their pristine beauty ; the ramifications having been designed with much taste, and executed with great ingenuity and elegance. All of them have been richly adorned with painted glass : and some fine fragments are still remaining, particularly in the east window, which in the lower part displays two regal figures nearly perfect ; probably designed for *Edward the Third*, and *Queen Philippa*. In the south wall, is a stone seat, and the remains of a piscina. In the chapel, which belongs to the manor of *Buckwell*, in this parish, several of the *Moyles*, who possessed that estate for nearly two centuries, lie buried.

The manor of *Boughton-under-Blean* has formed part of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, from the period of the Conquest, or earlier. The manor of *Nash*, in this parish, has been for centuries, the seat of the Catholic family of *Hawkins*, one of whom, *Sir Thomas Hawkins*, was an early translator of *Horace*, and died in the reign of *Charles the First*. A daughter of the last possessor, is third wife of *Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.* The house, a respectable mansion, was rebuilt by

the first Professor of Chemistry, in the University of *Oxford* ; In 1688, he was made royal historiographer to *James the Second* : in 1695, *Mowbray* herald extraordinary, and registrar of the court of honour. He died of the stone, on the 13th of April, 1696, and was buried at *Borden church*, where a neat mural monument has been erected to his memory : he left behind him several valuable writings in manuscript.

Thomas

Thomas Hawkins, Esq. who died in 1766, at the age of 92: it overlooks the Nore, and faces the famous Boughton Hill, from the brow of which the prospects are eminently fine.

The village, called Boughton Street, extends for a considerable length along the sides of the high London road, and has several good inns, and respectable modern houses. In the church, amongst numerous sepulchral memorials, are several in commemoration of the Petits of Colkins, the Farewells and Routts of Brenley, and the Hawkinses of Nash, all which places are in this parish. Against the east wall, in the north chancel, is a brick tomb, on which is a curious brass, representing the deceased in jointed armour, hinges, a very long sword, and a ruff round his neck. Over him, are the arms of the family of Hawkins; below him, is an inscription in black letter, as follows:—

“ I nowe that lie within this marble stone,
Was called Thomas Hawkins by my name,
My terme of life an hundred yeares and one;
King Henry the eight I served, which won me fame,
Who was to me a gracious prince alwayes,
And made well to spend my aged dayes.

My stature high, my body bigge and strong,
Excelling all that lived in myne age:
But nature spent, death would not tarry long
To fetch the pledge which life had layed to gage.
My fatal daye if thou desyer to knowe,
Behold the figures written here belowe.
15 Martii, 1587.”

Boughton-Malherb enjoyed the distinguished honour of giving birth to the accomplished Sir Henry Wotton,* whose ancestors were seated here in the reign of Richard the Second. Sir Edward, the first Lord Wotton, who died in 1628, inclosed a park round his mansion, at Boughton Malherb. In the early part of the 18th century, the family estates fell, by bequest, to Philip Dormer Stanhope, the witty and profligate Earl of Chesterfield, who disposed of them, in 1750, to Galfridus Mann, Esq. in whose family, they still continue. The remains of the mansion of the Wottons is now a farm-house; but the greatest part has long been pulled down, and the park thrown open. The church was the principal burial-place of the Wotton family, and several of them have monuments here; but one of the most elaborate, which had been erected in memory of Henry, Lord Stanhope, and his widow, the Lady Catharine, Countess of Chesterfield, was removed a few years ago, to make room for a new

* Sir Henry was born in the year 1658. He received his education at Winchester school, and at New College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Queen's College, where he took his degree of M.A. and read a lecture on optics. After leaving the University, he went abroad, and became so intimate with the Duke of Tuscany, that he sent him with letters to James the Sixth of Scotland, under the name of Octavio Baldi.—When that monarch came to the English throne, he conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to

altar. In the small chapel, which adjoins the chancel to the south, is a very ancient figure of a knight in armour, cross-legged, and also the effigies of a female of the same age; they are both of Bethersden marble, and are supposed to represent Sir. Fulke Peyforer, and his Lady, who lived in the time of Henry the Third; and the former of whom had license to embattle his mansion-house at Colbridge, in this parish. This edifice, which was afterwards called Colbridge castle, stood below the hill, towards Egerton, and was a place of considerable strength. It is said, that the stones of the castle were used to build the seat at Chilston, or Chilson, in this parish, the property and residence of George Best, Esq. to whom it was bequeathed by his uncle, the late Thomas Best, Esq. who purchased it of the Hamiltons, and afterwards erected a new house in place of the ancient mansion, and also improved the park and grounds.

BOXLEY.]—The village of Boxley lies three miles N.E. by N. from Maidstone. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, about a mile westward from the church, by William d'Ipres, Earl of Kent, in the year 1146. This abbey afterwards obtained a grant of the manor, a weekly market, and various other privileges. On its surrender, in 1537, its revenues according to Speed, were 218*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The site of the abbey, with most of its estates, including the manor of Boxley, was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, the lineal descendant of whom bequeathed the latter to his relation, the late Lord Romney, whose son, the present Earl, is now owner. The abbey estate passed by a female to Sir Thomas Selyard, Bart. whose daughters and co-heiresses sold it to the Austens, Baronets, from whom it has passed by bequest to the Amhursts and Allens, in equal shares. “This monastery,” says Weever, “in former times, was famous for a wooden roode, by which the priests for a long while deluded the common people, untill their fraud and legierdmain was detected.” To this rood, or crucifix, which was called the Rood of Grace, and of which the mechanism seems to have been extremely ingenious, the abbey was indebted for many offerings; its curious movements being reported as miraculous, and, under that impression, great numbers of people were continually resorting hither.—The rood itself, at the period of the Dissolution, was publicly exposed at St. Paul's Cross, in London, before a prodigious multitude, by Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, February the 24th,

the republic of Venice, and other states. In 1623, he was made provost of Eton, being all the reward he received for his great services. He died in 1639, and was buried in the chapel of Eton College. He wrote the “Elements of Architecture;” “Parallel between the Earl of Essex, and the Duke of Buckingham;” “Characters of some of the Kings of England;” “Essay on Education;” and Poema printed in the “Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,” 8vo.

1598; and was afterwards broken to pieces and burnt. Very little of the abbey buildings now remain. The church, which is a large edifice, contains various monuments of the Wyatt, Champney, Charlton, and Best, families. In the register are two instances of remarkable longevity: Edward Roberts, aged 106 years, died December the 18th, 1759; and Ann Pilcher, aged 100 years and eight months, buried February the 17th, 1790.

Pinnenden Heath, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Maidstone, has been a celebrated place for public meetings, from the time of the Conquest. Here, in 1076, was the famous assemblage held by order of King William, to determine the truth of the allegations brought by Archbishop Lanfranc, against the rapacious Odo, Bishop of Baieux; and at which, after a solemn enquiry of three days' continuance, the latter was adjudged to refund a great portion of his spoils. On the north side of this heath, in a very humble shed, is held the county court, monthly; and at elections for the county, here the sheriff assembles the meeting, as he does for the election of coroners.

At Grove, in this parish, is a remarkably fine vein of fullers earth, which lies about 30 feet deep, and is about seven feet thick. This earth was worked as early as the year 1690, when John Ray, merchant, of London, was sentenced to a severe fine and punishment in the star-chamber, for transporting it clandestinely to Holland. Near this vein of earth, a Roman urn was found about the year 1721, as several others have been since, with other relics of antiquity and coins; as also at Vintners, (in this parish) where the late James Whatman, Esq. erected a new mansion: most of the coins having the inscription of the Emperor Hadrian. On the different streams in this parish, are several paper-mills, the principal of which, called the Old Turkey Mills, was built by James Whatman, Esq. the father, about the year 1789, in place of the more ancient mills, which had been originally constructed for the purposes of fulling.

BRABORNE.]—In Braborne parish, five miles E.S.E. from Ashford, is the heath called Braborne Lees, upon which is a noted warren for rabbits, belonging to the Scotteshall estate. They are of a remarkably fine flavour, and Canterbury and all the neighbouring towns are plentifully supplied with them. On this heath, extensive barracks were erected, at an immense expense, during the late war. Braborne church is a large handsome building, consisting of two aisles, and two chancels, with a square tower steeple at the west end. This structure contains many ancient monuments and memorials, and there was, some years ago, a superannuated yew tree, growing in the church-yard, which being 58 feet 11 inches in circumference, bore near 20 feet diameter. A fine stately young one now flourishes in its place.

BRASTED.]—In this parish, 4½ miles W. by N. from Seven Oaks, is Brasted Place, the surround-

ing scenery of which is very beautiful. It formerly belonged to the Lords Willoughby de Broke. In Brasted church, is a magnificent monument in memory of Sir Robert Heath, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and King's Bench, in the reign of Charles the First, and his wife, Margaret.

BREDGAR.]—Bredgar, four miles S. S. W. from Sittingbourne, gave name to an ancient family who resided here in the reign of Henry the Third. One of this family founded a small college in the church, which continued till the Dissolution. The west door of the tower has a Saxon arch, with zig-zag ornaments, &c.

BRIDGE.]—The village of Bridge is situated on the Dover road, 3¼ miles S. E. by S. from Canterbury. It is crossed by the lesser Stoure, over which a stone bridge was built here some years ago, by the contributions of the neighbouring gentry. Sir Arnold Braems, Knt. pulled down the ancient court-lodge at Bridge, and "upon the foundation of that ancient fabric," says Philipott, "erected that magnificent pile which obliges the eyes of the passenger both to admiration and delight, and which, like a phoenix, seems to have arose more glorious out of its ruins." Of this building, there is now only one wing standing. The church displays several remains of Norman architecture. Inclosed in the north wall of the chancel, is a singular figure of a man, habited in a gown, with great sleeves; but, for whom intended, is unknown. Above this is an ancient piece of sculpture, divided into two ranges of compartments by an inscribed fillet; the subjects in the upper range are too much mutilated to be clearly made out; those of the lower range exhibit, first "the angel of the Lord expelling Adam and Eve from Paradise, with the words "Justitia Dei," on a label over their heads; second, "Adam and Eve on each side of the forbidden tree, with the devil climbing up it in the shape of a cormorant;" third, "Cain's offering;" fourth, "Abel's offering," distinguished as accepted by the flames which rise behind; and fifth, "Cain slaying his brother."

BROMFIELD.]—(See Leeds.)

BROMLEY.]—The pleasant, healthy, and respectable market-town of Bromley, lies 28 miles N. W. by W. from Maidstone, and ten S. E. by S. from London. It is said to derive its name from the Saxon words Brom-leag, signifying a field or pasture of broom; and the great quantity of that plant on the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the Bishops of Rochester, in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and with some slight interruptions, it has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late Bishop Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain brick mansion, about the year 1777. This is now the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is pleasantly situated

situated on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. Blase's well, which anciently had an oratory annexed to it, dedicated to St. Blasius; it was much frequented at Whitsuntide; because Lucas, legate for Sextus the Fourth, granted an indulgent remission of 40 days enjoined penance, to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orisons there in the three holy days of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up; but being re-opened in 1754, "was, by the bishop's orders," says Hasted, "immediately secured from the mixture of other waters; since which, numbers of people, especially of the middle and poorer sort, have been remarkably relieved by it from various infirmities and diseases."

Bromley church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a cupola at the west end: the north aisle was rebuilt in 1792; Bishop Thomas contributing 500*l.* towards the expence. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, which are numerous, is an ancient tomb in the north wall of the chancel, under a recess pointed arch, with mouldings springing from two pillars on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage: the upper part, and east side, are mutilated. The person whose memory this was intended to commemorate, is unknown; but it is conjectured to be Richard Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1250. Against the same wall is an inscribed monument to the memory of Bishop Zachary Pearce, D.D. who died in June, 1774, aged 84 years: and a slab in the pavement records the name and virtues of John Yonge, another Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1605.—Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice; Walter de Henche, who died in 1360; and John Buckeridge, who was translated from Rochester to Ely, in 1628. Among the other memorials, are brasses of Richard Thornhill, Esq. who died in February, 1600, and his two wives, Margaret Mills, and Elizabeth Watson: they are represented in the dresses of the times. Dr. John Hawkesworth, author of the *Adventurer*, &c. who died prematurely, in November, 1773, æt. 58, has also a monument here: he was long an inhabitant of this town. The font, apparently of the Norman times, is of a square form, and the sides are ornamented with ranges of plain semicircular arches.

Bromley college was founded in pursuance of the will of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, bearing date in 1666, for the residence and maintenance of 20 poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been greatly augmented by the gifts of various persons since that period. In 1756, Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Bradbourne, bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses for as many widows of clergymen: since that a bequest of 12,000*l.* by William Pearce, Esq. for the building

ten more houses for clergymen's widows, has also fallen in. The widows on Bishop Warner's foundation have an annual allowance of 30*l.* 10*s.* each, with coals and candles: and others have 20*l.* each. The salary of the chaplain, is about 86*l.* yearly. The college buildings are pleasantly situated at the north end of the town. Here is also a charity-school for the clothing of 26 boys and girls.

The houses in the town are principally situated round the market-place, and on the high road to Farnborough and Seven Oaks. The markets are well supplied with corn, live-stock, &c. The grant for holding these was obtained by the Bishop of Rochester from Henry the Sixth, in the year 1447 or 1448. The market-house is a large old building, standing on pillars of wood. The population is about 3000.

The manor of Simpsons, now occupied as a farm, was anciently the seat of the Banquels, and afterwards of William Clarke, who had license from Henry the Fifth, "to erect a strong little pile of lime and stone, with an embattled wall, encircled with a deep moat." In the next reign, it was alienated to the Simpsons.

Among the other villas and seats in Bromley parish, is Freeland; the residence of Thomas Rackes, Esq. a Director of the Bank. Buckley, the handsome mansion of William Welles, Esq.; and Sundridge.

BROOME.]—In Barham parish, already noticed, is Broome, the seat of Sir Henry Oxendon, Bart. The house, which is of the time of Charles the First, was built by Basil Dixwell, Esq. The present possessor has expended considerable sums in improving the grounds.

CANTERBURY.]—The ancient and interesting city of Canterbury, which forms a county of itself, is situated at the distance of 55½ miles E. by S. from London. So remote is the antiquity of this distinguished station, that its origin is unknown; though there cannot be a doubt of its having been a settlement of the Britons long before the time of the Roman invasion. Its very name, indeed, as latinised by the Romans, is sufficient to indicate, that it was in existence before their arrival; for whether the term Durovernum be composed of the words Dwr-whern, a rapid stream; Dwr-avona, the river-water; Dwr-ar-guerne, the water near the fen or marsh; or Dwr-Aber, the mouth or discharge of the water, it must still be admitted to be derived from the ancient language of Britain. Geoffrey of Monmouth carries its antiquity to the time of Rudhudibras, who lived about 900 years before the birth of Christ; but his testimony has been discredited by superior authority. The Glainnaidr, or druidical beads, are stated to have been frequently found here, as well as the British weapons called celts. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, it occurs by the appellation of Durovernum; and the roads to the Portus Rutupensis, to Dover, and to Lymne, branched off from this city. Many coins and Roman vessels have

have been dug up here, with remains of buildings, and tessellated pavements of curious workmanship: in the city walls, numerous Roman bricks have been found incorporated; and three very fine semicircular arches, in admirable preservation, formed with the same materials, were standing till towards the latter end of the last century. In the time of Charles the First, some Roman arched brickwork was discovered about five or six feet below the ground, in sinking a cellar in Castle Street. At the beginning of the last century, the remains of a foundation of Roman bricks were also found in digging a cellar in the parish of St. Alphage, and several of the bricks, measuring $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches, by $11\frac{1}{4}$, were taken up whole; and "I am told," says Battely, "of a Roman pavement of mosaic work, whereof I have some of the little square stones by me, found in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's parish." In 1730, a fine Roman vase of red earth, with the inscription TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city, with a brass lachrymatory. Hasted mentions another Roman pavement, discovered near Jewry Lane, in 1739, not more than three or four feet below the level of the ground.

Canterbury, in the time of the Saxons, obtained the appellation of Cant-wara-byrg, or the Kentishmen's city; and Bede, speaking of it in reference to the arrival of St. Augustine, calls it "the chief place in all the dominion of King Ethelbert." On the conversion of this monarch to Christianity, he relinquished his palace here, and granted it in perpetuity to Augustine and his successors, with the lands which afterwards formed the immediate demesnes of Christ church. The apostle, having procured permission from Pope Gregory, who had invested him with archiepiscopal authority, made choice of Canterbury for the seat of the metropolitanical chair, in preference to the city of London, where an archiepiscopal see is stated to have been previously fixed in the Roman times.

The vicinity of Canterbury to the isles of Thanet and Shepey, where the Danes usually wintered, was the cause of great calamities. In the year 851, the Danes landed from 350 ships, and laid the city waste: about the year 918, they had again obtained possession, but are recorded to have been besieged, and driven out by the Princess Elfreda, the magnanimous daughter of Alfred: in this siege, the city is stated to have been burnt. In 1009, the inhabitants purchased a short-lived peace of the Danes, at the expense of 30,000*l*. In 1011, the Danes again besieged Canterbury, and during a contest of 20 days, exerted every effort to overpower the inhabitants. The Danes at length forced the gates, and entering the city with loud shouts, and the sound of trumpets, commenced the work of slaughter. The streets were covered with dead bodies, and many were precipitated from the walls. Women were seen dragged by their hair through the streets; and, after being exposed to every insult, were at length thrown into the flames, arising from

their own dwellings. The very infants were torn from their mothers' breasts, and either thrown into the air, and caught on the points of spears, or laid under the wheels of carriages, and crushed to pieces. Neither age nor sex was exempted from the sword; and even when the first impulse of their rage had been satiated, the Danes, by a refinement upon cruelty, obliged the survivors to cast lots, and the tenth person only was suffered to remain alive. Thus perished nearly 8000 persons; and the few who escaped, were carried captives to the Danish camp at Greenwich. Among these was Alplage, or Elpheg, the Archbishop, who was at last barbarously put to death, for refusing to consent to the payment of an exorbitant ransom. The greater part of the city was, on this occasion, burnt to ashes, together with the cathedral to its bare walls. After the death of Edmund Ironside, and the usurped succession of Canute, the kingdom found some repose: the Danish monarch appears to have contributed towards the re-peopling of this city, and, assisted by his munificence, Ægelnoth, who had succeeded to the archbishopric, completed the repairs of the cathedral.

Canterbury now gradually recovered from the desolated state into which it had been so recently thrown, and at the time of the Domesday Survey, it had again become a considerable city. Stow affirms, that, "at the time of the Conquest, it exceeded London in its buildings." By whom the castle (mentioned in the Domesday Survey) was erected, does not appear; yet, as this fortress is not noticed in any former writing now extant, the probability is, that it was built by the Conqueror. The remains, which still exist, evince it to be a Norman building. In 1161, Canterbury was consumed by fire; and in 1174, another fire destroyed great part of the city, together with most of the churches, and the cathedral itself. Gervase, a monk of Christ church, notices another fire, by which it was much damaged in the year 1180. In 1247, St. Mildred's church, and great part of the city, were again consumed by fire: and "nowe, lately, and lastly," says Lambard, "in the reign of King Henrie the Eight, it was in some partes blasted with flame, wherein (amongst other things) divers good bookes, which a monke of St. Augustines had brought from beyonde the seas, were brought to ashes."

It was in this city, and its immediate vicinity, that the mental darkness of the Saxons was first illuminated by the light of Revelation; and the barbarism of their character meliorated by the mild tenets of the Christian doctrine. Even in the Roman times, considerable progress had been made in the conversion of the inhabitants. Various Christian churches had been erected in different cities; even as early, according to some writers, as the second century: of these, St. Martin's, on the east side of Canterbury, is said by Bede, to have been built by the "believing Romans;" or, "in ancient times, whilst

whilst, as yet the Romans inhabited Britain." This fabric was still standing when Augustine was invited to Canterbury, by King Ethelbert, and was by him again appropriated to the promulgation of the Christian worship. The mission of Augustine, is well known to have originated with Pope Gregory the First. Ethelbert, King of Kent, then the nominal head of the heptarchy, had married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, King of Paris, and niece to Chilperic, his brother and successor. Ethelbert engaged that the Princess should be allowed the free exercise of her religion, and permitted to bring over with her, a certain number of ecclesiastics. These circumstances prepared the way for the success of Augustine, who landed at Ebbs Fleet, in the isle of Thanet, in the year 596, with his forty companions; and immediately dispatched a messenger to Ethelbert, to inform him of his coming, and of the purposes of his mission. Ethelbert ordered him to await his attendance on the spot where he had landed; and, within a few days, accompanied by his Queen, he went into the isle of Thanet, where seating himself in the open air, he commanded the strangers to be brought before him, and asked them "what they had to propose?" Augustine replied with firmness and animation; and, in a long harangue, endeavoured to convince him of the truth and utility of Christianity. "Your proposals are noble," said the King, "and your promises inviting: yet I cannot resolve upon quitting the religion of my ancestors, for one that appears to me supported only by the testimony of persons who are entire strangers to me. Since, however, as I perceive that you have undertaken so long a journey on purpose to impart to us those things which you deem most important and valuable, you shall not be sent away without some satisfaction. I will take care that you shall be treated with civility, and supplied with all things necessary and convenient: and if any of my people, convinced by your arguments, desire to embrace your faith, I will not oppose it." He then, at the request of Bertha, invited the missionaries to Canterbury, and gave them permission to explain the principles of their religion in public; and for this purpose, the Queen assigned to them her own chapel, which is stated to have been that already mentioned as having been erected in the Roman times, and which Luidhard, Bishop of Soissons, who had accompanied Bertha from France, had re-consecrated, and dedicated to St. Martin. Ethelbert was ultimately converted; his conversion was the harbinger of complete success; multitudes of his subjects were baptised daily; the Pagan temples were deserted, or re-opened as Christian churches; and these becoming insufficient for the hourly increasing number of votaries, the foundation of a cathedral was laid. Ethelbert, in a pure spirit of devotion, resigned his palace to the use of Augustine, and went and resided with his court at Reculver. So eager were the Saxons to receive the Gospel, that some thousands were in one day

baptised in the river Swale. Shortly after the conversion of Ethelbert, Augustine proceeded to Arles, in France, to be consecrated a Bishop; and, on his return, he sent two of his companions, Justus and Lawrence, to inform the Pope of the accomplishment of his mission. Gregory received the accounts of his success with the utmost satisfaction; invested him with archiepiscopal authority; and gave him pre-eminence over all the prelates that either were, or should be established in Britain, during the remainder of his life.

Ethelbert's palace was converted by Augustine, into a priory of his own order; and herein, both himself, and his successors, till the accession of Archbishop Lanfranc, lived in one community, as well in respect to goods, as to other possessions. He also, in conjunction with Ethelbert, founded an abbey just without the city walls, on the east side, as a place of sepulture for himself, and his successors in the see of Canterbury; and for the King, and his successors, Kings of Kent: the practice of burying in cities being prohibited by a law of the twelve tables, which appears to been then in force. This abbey Augustine dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but it was afterwards called St. Augustine's, from his own name. The cathedral, though not completed at the time of his death, he dedicated to "our Saviour Christ;" and it is still generally called Christ church; though Archbishop Lanfranc, on rebuilding it from the ground, re-consecrated it to the honour of the Holy Trinity. Augustine died in 605, and was interred within the unfinished abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul. Lawrence, the second Archbishop, endeavoured to extend the knowledge of the Christian doctrine to the remotest parts of Britain: he also went to assist in the conversion of the Scots and Irish. He died in 619. — Mellitus, his successor, whom Augustine had made Bishop of London, was a man of pre-eminent piety and merit. By him, the East Saxons had been converted to Christianity; and Sebert, their King, had, at his instance, founded the cathedral of St. Paul, in London. On the death of Sebert, however, his three sons, and successors, relapsed into Paganism, and Mellitus was driven from his bishopric, and, after a short residence in Kent, he went into France; but was invited to return by Eadbald, the successor of Ethelbert, by whose influence he probably obtained the patriarchal chair on the death of Lawrence. He died in 624. Justus, his successor, who was translated from the see of Rochester, of which he had been appointed the first bishop by Augustine, died in 627; and was succeeded by Honorius. This prelate is, by some, stated to have been the first who instituted the division of ecclesiastical districts into parishes. He died in 654. Deus Dedit, or Frithona, the successor of Honorius, was the first native of Britain that became Archbishop of Canterbury. He possessed considerable learning; and is said, by Pitseus, to have written "Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of

of his predecessors. The seventh archbishop was Theodore, a Greek; a prelate of distinguished worth, as well for learning, as for greatness of mind, and solidity of judgment.

Soon after his arrival, he visited all the English churches, and made many alterations in ecclesiastical affairs. He introduced several new doctrines and practices into the church; one of which was that of auricular confession; and, by his influence, brought all the English churches to a perfect uniformity in discipline and worship: he divided the larger bishoprics, and created new ones; and encouraged the great land-holders to erect parish churches, by declaring them, and their successors, perpetual patrons: he instituted a regular provision for the clergy, by imposing a certain tax on every village throughout the states of the Heptarchy; and by these, and other regulations, well calculated to his purpose, he obtained a complete supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. Among his other acts, he held three councils, in the second of which, he divided Mercia into five bishoprics. He was a great patron of learning, and founded a school, or college, in this city, "wherein," says Lambard, "he placed professors of all the liberal sciences, which also was the very paterne to the scole, that Sigebert, the King of East-Angle, afterwards buildid." He died at the age of eighty-eight, in 690. Brithwald, the second Englishman that was promoted to this see, had been abbot both of Reculver and Glastonbury, and while in the patriarchal chair, held several synods for the regulation of the affairs of the church. He is stated, in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been the first who caused donations and grants of lands to religious houses to be confirmed by written charters. He is also said to have been the first that was styled *Primas Totius Britannia*, which title appears in a charter given by King Wihtred. He died in 731, having filled the see of Canterbury upwards of thirty-one years. His immediate successors were Tatwyn, a Mercian, and Nothelm, a native of London. Cuthbert, the eleventh archbishop, was the first who obtained permission to attach burial places to churches built within the walls of cities. He next procured license, that all future archbishops of Canterbury should be buried within the monastery at Christ Church, and not at St. Augustine's; and for the reception of their bodies, he erected a chapel, or church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, near the east end of the

cathedral. He died in 758; and was buried in the chapel which he had himself built. Bregwyn, his successor, who died in 762, only three years after his consecration, was buried in the same chapel. Lambert, the new archbishop, held the see about eight years. Athelard, who had been abbot of Malmesbury, and bishop of Winchester, succeeded Lambert; and, by his address and abilities, procured the dissolution of the new archbishopric of Lichfield, which Offa had founded; and also the full restoration of Canterbury to its patriarchal dignity. He died in 807; and was succeeded by Wulfred, archdeacon of Christ Church, who proved a considerable benefactor to his see, both by his industry in procuring restitution of many lands which had been unjustly detained from it, and by his own donations. On his decease, in 829, the vacant see was conferred on Fleologild, who survived only three months; and was succeeded by Ceolnoth; whose primacy was continually disturbed by the incursions of the Danes. He held the see upwards of thirty-eight years, and dying in 870, was succeeded by Athelred, whose government was also in continual peril through the Danish ravages; he died in 888. His successor was Plegmund, elected on the recommendation of the Great Alfred, to whom he had been a preceptor: he died in 923. His immediate successors were Athelm, Wlfhelm, and Odo.* Odo repaired the cathedral of Canterbury in a substantial manner, and covered the roof with lead: he died in 958. His successor, Elgine, bishop of Winchester, who had been his inveterate enemy, was nominated by the king, from his affinity to the blood royal. He was a prelate of extraordinary learning; but his promotion proved the occasion of his death; for while on his journey to receive the pall from the hands of the pope at Rome, he perished amid the Alps through the intensity of the cold: his body was brought to England, and interred at Winchester. Brithelm, bishop of Wells, was next elected to the vacant see; but shortly afterwards he resigned his new dignity, and returned to his former charge, his disposition being too placid to permit him to manage the affairs of the archbishopric. The talents and address of archbishop Dunstan, his successor, were of the most eminent rank, and his ambition and pride were equally exalted. Ethelgar, the successor to Dunstan, was translated from the bishopric of Selsey, or, as it is now called, Chichester; but dying in about fifteen

* The latter, surnamed Severus, was of Danish extraction, but having embraced Christianity at an early period, was for that abandoned by his parents. He was afterwards patronized by a nobleman in the court of Alfred, by whose interest, and through his own abilities, and application to learning, he quickly passed through the inferior degrees of the priesthood, and was made bishop of Sherborne. His reputation was so great, that, on the death of Wlfhelm, he was chosen as the most fit person then living to fill the patriarchal chair. His aspiring mind caught new strength from his elevation, and he boldly attempted to render the authority of the church superior to all earthly

control. His famous pastoral letter, since called the 'Constitutions of Odo,' was promulgated in 943, and contains the following passage: "I strictly command and charge, that no man presume to lay any tax on the possessions of the clergy; who are the sons of God; and the sons of God ought to be free from all taxes in every kingdom. If any man dare to disobey the discipline of the church in this particular, he is more wicked and impudent than the soldiers who crucified Christ. I command the king, the princes, and all in authority, to obey, with great humility, the archbishops and bishops, for they possess the keys of the kingdom of Heaven."

months, was replaced by Siricius, who had been abbot of St. Augustine's, and was then bishop of Bath and Wells. It was by his advice that Ethelred is said to have adopted the miserable policy of bribing the Danes to quit the kingdom. He died in 994, and was succeeded by Ælfric, bishop of Sherborne, who translated part of the scriptures into the Saxon language. On his death, in 1005, Alphage, who was barbarously murdered by the Danes at Greenwich, in 1012, was translated hither from Winchester. Living, or Livingus, his successor, who had crowned Edmund Ironside King, in opposition to Canute the Dane, was so greatly affected by the calamities of the times, that he went into voluntary exile, but returned about the period when Canute became sole monarch. He died in 1020, and was succeeded by Agelnoth, a monk of Glastonbury, who is recorded to have entirely completed the repairs of the cathedral, which Livingus had begun after it had been set fire to by the Danes in the time of Alphage. In this work he was assisted by the munificence of Canute, who had a great friendship for him, and who was probably induced by his persuasions, to grant the entire revenues of the port of Sandwich for the sustenance of the monks, at the same time (anno 1023) that he took the crown from his own head, and placed it on the high altar at Canterbury. In 1037, Agelnoth crowned king Harold, at London: he died in October, the following year, and was afterwards canonized. Eadsin, bishop of Winchester, was next promoted to this see, in which he continued till his death, in 1050. His successor, Robert, a monk of Gemetica, in Normandy, who had been made archbishop by Edward the Confessor, was ejected for seditious practices in 1052. Stigand, bishop of Winchester, an Englishman, and a prelate of considerable influence and ability, was next appointed to fill the Metropolitan chair. His opposition to the conqueror excited the enmity of that sovereign, who deprived him of his archbishopric, and cast him into prison, where he ended his days. Lanfranc, a native of Pavia, in Italy, who was then abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen, was appointed to fill the vacant chair. He was a prelate of great talent, and exalted munificence. He rebuilt the Cathedral of Canterbury, which Eadmer states to have been a third time destroyed by fire, previously to Lanfranc's advancement, from the very foundations: and this example was followed by many other of the Norman bishops in their respective dioceses. Lanfranc also furnished the cathedral with many ornaments, and rich vestments. All the monastic offices, with the surrounding walls, and the archbishop's palace, were likewise rebuilt by Lanfranc. He also founded and endowed the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, and the two hospitals of St. John, without Northgate, and St. Nicholas, at Harbledown; and greatly assisted bishop Gundulph in the re-construction of Rochester Cathedral; and abbot Paul, in the re-building of the Abbey church

at St. Alban's. He divided the possessions of his church, the revenues of which had hitherto been divided between the archbishop and the convent in common, into two allotments, directing the one to be for ever after applied to the distinct use of the archbishops; and the other, in like manner, to the use of the monks. He procured the restoration of twenty-five manors belonging to this see, and of many others belonging to the see of Rochester, from Odo, bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, who had seized, and annexed them to his own possessions. This was done in a solemn assembly held during three days on Pinnenden Heath, in presence of all the people of Kent. The conqueror repeatedly constituting Lanfranc sole justiciary of the kingdom, during the times that he went beyond sea. William Rufus, though principally indebted to the friendship of this prelate, for his crown, banished him the kingdom; but permitted him to return, on the intercession of his friends. The archbishop died in 1089, having filled this see about nineteen years. From the period of Lanfranc's death, till the year 1093, Rufus kept the archbishopric in his own hands. At length, in a severe sickness, he nominated Anselm, a native of Aoust, in Piedmont, and abbot of Bec, to this see; but after his recovery, he demanded 1000*l.* from Anselm for his own use, and oppressed him so severely, that, at last, he quitted the kingdom; and, after in vain soliciting the pope to engage in his quarrel, he retired to a monastery at Lyons. Henry the First recalled Anselm; but the prelate soon began to dispute with the king, the right of investiture of bishops and abbots; and several of those whom Henry had invested, resigned their benefices, for fear of excommunication. The king, however, steadily refused to accede to the archbishop's claims; the dispute continued with unabated obstinacy; and the archbishop again quitted the kingdom, accompanied by the bishops who had resigned, and laid his case before the pope, at Rome, whither also the king sent the archbishop elect of York, and the bishops of Chester and Thetford, to plead his cause. At length, in the year 1106, by the persuasions of Adela, countess of Blois, the king's sister, Henry was induced to have a meeting with Anselm, when it was arranged, that the king should renounce the right of investiture; but that the bishops, and abbots, should do him homage for their temporalities: to this agreement the pope reluctantly gave his consent; and the archbishop returned to Canterbury. He immediately recommenced the persecution of the married clergy: and some time afterwards called a synod, in which, at his instance, several penalties were decreed against 'all priests who lived in a state of matrimony.' Anselm died in his seventy-sixth year, in 1109; and in the reign of Henry the Seventh, was canonized, for 'his piety and sufferings,' at the intercession, and expence, of archbishop Morton. Henry kept the archbishopric vacant till 1114, when he permitted the

the monks to elect Ralph, bishop of Rochester, to fill the vacant chair. This prelate re-dedicated the church to the Holy Trinity. He was nick-named Nugax, or the Trifler; notwithstanding which, he was a great stickler for the prerogatives of his church. He died in 1122; and was succeeded by William Corboil, prior of St. Osyth's, in Essex, in whose time, anno 1130, the cathedral received some damage by fire; but having been quickly repaired at the archbishop's expence, it was once more dedicated to Christ the Saviour, in the presence of the king and queen, of David, king of Scotland, and of most of the prelates and nobility of both kingdoms. Corboil died in 1133, and was succeeded by Theobald, abbot of Bec, a staunch upholder of the prerogatives of the church. His goods were twice confiscated, by king Stephen, for disobedience; and he

was once compelled to quit the kingdom; yet he had the firmness to place the sovereign himself, as well as his whole realm, under an interdict. Being afterwards reconciled to the king, he proved the chief means of concluding the peace at Wallingford, between him and the empress Maud. He also was legate of the Apostolic see, and held a general council in London, in 1151. He died in 1161. His successor was the famous Thomas Becket, the imperious, but able coadjutor of the Roman pontiffs, in the bold design of 'fixing on the neck of the whole western world, the iron yoke of servitude,' and of reducing all its sovereigns and states, to acknowledge the pope as the supreme and independent monarch, the source of all government, the foundation of all legitimate authority.* After the confusion which the murder of the archbishop occasioned

* Becket was the son of a merchant of London, where he was born in 1119. The rudiments of education he received in the monastery at Merton, in Surrey; he then went to Oxford, where he was made chaplain to archbishop Theobald, after which he completed his studies in the Universities of Paris and Bononia. On his return he was received into the family of the archbishop, and, after various promotions, was made chancellor of England in 1154 or 1155. In this situation he became a great favourite with Henry the Second; and, by his courteous behaviour, that monarch was induced to raise him to the primacy about a twelvemonth after the death of Theobald, though in opposition to the empress Maud, and the great body of the clergy. The grand and leading feature of his disposition, was soon discovered to be a stern inflexibility; and neither gratitude, nor persuasion, nor danger, had sufficient influence on his mind, to induce him to depart from his determination. One of his first acts, was to resign the chancellorship, and that even without acquainting the king, who was then in Normandy, with his intention. Henry at length discovered, that the late supple courtier was now aiming at rendering his own power independent of all lay authority. Incensed at the arbitrary acts by which Becket was striving to advance his own supremacy in connection with that of the church, the king determined to enforce the prerogatives of his crown. He accordingly convened an assembly of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and proposed a regulation, consisting of five articles, by which, among other things, it was declared, that "no appeal should be made to the court of Rome without the king's license; that no tenant in chief, or any other of the king's officers, should be excommunicated without the king's consent; and that all clergymen charged with capital crimes, should be tried in the king's courts." These articles were readily agreed to by the temporal lords; but Becket, and the other prelates, steadily refused their consent, unless the words 'saving the rights and privileges of God and the church' were added. Irritated at this refusal, the king suddenly quitted the assembly, and departed to Woodstock, giving the spiritual lords to understand, that 'he would take effectual measures to set bounds to their pride.' Becket, after much intreaty, was induced to agree to the proposal of sending deputies to inform the king, that himself, and his brethren, were ready to subscribe to the articles, although the saving clause should not be annexed. Henry was sensible that Becket would, if possible, recall his consent; and, to prevent that, he summoned a Parliament at Clarendon, where the articles, matured into a more legal form, were again proposed for acceptance. The lay lords immediately ratified them; and the prelates durst not openly oppose; though it was with the greatest difficulty that Becket could be persuaded to annex his signature. The pope condemned the articles, as 'prejudicial to the church, and destructive of her privileges.' Becket afterwards, declared openly, that he repented of his conduct, in signing arti-

cles so contrary to ecclesiastical rights; and declared that he could hope for no pardon for so enormous a crime, but from the pope's mercy. He therefore suspended himself as unworthy to perform the archiepiscopal duties; but, on receiving the pope's absolution, and assurances of support, he resumed the exercise of his functions. The contumacy of Becket greatly exasperated the king; and, in a great council held at Northampton, he caused him to be charged with the capital crimes of converting to his own use, 'the revenues of the archbishopric of York, of which he had the custody whilst chancellor;' and of 'embezzling 30,000*l.* of the king's money.' Becket's principal reply to these charges was, that, "being invested with the first ecclesiastical dignity in the realm, he was not bound to answer before laymen;" nor would he acknowledge the jurisdiction of the assembly. This conduct still more inflamed the indignation of the king, who, after confiscating all the archbishop's movable effects, ordered him to be accused of perjury and treason. No accusations, however, could move the inflexibility of Becket, who suffered himself to be condemned of perjury without defence; and when he found that the barons were actually assembled in the presence of the king, to determine on the charge of treason, he went, with his cross in his hand, into the midst of the court, as if in defiance of its authority; and on the archbishop of York telling him that his sovereign's weapon was sharper than his, he insolently replied, that "it was true, the king's weapon could kill the body; but that his destroyed the soul, and sent it to hell." Henry ordered the lords immediately to pass sentence on the new crime which Becket had committed; and, after a long debate, it was declared, that "he deserved to be committed to prison, and punished according to law, for insulting the king, and coming into the assembly, in a manner calculated to raise a sedition among the people." The earls of Cornwall and Chester were then sent to summon him to appear, and receive his sentence; but he refused to comply, alledging, that 'the peers had no authority to judge him, and that he appealed to the pope.'

His danger was now extreme; he felt the importance of his personal safety, and he mounted his horse, and fled. The same night he assumed a disguise, and travelling through unfrequented roads, reached Sandwich, where he embarked for Flanders. Both parties now appealed to the pope; Henry, by his ambassadors, and Becket, in person. The peculiar situation of the affairs of the papal see at that period, rendered it necessary for the pope to temporise, and he therefore delayed the hearing of the cause till a more convenient season. Henry, aware of the double game which Alexander the Third was endeavouring to play, in the warmth of his resentment forbade all appeals to the court of Rome, under the most severe penalties. He ordered the revenues of all the ecclesiastics who espoused the cause of Becket to be sequestered; he seized the revenues of the archbishopric; and he commanded the magistrates to punish

sioned in the church, and the concourse of people, which the tumult of it had brought together, had dispersed, the monks took the body, and carried it to the great altar, where it remained till the next morning, when a rumour prevailing that the assass-

on the spot, as traitors, all persons who should be taken with any mandates or letters about them, either from Becket or the pope, which imported the excommunication of any private person, or laid the kingdom under an interdict. The archbishop was equally determined, and immediately excommunicated every one that adhered to the 'Constitutions of Clarendon,' (the laws agreed to by the Parliament, at that place) and, in particular, several lords of the council. Henry, apprehensive that the anathemas of the church would occasion a revolt among his subjects, or induce an invasion of his kingdom by a foreign power, levied an army; a procedure which had a sensible effect on the measures of the pope; but as the king ultimately discovered that his design in sending 'legates to England to decide the quarrel,' was only to gain time, and as Becket still displayed the most froward perversity, accommodation was then impossible. At length the king proposed, in the presence of the king of France, at a meeting purposely appointed near Paris, the outline of an agreement with Becket in these words: "There have been in England, kings not so powerful as myself, and archbishops that have been great and holy men: let him but pay me the same regard as the greatest of his predecessors paid the least of mine, and I will be satisfied." Even this the archbishop refused, by an affected appeal to the pope, without whose consent, he said, as the affair was now before him, he could not agree to any thing. Shortly afterwards, Alexander sent notice to the king, that he had given power to the archbishop to revenge, with the sword of excommunication, the injuries done to the church, and to his own person; and Becket immediately began to shower his anathemas in such profusion, that the king had hardly a sufficient number of the clergy unexcommunicated to officiate in his own chapel. Henry, however, was not yet intimidated; and when he heard soon afterwards, that the archbishop of Sens, who had given protection to Becket in his own monastery, was soliciting the pope, among other measures, to excommunicate Henry himself as an obstinate heretic, he issued fresh orders, to prevent any person from entering the kingdom with mandates either from the pope or archbishop; and declared that, should any letter of interdict be published in England, all that submitted to it, "should immediately be hanged as traitors to their king and country." He also suspended the payment of the Peter-pence; and enjoined all absent clergymen to return to their benefices, under pain of forfeiture of their entire revenues.

These decided steps made the pope apprehensive, that, if he then proceeded to the extremities he had meditated, England would be wholly lost to him; he again, therefore, sought to gain time, and again left the cause undetermined.* In the mean time, Henry convened a general meeting of the chief prelates, the nobility, and all the principal officers of every county and city throughout the kingdom; and before this numerous assembly, caused Henry, his eldest son, to be crowned king, by the archbishop of York, assisted by the bishops of London and Durham; thus immediately violating one of the most acknowledged prerogatives of the archbishops of Canterbury. This gave additional umbrage to Becket, who still continued in exile, most resolutely bent on the maintenance of his claims, but still, from the peculiar situation of the pope's affairs, condemned to launch his thunders with an impotent hand. He had now passed six years an alien from his country; when Henry, in whose mind some scruples had arisen, from the near approach of death in a severe illness, once more determined to seek a reconciliation; and, in a conference held with Becket at Montmirail, in presence of the king of France, he agreed to almost every thing that the archbishop proposed. Nothing remained to adjust; when Becket, stepping forward to give

sins would come, and take the body away, and throw it without the walls, as a prey to the dogs, and the fowls of the air, the prior and convent, with the abbot of Boxley, who happened to be present, resolved, after consultation, to bury it immediately. Stripping

him 'the kiss of peace,' said that he was 'going to salute him to the honour of God.' Henry, who was not entirely satisfied with the archbishop's manner, refused his salute, if accompanied by those words, which he considered as superfluous; and on this ground the agreement was once more broken off. In another, held shortly afterwards at Amboise, all difficulties were surmounted: Henry, among other engagements, promised to restore the archbishop to the same state which he held before his banishment; and, in testimony of the sincerity of his professions, held Becket's stirrup whilst he mounted on horseback.

Before he quitted France, Becket obtained the pope's license to suspend the archbishop of York, and to excommunicate the bishops of London, Durham, and Exeter, who had been the most active against him. These purposes he executed in the moment he landed, notwithstanding the intreaties of the young king, who sent messengers to request him to forbear. Shortly afterwards, he solemnly excommunicated two of the king's immediate servants, as though determined to show that his late reconciliation had only been entered into, to furnish an opportunity of reviving the dispute. Henry was at this time in Normandy, whither the suspended and excommunicated prelates hastened to inform him of Becket's injustice. They threw themselves at the king's feet, and complained that the restoration of the archbishop was the cause of new troubles; and the archbishop of York added, that, whilst Becket was living, it seemed impossible that England should enjoy repose. Henry, in a fit of passionate resentment, lamented bitterly, that 'no one, among the numbers he maintained, should dare to revenge the insults he was continually receiving from a turbulent priest.' These words were not spoken in vain: four of the immediate attendants on the king, whose names were Reginald Fitz-Urse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Brito, bound themselves by an oath, either to terrify the archbishop into submission, or to put him to death. That no suspicion of their intentions might transpire, they quitted the court at different times, and, by different routes, proceeded to Saltwood castle, near Hythe, where they met on the same day, (December the twenty-eighth,) and having settled their plan, they departed on the next morning to Canterbury, with a band of resolute men, having arms concealed under their clothes. These men they stationed in different parts, of the city, to prevent interruption from the citizens; and then, with twelve others, they proceeded unarmed to the archiepiscopal palace, where they found Becket conversing with some of his clergy. After an awful silence, Reginald Fitz-Urse told him, that they were sent by the king, to command him to absolve the persons whom he had excommunicated, and afterwards to go to Winchester, and make atonement to the young king, whom he had endeavoured to dethrone. This produced a long and violent altercation, in the course of which, they hinted that his life was in danger if he refused compliance. Still Becket continued inflexible; and they departed, after charging his servants not to suffer him to flee. "Flee!" exclaimed the archbishop, with much vehemence, "I will never flee from any man living." His friends now blamed him for the roughness of his answers, which had incensed his enemies to fury, and earnestly pressed him to withdraw; but he slighted their intreaties, and answered, 'he had no need of their advice; he knew what he had to do.' In the afternoon, Fitz-Urse, and his three companions, finding that their threats had been ineffectual, put on their coats of mail, and each taking a battle-axe and sword, went again to the palace, where they sought in vain for the archbishop, who, at the first alarm at their entrance, had been hurried by those around him, across the court, and through the

Stripping it, therefore, of the hair cloth and habit of a monk, which the archbishop always wore underneath, they clothed it in his pontifical dress, and buried him in a new stone coffin, in the crypt, at the east end of the under-croft of the church." After the death of Becket, the performance of divine worship in Canterbury cathedral was suspended for nearly a year; and the church itself appears to have been left in the same dirty condition to which it had been reduced by the crowds that flocked into it, at the time, and after the murder. The suspension was at last taken off by the pope's command, and the celebration of the holy offices was recommenced by the suffragan bishops. The immense multitudes of superstitious devotees of every rank that flocked to the tomb of Becket, proved a most prolific source of revenue to the church. Even in the earliest years of his renown, the oblations were of great annual value; and in this stage, they were as usefully appropriated, as ignorantly offered; for they enabled the monks to re-build the choir, which

the cloisters, to the cathedral; the sacredness of which edifice, it was presumed, would disarm the conspirators of their violence. They would also have closed the entrance; but Becket, still undaunted, cried out, "Begone, ye cowards! I charge ye, on your obedience, do not shut the door: what! would you make a castle of a church?" It was now the time of vespers, and Becket was proceeding up the steps from the north end of the west transept, towards the choir, when the knights entering from the cloisters, the foremost of them exclaimed, "Where is the traitor? Where is the archbishop?" Becket directly turned back, and answered, "Here is no traitor: but here am I, the archbishop." William de Tracy then seized him as his prisoner; but Becket, in a scuffle, shook him so violently, as almost to throw him down: on this, de Tracy aimed a blow with a sword at the archbishop, which only slightly wounded his head, the force of it having been warded off by a priest, whose arm was nearly severed in two by the stroke. The weapons of the other conspirators, however, immediately dispatched him; and he fell dead before the altar of St. Benedict. A piece of his skull was struck off by the violence of one of the blows, said to have been inflicted by Richard Brito; and Hugh de Moraville is stated to have scooped out the brains of the dead archbishop with his sword, and to have scattered them over the pavement.

Such was the horrible termination of the perturbed life of this prelate, whose courage in death, obtained him the admiration even of his enemies, and highly contributed to that halloved, and almost universal respect, with which his memory was revered for ages. However acceptable the death of the archbishop might be to the king, the circumstances under which it had taken place, gave him inexpressible concern; and he found it necessary solemnly to deny, that he was in anywise a participator in the guilt of the assassins. Notwithstanding this denial, the ambassadors which he sent to justify his conduct to the pope, could with difficulty obtain a hearing, and they were obliged to swear in his name, that 'he would submit to whatever penance the church should inflict,' before they could prevail on the incensed pontiff to give them an assurance, that neither their sovereign, nor his kingdom, should be laid under interdict, or excommunication.

The conspirators took refuge, for an entire twelvemonth, in Hugh de Moraville's castle, at Knarborough, in Yorkshire, which he held in right of his wife; but afterwards going to Rome, they were admitted to absolution, on condition of doing penance for life in the Holy Land. In the year 1172, the legates whom the pope had appointed to inquire into the par-

had been wholly destroyed by the fire in 1174, in a style of increased magnificence. So extensive, indeed, was the reputation which the memory of Becket acquired, that, in the quaint phraseology of Lambard, the 'name of Christ was cleane forgotten;' and the cathedral itself obtained the name of the 'Church of St. Thomas the Martyr.' The new chapel of the Holy Trinity, was completed about the end of the year 1184; and with this was afterwards annexed a small circular building, now called Becket's Crown, (probably from the Corona, or top of the skull, which the archbishop's murderers are stated to have cloven off,) which forms the eastern termination of the cathedral. Beneath the whole of this new part of the fabric, an elegant crypt was also built: the entire expences being defrayed, like those of the choir, by the offerings made at Becket's tomb.

Considerable dissensions arose between the suffragan bishops, and the prior and convent of Christ church, respecting the right of chusing a successor

particulars of Becket's murder, met the king in Normandy, and, after many delays and difficulties, and the examination of numerous witnesses, they permitted him to take a solemn oath, that he "neither commanded, nor consented to, the assassination." They would not, however, absolve him from the crime laid to his charge, till he had bound himself to an almost unconditional submission to the holy see; and engaged to lead an army within three years to the Holy Land. He also, by a private article, obliged himself to walk barefoot to Becket's tomb, and submit to be scourged by the monks of Canterbury. This last obligation he performed immediately on his return to England; and when at some distance from the city, he alighted, and, in the humble garb of a pilgrim, walked barefoot to the cathedral, where, after prostrating himself at the tomb of the new saint, in the deepest sorrow, he retired to the chapter house, where he was scourged, with much severity, by all present, "some giving three lashes, others five." The succeeding night he passed with much affliction, on the bare ground, before the tomb; and, after hearing mass the next morning, he departed from Canterbury.

This degrading humiliation of a crowned head, gave every degree of publicity to the fame of the archbishop, whose relics, according to the report of the monks, had already wrought many miracles. These were 'so well attested,' to use the language of the time, that the pope scrupled not to admit their validity, and issued his bull for the canonization of Becket, bearing date March the 13th, (anno 1172-3.) He also, in the presence of all the bishops and abbots of Campania, celebrated a solemn mass in honour of 'St. Thomas the Martyr;' and he afterwards ordained, by his Apostolical letters, that the memory of his passion should be forever celebrated in all Christian assemblies, on the 29th of December. The renown of Becket's sanctity was thus extended through the world; and his power of working miracles, according to Gervase, became as extensive as his fame. At first, says one author, 'that power reached only round his tomb; it then extended over all the crypt, next through the whole church, then over all Canterbury; after that, through the entire kingdom of England; and lastly, through France, Normandy, Germany, and, in a word, as far as the church of Christ was spread throughout the world.' Of the nature and description of his miracles, Matthew Paris has given a kind of scripture summary; he restored, says this historian, 'agility to the cripple, hearing to the deaf, sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, health to the leprous, and life to the dead: nay, even 'birds and animals' were re-vivified by his merits.

to Becket: at length, in 1174, Richard, prior of Dover, was promoted to the vacant chair. This prelate died in 1184, and was succeeded by Baldwin, bishop of Worcester, who was chosen on the recommendation of the king and bishops, but not till after great opposition on the part of the monks. This appears to have induced him to abridge their power, and diminish their wealth. With this view, he resolved to erect a magnificent church and college for seculars, at Hackington, (now St. Stephen's) near Canterbury; and having obtained the king's approbation, and also a bull from the pope, authorising his intended foundation, and granting him a fourth of all the oblations made at the tomb of St. Thomas, he commenced the new building, and carried it on with so much rapidity, that the monks became exceedingly alarmed. They made a strong appeal, to the sovereign, and to the court of Rome; and, on the advancement of Clement the Third to the papal chair, the archbishop was obliged to relinquish his design, and demolish the buildings which he had erected. In 1188, Baldwin made a journey through Wales, for the purpose of inducing the natives to assist in the crusade for the recovery of Palestine; and at the latter end of the succeeding year, he himself set out for the Holy Land, in company with Richard Cœur de Lion. He died during the siege of Acre, in 1191. Reginal Fitz-Joceline, bishop of Bath, was next elected to this see. He dying within fourteen days, and Hubert Walter, bishop of Sarum, was chosen as his successor. In 1194, this prelate was constituted chief justiciary of England; and in 1199, he was appointed chancellor: in these high offices, as well as in his immediate government of the realm itself during Richard's imprisonment, he acted with great wisdom and integrity: he died in 1205. The monks were much divided among themselves, respecting a fit person to be appointed to succeed him, and, after making choice of three different prelates, they were at last constrained, by the pope, Innocent the Third, to elect Stephen Langton, who, though an Englishman by birth, had been brought up at the University of Paris. This was highly resented by king John, who sent a spirited letter to the pope, complaining of it as an 'encroachment on his prerogative;' and stating, that 'he would never depart from the election of the bishop of Norwich;' and that, 'if the satisfaction he demanded was denied him, he would break off all intercourse with Rome.' The reply of Innocent was written in terms of apparent mildness, combined with much ironical abuse. Soon afterwards, he dispatched an order to the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester, to persuade the king to submit to the decisions of the court of Rome; commanding them also, if they found him 'contumacious,' to put the kingdom under an interdict; and this they at length did. For several years, John steadily maintained the contest: but the superstition of the age rendered it at last so unequal, that

he was compelled, however reluctantly, to submit to the plenitude of ecclesiastical power. He laid both his sceptre and his crown at the feet of the Pope's representative; and he subscribed his signature to a charter, in which it was falsely asserted, that he resigned both his kingdom of England, and his lordship of Ireland, to the Pope and his successors, "of his own free will," and from "having no other way to atone for his offences to God and the church." Full five days did the legate retain in his own hands the emblems of royalty; and he then returned them to the self-deposed monarch, with an intimation that his conduct was expected to be exemplary, after such a signal favour had been conferred on him! In the meantime, the Barons were silently arranging the plan of a confederacy against the King, who, encouraged by the Pope's favour, appeared willing to make his dominion absolute.—At the head of this confederacy was Archbishop Langton, who, by a strange concatenation of events, from being the mere creature of the Pope, now appeared as the bold assertor of popular rights; and was himself afterwards suspended by the Pope's commissioners, for his refusal to publish the bull of excommunication against the coalesced Barons.—The distracted state to which the country was reduced, was at length terminated by the death of the King, in 1216. In 1220, the remains of Becket were removed from his tomb in the crypt, into a costly shrine, in the new chapel of the Holy Trinity. The solemnities were performed by Langton, in the presence of the King, and an immense multitude of people; and the coffin was borne from the tomb to the shrine, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims; Pandulph, the Pope's legate; and many bishops and abbots. The rejoicings at this translation were of the most splendid kind; and the expenses attending them were so enormous, that Langton is said to have entailed a debt on his see upon this occasion, which Boniface, his third successor, was hardly able to discharge.—Langton died in 1228, and was succeeded by Richard Wethershed, dean of St. Paul's; who, dying within three years, was succeeded by Edmund of Abingdon, Chancellor of Sarum. He was so affected by the oppressions which his church endured from the exactions of the court of Rome, that he went into voluntary exile at Soissy, in Pontiniac, about 1240; and he died there of a consumption brought on by too strict abstinence. In the seventh year after his death, he was canonized by Pope Innocent the Fourth; his body was soon afterwards interred in a sumptuous shrine, by Lewis, King of France; and many miracles are said to have been wrought through his merits, which occasioned him to be styled the glorious and blessed St. Edmund. Boniface, provost of Beverley, a native of Savoy, and uncle to Eleanor, Henry the Third's Queen, was the next Archbishop. He founded the hospital which Archbishop Courtney afterwards converted into

into a college at Maidstone, and also finished the stately hall in the Archbishop's palace at Canterbury, besides rebuilding a considerable part of Lambeth palace; whither he appears to have retired for security from the citizens of London, to whom he had rendered himself obnoxious by his haughty behaviour. He afterwards sought refuge in his own country, and died at the castle of St. Helena, in Savoy, in 1270. The monks of Christ church next elected their sub-prior, William de Chillende; but the Pope annulled his election, declaring him unworthy of the high dignity; and that the monks, in choosing him, had forfeited their right of election for that turn. He, therefore, nominated Richard Kilwardby, provincial of the Dominican friars in England. Edward the First refused to restore the Archbishop's temporalities, till he had made a public protestation, that such restitution was of his own "mere grace and favour, and not of any right," the Pope having rejected William de Chillenden, "contrary to his prerogative, to the laws of the realm, and to the liberties of the English church." In 1277, Kilwardby was created a Cardinal by Pope Nicholas the Third; upon which, he vacated his see, and went into Italy, where he died, under suspicion of poison. On his resignation, the monks elected, at the suggestion of the King, Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Chancellor; but the Pope refused to confirm him, and appointed John Peckham, or Pecham, a native of Sussex, at that time Provincial of the English Franciscans, and Palatine Reader and Auditor of the Pope's court, at Rome, to succeed to the vacant see. His exaltation, however, was not a gratuitous one; for the Pope obliged him to pay 4000 marks; and the King charged him 2000 more, for his expenses in sowing the church lands, and for the crop then growing upon them. This prelate was also at great charge in repairing the castles and mansions belonging to his see; and he also endowed the college at Winham. He died in 1292; and was succeeded by Robert Winchelsea, Chancellor of Lincoln. His primacy was disturbed by frequent dissensions with the King; but, on the King's going to Flanders, in 1297, the guardianship of the young Prince, afterwards Edward the Second, and the custody of the kingdom, were committed to him, and the Lord Reginald de Grey. His obstinate defence of ecclesiastical claims, even after this, engaged him in a conspiracy against the King, who seized his temporalities, and banished him the realm: he also prevailed on the Pope to suspend him from his see. On the death of the King, in 1307, he was reinstated in the archbishopric, which he held till his death, in 1313. The reputation of his virtues was so great, that many oblations were made at his tomb, on which account it is said to have been destroyed at the Reformation. Walter Reynolds, Bishop of Worcester, was next appointed. He was the son of a tradesman at Windsor, and had been made Chaplain to Edward the First, and preceptor to the

young Prince, who, after his advance to the throne, made him Treasurer, Lord-Keeper, and Chancellor. In the time of his Sovereign's distress, however, the Archbishop sided with the popular party; and he crowned the young monarch, Edward the Third, whilst his father was yet living. He died in the following year, 1327, through "grief and anger," says Weever, at being "reviled, taunted, and threatened by the Pope," for consecrating James Berkley, Bishop of Exeter, at the command of Queen Isabella. His successor, Simon de Meopham, is said to have died of a fever, generated by the anguish of his mind which he experienced during a metro-political visitation, wherein the Bishop of Exeter, with a body of armed men, opposed his entering into his diocese. He died in 1333.

John, surnamed Stratford, (born at Stratford-upon-Avon) Bishop of Winchester, was chosen by the monks, on the recommendation of the King, to succeed to the vacant chair; but the Pope refused to confirm his election, till after repeated delays, and many exactions. This prelate had been promoted by Edward the Third for his generous constancy to his father. When the King went with his army into Flanders, in 1338, he was appointed sole Justiciary during his absence; he was also employed in many embassies, and on every occasion proved himself to be a most faithful and disinterested servant of the crown. Amongst other acts of liberality, he founded a collegiate church in his native town. He died in 1348, and was succeeded by John de Offord, or Ufford, Chancellor of England, who expired in 1449, in the time of the great plague.—Thomas Bradwardin, the King's confessor, called Doctor Profundus from his great knowledge, was then promoted to the vacant see; but, dying in the same year, through the fatigue he had endured on his journey to Rome for confirmation, he was succeeded by Simon Islip, the King's Secretary, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. He partly rebuilt the archiepiscopal palaces of Maidstone and Lambeth, and was the founder of Canterbury College, at Oxford. He died in 1366.

Simon Langham, Bishop of Ely, who had previously been Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of England, was next appointed to this see; which he resigned within two years, on being elected a cardinal, and went to Rome. On the decease of William Whittlesea, Bishop of Worcester, his successor, who died in 1374, Langham returned to England, and, by bribing the monks, was again elected by them to fill the vacant chair. This greatly exasperated the King, who positively refused to re-admit him to the archbishopric; and Langham returned to Avignon; where he died in 1376. Previously to this, however, in 1375, Simon de Sudbury, Bishop of London, was translated to this see by the Pope. He was a prelate of great talents, and was much employed in state affairs during the first years of the reign of Richard the Second, by whom he was appointed Chancellor of England, in 1380. In the following

following year, he was barbarously murdered on Tower Hill, by the insurgents under Wat Tyler. The west gate of the city of Canterbury, with a great part of the wall extending thence towards the north gate, was rebuilt by Sudbury: he also made considerable alterations in the west transept of the cathedral, to adapt it to the more improved style of architecture then in use; and he had the whole of the nave taken down, excepting the west front, with intent to rebuild it from the foundations, but this was prevented by his death. William Courteney, fourth son of Hugo, Earl of Devon, and, by the female line, descended from Edward the First, was next translated from the see of London to this archbishopric. He supported the pretensions of the church of Rome with a strong hand, in opposition to the disciples of Wickliff. He gave 1000 marks towards rebuilding the nave of the church; at his own cost, he rebuilt the lodgings and kitchen of the infirmary; contributed 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards repairing the precinct walls of the monastery; and expended 30*l.* in making a new glass window in the nave of the cathedral in honour of St. Alphege.—By his will, he directed that 200*l.* or upwards, according to the discretion of his executors, should be “laid out by them for a new work, or building of one side of the cloister, to be carried on in a straight line from the gate of the palace unto the church.” He died in 1390, at Maidstone. Thomas Fitz-Alan, second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, was next translated to this see from the archbishopric of York. In 1398, he was attainted of treason, for having executed the commission to “View the State of the Realm;” and confiding in the promise of indemnity made to him by the King, he neglected to defend his conduct, and was sentenced to banishment. Roger Walden, the King’s Treasurer, was appointed his successor, by the Pope, who had previously translated Arundel to the bishopric of St. Andrew’s, in Scotland. He held it, however, but a short time; for, after the deposition of Richard, in 1399, Arundel re-assumed the primacy. In 1407, he was a second time appointed Chancellor. He died in 1414, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral. During his primacy, the monks of Christ church proceeded with the rebuilding of the nave of the cathedral, towards the expense of which Arundel contributed 1000 marks. In his time, the rectories of Godmersham and Westwell were also appropriated to the convent, to assist them in defraying the charges of the new work, which appears to

have been finished about 1410. Henry Chicheley, the successor of Arundel, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, and then Bishop of St. David’s, was a great patron of learning, and besides promoting its extension by various other means, he founded the colleges of St. Bernard, now St. John’s, and that of All Souls, at Oxford, where he had completed his education. He also built a collegiate church and hospital in his native town; and erected the great tower in Lambeth palace, called afterwards the Lollard’s tower. His donations to his own church were considerable; he enriched it with many ornaments of great value, and partly rebuilt the south-west tower, and the library, which he replenished with books. He died in 1443. His successor, John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was an eminent statesman. He was held in much favour by Henry the Fifth, who made him Keeper of the Privy Seal; and soon after the death of that Sovereign, he was appointed Treasurer of all England. In 1434, he was promoted to the Chancellorship, which he held 18 years. He died in 1452; and was succeeded by John Kemp, Archbishop of York, who was born in the parish of Wye, in this county.*

Thomas Bourchier, Bishop of Ely, was promoted to the vacant chair on the death of Archbishop Kemp. He was educated at Oxford, was three years Chancellor of that University, was promoted to the see of Worcester, and afterwards to that of Ely. In 1455 he was constituted Chancellor of England, but resigned that office, in 1460. In 1465, he was raised to the rank of Cardinal, by the title of St. Cyriacus. In 1466, he entertained Edward the Fourth, and his Queen, Elizabeth Widville, at Canterbury, on their coming to pay their devotions at Becket’s shrine. He crowned three Kings; Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh; and dying 1468, was succeeded by John Morton, Bishop of Ely, the faithful adherent to the weak and unfortunate Henry the Sixth. He was a native of Dorsetshire. After the accession of Edward the Fourth, he became a great favourite with that King. In 1486, he was made Chancellor of England; and, in 1493, he was created a Cardinal, by the title of St. Anastasia. He died in 1500.† Henry Deane, or Deny, his successor, had been Bishop of Bangor, and had been employed in several negotiations. He was afterwards made Chancellor and Justiciary of Ireland; was translated to Sarum, and thence to Canterbury. He was afterwards

* He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degree of Doctor of Laws; and was constituted Archdeacon of Durham, Dean of the Arches, and Vicar-General to Archbishop Stafford. Henry the Fifth made him Chief Justiciary of Normandy, and appointed him ambassador to treat with Ferdinand of Arragon, for a league of perpetual amity, and for the marriage of the daughter of that Prince with the King. Within five years he was appointed in succession to the sees of Rochester, Chichester, London, and York. In 1439, he was created a Cardinal, by the title of St. Balbina, which

was subsequently changed for that of St. Rufina. Before his advancement to the see of Canterbury, he was made Chancellor, which office he had twice; and in two Parliaments, in which he presided, held at Reading, in 1452 and 1453, he appeared by the style of “John the Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of England.” He died in 1454, having founded a college for seculars in his native parish, besides performing various other acts of munificence and charity.

† Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. II. p. 208.

appointed

appointed Pope's legate, and was promoted to the Chancellorship. He died in 1502, and was succeeded by William Warham, Bishop of London, who was born at Malsanger, in Hampshire. On his decease, in 1532, the celebrated Thomas Cranmer was promoted to the vacant chair. Before his consecration in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, he made a solemn protestation in presence of a public notary, that "the oath he was then about to take to the Pope, should not bind him from doing whatsoever he was bound to do, to God, the Church, or the King." He was highly instrumental in promoting the Reformation; and in piety, learning, address, benevolence, and openness of heart, was never exceeded by any archbishop of this see. He was burnt as a heretic, 1555. His successor was Cardinal Reginald Pole, fourth son of Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury.*

Matthew Parker, a native of Norwich, who had been tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, was, on the death of Pole, recalled from the privacy into which he had been forced by Queen Mary, and promoted to this see. He was a great patron of learning; and, besides his own work, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, &c. he published editions of the historians, Matthew Paris, Matthew of Westminster, and Walsingham; and also the Four Gospels in the Saxon language. He repaired, and partly rebuilt, the palace at Caterbury; where in 1573, he gave a sumptuous entertainment to the Queen, during her progress through Kent. He died in 1575, and was buried in the chapel at Lambeth palace.

Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of York, a native of Cumberland, was next translated to this see.—He died in 1583, and was buried at Croydon. His successor, John Whitgift, born at Great Grimshy, in Lincolnshire, was educated under the celebrated martyr, John Bradford, at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1577, he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, and in the next year was appointed vice-president of the marches in Wales. The Queen would have made him Lord Chancellor, but he declined that high office. He was fond of military splendour, and living at a time when invasions were

threatened, and insurrections attempted, had all his domestics trained to arms, and was once accompanied to Canterbury with a train of 500 horse, 100 of which were his own servants. He died at Lambeth, in 1603, and was buried at Croydon. Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London, who succeeded him, was a native of Farnworth, in Lancashire, and had been promoted by Elizabeth, on the interest of Sir Christopher Hatton, to whom he was chaplain. He afterwards became a great favourite with James the First. The college founded by James at Chelsea, for a certain number of learned divines, was indebted for its origin to his influence; but the scheme was afterwards given up. He died in 1610, and was buried at Lambeth. His successor, George Abbot, a native of Guildford, in Surrey, was next translated from the bishopric of London to this see. In the first year of James the First, he was accused of remissness in his government of the church, inhibited from proceeding on his metropolitanical visitations, and confined by order of the King to his palace at Ford, in this county; but in the next year he was received into favour. He founded an hospital in his native town, for 21 persons; and built a stone conduit at Canterbury, for the use of the inhabitants, at his own cost. He died in 1633, and was buried at Guildford.

William Laud, a native of Reading, in Berkshire,† was next exalted to the primacy. From the period of his death, in 1645, till the Restoration, the church establishment was completely abrogated.—William Juxon, who had been Bishop of London, and Lord High Treasurer, in the time of Charles the First, was then recalled from his retirement, and promoted to the metropolitanical chair. He rebuilt the great hall of Lambeth palace, and made considerable repairs in the palace of Croydon. He died in 1663, and was buried at St. John's college, Cambridge, to which foundation he had bequeathed 7000*l*. Gilbert Sheldon, the successor of Juxon, was born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, and received his education at Oxford. During the civil wars, he was deprived of all his preferments, and imprisoned; after his release, he retired from public life till the Res-

* He was born at Stoverton castle, in Staffordshire; and partly educated in the Carthusian monastery at Shene, from which he went to Oxford. Henry the Eighth sent him to pursue his studies on the continent, and at Padua, where he resided several years, during which time the King made him dean of Exeter. He afterwards returned to England; but, on the agitation of divorce between Henry and his Queen again visited the continent, being unwilling to become a party in the discussion. His acknowledged learning, and high rank, rendered this impossible. He "spoke to the King his mind; which not being pleasing to him, he looked very angry on him, put his hands sometimes to his poniard hanging at his girdle, with an intention to kill him, but was overcome with the simplicity, humility, and submission of his discourse." Pole quitted the kingdom; and, after visiting several foreign cities, he again retired to Padua, where he received the King's summons to return to England; but refusing to obey it was deprived of his dignities, and declared a traitor. Soon afterwards the Pope created him a Cardinal, and appointed him ambassador to the Emperor, and

the King of France, in order to secure his influence in opposition to Henry's measures. Henry tried various ways to get him into his power; but the prudence of this prelate defeated his plans. His attachment to the Romish church was founded neither on interest nor ambition, but on principle; as was shewn by his refusal to accept the mitre of the Roman pontiff, though twice chosen Pope by the conclave, after the death of Paul the Third, on account of certain irregularities that had taken place during each election. After the accession of Queen Mary, his attainder was taken off, and he was invited to return to England; and, on the death of Cranmer, was promoted to this see. Having been invested with legantine power by Paul the Fourth, he governed the church with much mildness; and is said to have on several occasions, restrained the implacable fury of Bonner against the Protestants. He died about sixteen hours after the death of the Queen, on the 18th of November, 1558. He was the last of the Archbishops interred in Canterbury cathedral.

† Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 90.

teration, when he was promoted to the bishopric of London. He was so severe in his prosecution of the Nonconformists, that, though he appears to have acted from principle, he incurred so much odium, that he at last judged it expedient to relinquish all concern in public affairs. He erected the theatre at Oxford, at the cost of more than 16,000*l.* and gave 2000*l.* for the purchase of lands to keep it in repair. The amount of his expenditure for pious and charitable uses, in the seventeen years preceding his decease, amounted to 66,000*l.* He died in 1677, and was interred at Croydon. He was succeeded by William Sancroft, a native of Fressingfield, in Suffolk, who had been dean of St. Paul's, and was extremely active in his endeavours to promote the rebuilding of his cathedral, after the dreadful fire, in 1666. He was one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James the Second, for his refusal to concur in the publication of the famous declaration for liberty of conscience. After James had abdicated the crown, the Archbishop joined with the Lords spiritual and temporal, in the declaration for a free Parliament, &c. to the Prince of Orange; yet he refused to attend the convention in 1688, or to take the new oaths of allegiance, when William and Mary were established. He was in consequence, suspended from his functions; and sentence of deprivation being pronounced against him, he was ejected from his palace at Lambeth, in June, 1690. He retired to his native place, where he died in 1698. The sums which he expended in charitable uses are stated at nearly 18,000*l.* The next Archbishop was John Tillotson, dean of St. Paul's. He was the son of a clothier at Sawerby, in Yorkshire, and received his education at Cambridge. He enjoyed the primacy little more than three years, being suddenly attacked by the dead palsy, of which he died within five days, in 1694. He was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, in London, of which he had been lecturer. His successor was Thomas Tennison, Bishop of London, a native of Cottenham,* in Cambridgeshire. William Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, was next promoted to this see. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. He expended about 11,000*l.* in repairing the palaces of Lambeth and Croydon; and gave large sums to the distressed and indigent.† John Potter, Bishop of Oxford, was next translated to this see. He was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was very early distinguished for his skill in the Greek and Latin languages. He paid great attention to the affairs of his church, and was considered

as a zealous and steady guardian of ecclesiastical rights; though neither intolerant nor bigotted. He was author of the "Antiquities of Greece;" and published editions of several ancient writers. He died in 1747, and was interred at Croydon. His successor, Thomas Herring, was born at Walsoken, in Norfolk, and having been instructed in the rudiments of learning at the school of Wisbeach, he completed his studies at Cambridge. He was translated from the see of York to Canterbury. He has the character of a great and good man. He died in 1757, and was buried at Croydon, in the same vault with his immediate predecessors. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, and a native of Marske, in that county, was next promoted to this see; but died in the ensuing year. He was succeeded by Thomas Secker, Bishop of Oxford, a native of Sibthorp, in Nottinghamshire. His successor, Frederic Cornwallis, 7th son of Charles, 4th Lord Cornwallis, was next translated from the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry to this see. He died in 1783, and was buried in the church at Lambeth. John Moore, a native of the city of Gloucester, was next appointed to this archbishopric. In his early life, he was tutor to the two younger sons of the late Duke of Marlborough; and to his connection with that family, and his disinterested conduct on a particular and important occasion, his future preferments were owing. On his decease in 1805, Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich, was exalted to the vacant chair, which he yet fills. The Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on the 2d of June, 1817, as successor to Mr. Abbot, now Lord Colchester, is the son of this prelate.

From the age of Augustine, the number of Archbishops who have had possession of this see amount to 90. The prerogatives and independent privileges of the Archbishop are still numerous, and of high interest; though far less so than in the times preceding the Reformation. His title is "Primate and Metropolitan of all England;" and he styles himself, "By Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury." In Parliament, and all other assemblies of Council, he takes precedence as first peer of the realm, next to the royal family. He is a Privy Counsellor in right of his primacy; and has the privilege of crowning, marrying, and christening the sovereigns and royal family of England.—He has the power of conferring degrees in the several faculties of law, physic, and divinity; (though this prerogative is seldom exercised;) excepting

* Vide MODERN PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 246.

† Ibid. Vol. II. 212.

‡ He was the son of a Protestant dissenter, and received his education in different private schools, with so much quickness, that at nineteen he is said not only to have made a considerable progress in the Latin and Greek, but to have acquired a knowledge of French, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. Till the age of twenty-three, he continued to pursue the study of divinity; when some doubts arising in his mind, on particular doctrinal points, he commenced the study of physic, with intent to pur-

sue it as a profession. Having, however, satisfied his mind on those subjects of religious inquiry that had formerly perplexed him, he was induced to take orders. The warmth and benevolence of his heart always inclined him to promote every good work. His death was preceded by long continued and severe agony, occasioned by a carious thigh-bone, which at length broke, and he expired within two days afterwards. He was buried agreeably to his own directions, in a covered passage leading from the palace at Lambeth to the church there.

within the the immediate jurisdiction of two universities. His province comprehends the sees of 21 suffragan bishops; and between 80 and 90 churches, in different dioceses, are also immediately subject to him, under the appellation of his peculiars. He has the nomination of the several offices belonging to the ecclesiastical courts, over which he presides; and he has the right of conferring all vacant benefices within his province which devolve to his collation by lapse of time, under whatever circumstances, besides various other privileges in ecclesiastical affairs of the highest importance. In the Saxon times, the Archbishops had the privilege of coining money; and silver pennies of Athelard, Wulfred, Ceulnoth, and Plegmund, are still extant. In the regulations made by King Athelstan, seven mints were allowed at Canterbury, two of which were to be the Archbishop's; but, from the time of this sovereign, no metropolitan coin has ever been seen with an Archbishop's name or effigies. Archbishop Craumer was the last who possessed the privilege of coining money; all private mints throughout the realm, being afterwards suppressed by royal authority.

The mode of electing the Archbishops, since the abolition of the Papal power in this kingdom, has been as follows:—"The vacancy of the see having been notified, a *Conge d'Elire*, or license to elect, is issued under the great seal, and directed to the dean and chapter of Canterbury; having enclosed in it, a small sheet of paper, containing a recommendation of the person to be elected, under the King's sign manual. When the chapter is assembled, the license and letter of recommendation being read, another person, either one of the prebendaries, or a minor canon of this church, is nominated as a candidate with him who is recommended; but the remembrance of a *premunire*, with other cogent reasons, always renders the royal candidate successful, and that by a unanimous suffrage of the chapter; nor has his opponent ever been known, since the reign of Henry the Eighth, to have gained a single voice in his favour. After the return of this election, the royal confirmation succeeds of course, and the new Archbishop is afterwards consecrated by two Bishops, generally at his own chapel at Lambeth palace." The ceremony of the inthronization was in former times performed with great solemnity and splendour; and the Archbishops have even been honoured with the company of the sovereign, as guests at their table on the occasion; of late, this ceremony excites but little interest, the Archbishop being generally enthroned by proxy, and without pomp.—At the Dissolution, the yearly revenues of the archbishopric are stated to have been upwards of 3200*l.* but many of the possessions of the see being forcibly alienated during the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Elizabeth, the amount of the income was proportionably decreased. From the increase in the value of lands, however, and from other sources connected with the privileges of the Archbishops, the pre-

sent annual revenues of this see are known to amount to upwards of 12,000*l.*

One of the first steps towards the dissolution of the priory of Christ church, in the time of Henry the Eighth, was to abrogate those festivals, or holidays that should occur in harvest time, which was to be accounted from the 1st of July to the 29th of September; by which the high festival of the translation of St. Thomas, annually celebrated on July the 7th, was prohibited to be observed otherwise than by the accustomed service, and without the usual formalities that were customary on high festivals, this being one of those injunctions ordered by the King, in 1536. Two years afterwards, a daring blow was directly aimed at the reputed glory of this church, and its venerated saint, St. Thomas, by not only specially prohibiting the observance of the festivals to his memory, but also enjoining the entire omission of the service instituted for his commemoration. Archbishop Craumer himself disowned all regard to this feast, by not fasting, as was the custom, on the eve of it, but supping on flesh in his parlour with his domestics. In the following year, the King sent forth a new and severe injunction, in the preamble of which Becket was declared to have been "a stubborn rebel, and a traitor to his Prince:" it enjoined that he should not be esteemed or called a saint; that his images or pictures should be pulled down throughout the whole realm, and cast down out of all churches; that his name should be razed out of all books; and the festival service of his days, the collects, antiphons, &c. should for ever remain in disuse, upon pain of his indignation, and imprisonment at his Grace's pleasure. About the same time, the shrine of Becket was despoiled of all its jewels and splendid ornaments, which were taken to the King's use; and the hallowed bones of the saint himself, according to Stow, were, by order of the Lord Cromwell, burnt to ashes upon the spot where they had been so frequently adored by superstitious multitudes. In the year 1539, the priory was resigned into the King's hands, its yearly revenues being then estimated at 2489*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* a sum apparently far inferior to the real value of its possessions. The deed of surrender was signed by the prior, and 24 monks; but the whole number of the monks was at that time 58. Six of these, including the prior, Thomas Goldwell, were afterwards advanced to prebends on the new foundation, which Henry established here for a dean, and twelve canons, or prebendaries, with six preachers, six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay clerks, ten choristers, two masters, and fifty scholars, twelve almsmen, &c.—Many of the priors and monks of this church, were men of eminent talents and learning. They obtained the privilege of wearing the mitre from the Pope, but they do not seem ever to have been regularly summoned to Parliament.

Canterbury cathedral is a magnificent and noble pile, exhibiting specimens of the style of almost every age, from the arrival of the Normans to the time of the

the Dissolution; and the correctness of its proportions are, in general, of equal eminence with the richness of its decorations. It stands in the north-eastern quarter of the city, and, with the various other buildings belonging to the establishment, occupies a large extent of ground. Its general form is that of a double cross, terminating circularly at the east end, and having two massive towers at the west end: another and more elegant tower, rises from the intersection of the nave and west transept. The west front is not uniform: it consists of a centre, having a low recessed entrance in the pointed style, with a large and elegant window above, between two towers: that to the north-west is of Norman architecture, and doubtless formed a portion of Lanfranc's cathedral, though some parts of it have been altered: upon this was formerly an octagonal spire, which was taken down soon after the great storm in 1703, in which it was much damaged; and the bells were removed about the year 1726. The south-west tower, called the Chicheley steeple, is supported on the west side by two immense graduated buttresses, ornamented by niches; the upper part is embattled, and finished by four elegant pinnacles at the angles, with smaller ones between.—The west entrance opens beneath a large pointed arch, and is ornamented with various shields, and canopied niches. The large window above is finely proportioned, and is filled with richly stained glass. It consists of six ranges of cinquefoil-headed lights; three of which are larger than the others, separated by transoms, with crockets above. The south porch, which now forms the principal entrance to the cathedral, is a large and handsome fabric embattled. On each side of the entrance is a large niche; and along the face of the porch above is a range of five other arches; that in the centre having had a double canopy: all the pedestals and canopies have been elegantly wrought. The roof is vaulted with stone, beautifully groined; the ribs springing from four small columns, and the points of the intersections being carved into shields of arms, twenty-eight in number, and forming a kind of double circle. At the sides are large cinquefoil blank arches, and over them angels sustaining shields in compartments: at the outer angles of the porch, are spouts issuing from the mouths of demons. The south side of the cathedral is marked by a great diversity of character. From the south porch to the western transept, is a range of seven large graduated buttresses, having ornamental niches above the second stage, and terminating in pinnacles. St. Michael's chapel adjoins to this transept, beyond which commences the original work of Lanfranc; and the second transept, with a considerable proportion of the remainder of the building towards the east end, is of Norman architecture. In the angle formed by the east transept, is a small square tower, the upper part of which is highly enriched by ranges of ornamental Norman arches, and interlaced with net-works. In the end of the east transept, is a very large circular

window, curiously divided by bands of iron for the support of the glazing: at the bottom are two entrances leading into the crypt. Further eastward is the chapel of St. Anselm, as the lower part of another Norman tower is now called, from its having formerly contained the shrine of that saint. The cathedral precincts are here divided into two parts by an embattled wall of flint, and a Norman gateway, opening by a large semicircular arch, adorned with zig-zag and fretted ornaments. From St. Anselm's chapel, the whole eastern part of the cathedral begins to assume a circular form, which is only broken by the buttresses, and the more recent fabric called Becket's Crown; this is also circular, and terminates the building on the east. The north side of the cathedral possesses a general uniformity with the south; but cannot be so well seen from the various buildings to which it adjoins, or nearly so, as the treasury, library, chapter-house, and cloisters. The great tower, which rises from the intersection of the west transept with the nave and choir, is one of the most chaste and beautiful specimens of the pointed style of architecture in this country; its proportions, symmetry, and workmanship, are all admirable. It rises to a considerable height above the roof; and, from its summit, commands a most extensive and rich prospect of the whole of Canterbury, and the highly cultivated tract that surrounds it. The angles form octagonal columns, which rise above the battlements in high clustered pinnacles of the most elegant sculpture: a smaller column, or buttress, runs between them up the middle of each side, and also terminates above the battlements in a pinnacle, but of less height and complexity than the others. Each face of the tower displays two ranges of double high pointed arches, divided by mullions and transoms, and finely ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. in the spandrels above. In the space between the upper and lower windows, is a rich band of diamond squares, containing roses in the centre, and other tasteful ornaments: the battlements are elegantly pierced. On entering the interior of the cathedral from the south porch, the light and elegant appearance of the nave, and the beauty of its vaulted roof, never fail to excite the admiration of the spectator. The whole perspective from the west end, is, indeed, extremely fine; though it is partly terminated at the entrance of the choir, by the rich screen, and the organ above. The lower parts of the western towers are open to the aisles and nave: the vaulting of the south-west towers is wrought into very beautiful tracery, forming a circle in the centre: that of the north-west tower is also formed into a circle, but less ornamental: beneath this tower is the Archbishop's Consistory Court.—The flat on each side, and above the west entrance, is ornamented with cinquefoil headed blank arches; over which runs an embattled cornice. The great west window is filled with painted glass, mostly in good preservation, and representing ranges of single figures, as saints, apostles, sovereigns, &c. In the uppermost

uppermost light are the arms of Richard the Second, impaling those of Edward the Confessor, whom he had chosen as his patron. The figures of the sovereigns, which are thought to have formerly filled the whole of the three lower compartments, are now reduced to one range, consisting of whole-lengths of Canute, Edward the Confessor, Harold, William Rufus, Henry the First, and Stephen, standing under rich niches, fairly wrought in the pointed style: below these are various ranges of shields of arms, of the benefactors, &c. to the cathedral, of more modern origin. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight distinct piers or columns on each side, independent of the half-piers against the west wall, and of the immense pillars on which the arches of the centre tower are sustained. The aisles are nearly uniform with the nave; the windows are large and elegant, and the whole range of the building has an airy and graceful aspect. The two westernmost of the immense columns, that support the great tower, have been strengthened by the insertion of stone braces; which, however, are so judiciously placed, and are of such elegant workmanship, as to supersede all ideas of deformity or weakness. Immediately below the cornice, on the south side of the easternmost brace, is the motto and rebus of Prior Goldstone, the second of that name, cut in the stone-work in ancient characters. The motto is *Non nobis Domine non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam*: the rebus is a shield charged with three stones, Or, between the letters *T. P.* This is situated after the word *nobis*, in the middle of the line.

A triple flight of steps from the area of the nave, leads up to the choir, before the entrance to which is a beautiful stone screen, and over it the superb organ that was brought from Westminster Abbey, where it had been originally erected for the commemoration of Handel. The screen is stated to have been made at the charge of Prior Henry de Eastry, or Estria, between the years 1304 and 1331; and though wrought at such a distant period, is in an excellent state of preservation. The opening into the choir, through the centre, forms a very elegant recessed, pointed arch, or rather series of arches, displaying various small hollow mouldings, sculptured with roses, vine branches, and other ornaments. Within these is a double range of rich niches, six in each, rising to the centre, and finished by tower canopies, very highly wrought: in these were formerly the statues of the apostles in silver; and just below them over the middle of the doorway, stood the figure of the Virgin Mary, in a small niche, with a rich triple-headed canopy. From the basement of the screen, on each side the centre, rise three large compartments, sub-divided into numerous small ornamental niches, and having a cornice of grapes and vine-leaves above them. Immediately over these compartments are six large niches, containing full-length statues of as many sovereigns, in cloaks and flowing robes, fastened with cordons, tasselled. Four of these statues sustain an orb, or

mound: a fifth appears to have held a similar object, but the hand sustaining it has been broken off; the sixth holds a representation of a Saxon church, and probably was intended for the figure of King Ethelbert, the founder of Christ-church in conjunction with Augustine: whom the other figures were designed to represent, seems impossible to determine, as the features do not resemble those of any of our Kings whose likenesses have been preserved. The canopies under which they stand, are beautifully interlaced within, so as to form stars, &c. and the design and taste with which the upper parts are executed, and the exuberance of fancy and invention which they display are truly admirable. The summit of the screen is embattled, and elegantly decorated with various small niches, and open-work arches between them: under the cornice below these, is a range of half-angels, with extended wings, sustaining shields. The west transept is built in a style of similar elegance to the nave; and the ends of it being on the same level with the pavement of that part of the edifice, form distinct divisions; though a communication has been preserved between them by a passage leading under the ascent into the choir. The north division, from having been the place where Becket fell when assailed by his murderers, is called the Martyrdom; and here, in the time previous to the Reformation, was a small altar of wood, consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, on which was placed the point of the sword that had been broken off in committing the assassination. In the pavement of the martyrdom, is a small oblong square stone, out of which has been cut a piece about five inches square, that is said to have been sprinkled with the brains of the Archbishop, and to have been carried to Rome as a most sacred relic. The larger stones which the blood of Becket had stained, were conveyed to Peterborough by Prior Benedict, when he was chosen abbot of that monastery; a situation to which he is conjectured to have been elevated, through having it in his power to enrich his new abode with such inestimable remains. The great window at this end of the transept, as well as that at the south end, is divided by mullions and transoms into numerous lights, containing a great variety of compartments, richly adorned with painted glass. In its original state, it was far more beautiful. The destruction of the adornments of this "idolatrous window," was, however, partly confined to what, during the civil wars, were called "superstitious images;" and the portraits and arms of the family of Edward the Fourth, with three ranges of prophets, apostles, and bishops are still left to enable us to form a judgment of its former beauty.

The east side of this end of the transept, is separated by a light and elegant stone screen from the chapel of the Virgin Mary, or dean's chapel, as it is now denominated, from containing the monuments of several of the deans of this cathedral. The chapel of the Virgin, though small, is one of the most beautiful

beautiful examples of the unparalleled elegance of which the English, or pointed style of architecture is susceptible, of any in the kingdom. It was built by Prior Goldstone, between the years 1449 and 1468; in which latter year he died, and was buried here. The vaulting of the roof is highly decorated by tracery and fan-work, most excellently wrought, and in a very fine taste. The east window is also peculiarly elegant; and all the other parts of the interior of this fabric are very beautiful. The painted glass in the great window at the south end of this transept, has been mostly brought from the other windows of the cathedral, and from the want of proper arrangement, appears to disadvantage. On the east side of this wing, and corresponding in situation, though not in beauty, to the chapel of the Virgin, is St. Michael's chapel. High up over the entrance into this chapel, is a projection of wood, stated to have been erected to support an organ, and having in front the figures of St. Augustine and St. Gregory, painted in stone colour. On a level with this, above the chapel, is a room with a groined roof, formerly used as an armoury, but afterwards appropriated as a singing school for the choristers. The choir is spacious, and extends from the beautiful screen below the tower almost to the turn of the circular part of the cathedral beyond the east transept. The fitting up is very handsome, though not uniform: the stalls are of wainscot; those for the dean and prebendaries display an exuberance of rich carving, representing foliage, mitres, crowns, &c. and are divided into compartments, by fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting a bowed canopy. These are of the time of Charles the Second, soon after whose restoration, the cathedral underwent a general repair, at an expense of about 12,000*l*. The Archbishop's throne is exalted near the middle of the choir on the south: it rises to a considerable height, and has its canopy supported by three fluted Corinthian columns on each side. This was made at the expense of Archbishop Tennyson, about the year 1704, when the old monkish stalls, which had remained till then in double rows at the sides of the choir, were removed, and the present ranges of seats constructed in their stead. The altar-screen was executed from the designs of Mr. afterwards Sir James Borough. It is of the Corinthian order, and very lofty, having a beautiful pediment, supported on fluted columns. The central part, which was originally a blank space, has been judiciously opened, and is now glazed with plate glass, in a framing of copper, gilt, by which means a fine view of the whole eastern extremity of the cathedral is obtained from the choir.

The ascent to the altar is by a flight of six steps of veined marble: the contiguous pavement is of black and white marble, disposed in a neat fancy pattern. The side walls of the aisles of the choir, as well as parts of the east transept, are of Norman architecture, and unquestionably formed part of

Lanfranc's cathedral. The walls of both aisles display a range of squat semi-circular arches rising from short columns, with large heavy capitals, bearing a strong resemblance to those of the same age in the abbey church at St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. The two large windows of the north aisle, and the three trefoil-headed lights above, are filled with painted glass of very vivid colouring, collected from different windows in other parts of the cathedral. The groining of the roof, though of the time of Henry the Second, is ornamented with zig-zag mouldings, as is that also of both aisles. The north end of the transept displays several ranges of small pointed arches, rising in tiers, with large capitals, curiously varied: the upper window, which is large and circular, contains some very fine painted glass, the centre representing two figures under rich canopied niches, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, and the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel: the east wall finishes in two large semi-circular recesses, in each of which have been altars. The sides of both aisles next the choir, are partly separated from it by a wall about eight feet high, supporting a range of elegant pierced arches, each having two trefoil-headed divisions in the lower part, and a quatrefoil above: the whole is finished by an embattlement; and on the north side, adjoining to the monument of Archbishop Chicheley, is a very handsome doorway, in a similar style, opening into the choir. On the north side of the upper end of the north aisle, are the vestry, the treasury, and the audit-room. The two former are strong vaulted apartments, apparently constructed to contain the rich vestments, and the gold and silver vessels, jewels, relics of saints, and other treasures belonging to the respective altars. In the treasury are now deposited the ancient charters and muniments of the church, in large wooden lockers, made in the shape of copes. The audit-room was rebuilt about the year 1720: here the dignitaries of the cathedral hold their annual chapter, the business being first opened in the ancient chapter-house of the priory, and afterwards adjourned hither. The vestry was anciently the chapel of St. Andrew, which corresponds in situation with that of St. Anselm at the end of the opposite aisle: the latter chapel, before it became the burial-place of Archbishop Anselm, had been dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: its south side exhibits a large and handsome window in the pointed style, which was made in the year 1336, at the expense of 42*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. Over this chapel is a room having a grated window looking towards the choir, supposed to have been formerly used as a prison for the contumacious monks.—From the end of each of the choir aisles is a high flight of steps, communicating with the semi-circular aisle which surrounds the chapel of the Holy Trinity: in the midst of this chapel stood the gorgon's shrine of archbishop Becket, with a chapel dedicated to his memory. Though this portion of the cathedral was erected with the oblations made at

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at Becket's tomb, and consequently after the pointed style of architecture had obtained prevalence, it is mingled with semi-circular arches, and zig-zag and billeted ornaments, the undoubted characteristics of the Norman style. The pavement round the site of Becket's shrine, exhibits evident traces of the respect that was paid to his memory by the countless multitudes that came on pilgrimage to this city. The stones are on every side worn into hollows by the knees of the devotees, who appear to have been taught that the merit of Becket's blood was superior to our Saviour's, and who were so firmly impressed with the superior efficacy of his intercessions at the throne of grace, that, whilst in the course of one year, the offerings at Christ's altar were 0/. 0s. 0d. and at the Virgin's only 4/. 1s. 8d. those at the shrine of Becket amounted to 954/. 6s. 8d. The remains of Becket were at first interred at the east end of the Crypt, or Under-croft, where his tomb was visited by persons of all ranks, and of every condition. The extensive publicity which the various circumstances attending the death of Becket had given to his fame, soon attracted numerous crowds of pilgrims to his tomb, and even princes and sovereigns thought it highly meritorious to become his votaries. In 1177, Philip, Earl of Flanders, came hither with a numerous retinue, and was met by King Henry, who again visited the sepulchre of the new saint in the succeeding year, on his return from Normandy. Hither also, in the July following, came William, archbishop of Rheims, with a numerous suite: and in August, 1179, Lewis the Seventh, King of France, landed at Dover in the guise of a common pilgrim, for the purpose of paying his devotions at the tomb of Becket. Henry himself awaited his arrival; and the two sovereigns came to Canterbury together, accompanied by a great train of the nobility of both nations, and were received and entertained with much splendour, by the archbishop and his suffragans, and the prior and monks of Christchurch. Louis, on this occasion, presented a rich cup of gold, with the famous jewel called the regal of France, which, after the Dissolution, Henry the Eighth had set, and wore as a thumb-ring. He also granted to the convent of Christchurch, 100 muids, or tons of wine, annually, to be paid by himself and his successors: and the oblations of gold and silver, made during the two or three days of his continuance here, were so great, that 'the relation of them almost exceeded credibility.' In 1180, Henry the Second, on returning from Normandy, again paid his devotions at the tomb of Becket; and again in 1184, in company with Philip, archbishop of Cologne, and Philip, Earl of Flanders, whom he came hither to meet, and to invite to London. King John and Richard the First were also numbered among the early devotees at the tomb of Becket. When the remains of Becket were translated to the sumptuous shrine prepared for their reception in the new chapel of the Holy Trinity, in 1220, the solemnity was attended by a jubilee, (this

being the 50th year after the murder,) granted by a bull of Pope Honorius the Third; and this festival was regularly repeated every 50 years, till the time of the Dissolution. The concourse of people that flocked to Canterbury, during these jubilees was very great; and, in one year alone, anno 1420, there were no fewer than 100,000 persons who attended the celebration. The immense value of the shrine itself, may in some degree be estimated from the following descriptions by Erasmus, and Stow; the former of whom saw it shortly before the Dissolution; and the latter refers to its state about the same period. "They drew up," says Erasmus, "a chest or case of wood, which inclosed a chest or coffin of gold, together with inestimable riches, gold being the meanest thing to be seen there: it shone all over, and sparkled and glittered with jewels, of the most rare and precious kinds, and of an extraordinary size, some of them being larger than a goose's egg. When this was displayed, the prior, who was always present, took a white wand, and touching every jewel with it, told the name, and the value, and the donor of it: for the chief of them were the gifts of monarchs." Stow is more circumstantial: "It was builded," says he, "about a man's height, all of stone; then upward of timber, plaine; within the whiche was a chest of yron, containing the bones of Thomas Becket, scull and all, with the wounde of his death, and the peece cut out of his scull layde in the same wound. These bones, by commandement of the Lord Cromwell, were then and there brent. The timber work of this shrine, on the outside, was covered with plates of golde, damasked with golde weir, which ground of golde was again covered with jewels of golde, as rings, ten, or twelve, cramped with golde wyer into the sayd ground of golde, many of those rings having stones in them: broaches, images, angels, pretious stones, and great orient pearls. The spoile of which shrine, in golde and pretious stones, filled two great chests, such as sixe or seaven strong men could doe no more than convey one of them at once out of the church." The space immediately before the shrine, to the west, was ornamented with a curious mosaic pavement, of a fancy pattern, of which considerable parts yet remain; with a number of circular stones that have displayed the signs of the zodiac, and other figures, but are now so much worn, as to be almost unintelligible. The semicircular aisle which surrounds the chapel of the Holy Trinity, opens by a large arch to the circular building called Becket's Crown, which terminates the eastern extremity of the cathedral.—The lower part of this, to the vaulting over the first range of windows, appears to have been constructed at the same period as the Trinity chapel, and corresponds with that in its pointed arches, and zigzag mouldings. The upper part is of a later date; the monks being employed in carrying it higher at the time of the Dissolution, which at once put a stop to their proceeding; and it was left unfinished

finished till about the middle of the last century, when some part of the top was taken down, and the whole finished by a clumsy kind of embattlement. The walls have been ornamented with paintings, of which the legends of St. Christopher and St. George are yet visible; and beneath the latter has been a representation of the Saviour rising from his sepulchre. The large windows contain a great quantity of painted glass, on different subjects connected with the "passion and miracles of St. Thomas." In the middle of this part of the building stands the stone chair, in which the Archbishops of Canterbury are enthroned, apparently of great age. The admeasurements of this cathedral are as follows: whole length, from east to west, within side, 514 feet; length of the choir, 180 feet; length of the nave, to the bottom of the choir steps, 178 feet; and from thence to the screen at the entrance of the choir, 36 feet; breadth of the choir between the columns, 40 feet; extent of the east transept, from north to south, 154 feet; ditto of the west transept, 124 feet; breadth of the nave, and its aisles, 71 feet; height to the vaulting of the Trinity chapel from the pavement, 58 feet; ditto of the choir, 71 feet; ditto of the nave, 80 feet; ditto of the great tower withinside, 130 feet: extreme height of the great tower, 235 feet; ditto of the south-west tower, 130 feet; ditto of the north-west tower, 100 feet. Beneath the edifice, from the high ascent of the choir to the extremity of the building, runs a spacious and interesting crypt; the western part of which is of Norman architecture, and unquestionably of the foundation of Lanfranc; whilst the eastern part is of the time of Henry the Second, and forms a striking contrast to the other. The west end of the crypt is generally called the French church, from its having many years been appropriated to the religious services of the Walloons, and French refugees, who fled hither from the cruelties of the Inquisition in the Spanish Netherlands, in the reign of Edward the Sixth; and whose numbers were occasionally increased by new accessions of emigrants, driven from their native land by the intolerant spirit of Popery. Queen Elizabeth is stated to have granted them this crypt for their church; but the "removal of most of their descendants to Spitalfields, and the union of others with Protestant families," have reduced their numbers to a very few; and these find it more convenient to have the ordinances of their worship celebrated in a part of the crypt that had been previously used as a vestry. The transept of the crypt corresponds with the east transept in the body of the cathedral. Here, at the south end, Edward the Black Prince, in 1368, founded a chantry chapel for the "benefit of his own soul," and endowed it for two chaplains with the manor of Vauxhall, near London. Near the middle of the crypt are the remains of the elegant chapel of the Virgin, now fast mouldering into ruin. In a beautiful canopied niche at the east end, above the altar,

stood a statue of the Virgin, on a rich pedestal, sculptured in relief, with different subjects from her history: the story of the Annunciation may still be traced; but most of the other sculptures are destroyed. "This chapel," says Erasmus, "was not shewed but to noblemen and especial friends. Here the Virgin mother hath an habitation, but somewhat dark, inclosed with a double sept, or rail of iron, for fear of thieves; for, indeed, I never saw a thing more laden with riches: lights being brought, we saw a more than royal spectacle; in beauty it far surpassed that of Walsingham." The Norman piers and arches round the east end of the Virgin chapel, form a semicircular aisle; beyond which are two immense columns. Nearly opposite to the southernmost of these, is the entrance into the vestry of the French church, which is immediately beneath the chapel of St. Anselm, and has an opening into a dark semicircular apartment, which was anciently fitted up as a chapel, and has various remains of paintings yet visible upon the walls. In a compartment of the roof is a figure designed for the Almighty, seated with a wheel, the emblem of eternity, under his feet; and in his left hand an open book, in which are written the words "Ego sum qui sum." One of the altars was dedicated to the archangel Gabriel, the other to St. John Baptist, and were most probably situated within a deep semicircular arch, against the east wall: the under part of this arch is painted in nine compartments, seven of which contain the seven angels, seven churches, and seven candlesticks, of the Revelations; in the eighth, is St. John writing his Apocalypse; and in the ninth, are seven stars within a circle. The other paintings relate to the Nativity of St. John Baptist; at the sides are some cherubim standing on winged wheels, with eyes in their wings and bodies. On the north side of the crypt, in the part corresponding with this, was the altar of the Holy Innocents. About eleven yards from the east end of the Virgin's chapel, the crypt is divided by a straight wall, which, through different openings, admits a partial view to what is now called the "vaults belonging to the first prebendary," but which, in reality, is the continuation of the crypt, erected under the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the reign of Edward the Second, and which displays a series of duplicated columns like that chapel, though the ornamental parts are less complex. Its eastern extremity is a circle, about 30 feet in diameter, corresponding with Becket's crown, and having an arched roof, the ribs of which converge to the centre. All this part of the undercroft is now appropriated to domestic purposes.

Previously to the Reformation, there appear to have been, at least, 37 or 38 altars in the different parts of this cathedral, all of which were very splendidly furnished, and some of them in the most superb and gorgeous manner. "During the unhappy troubles of the great rebellion," says Hasted, "inevitable destruction seemed to threaten the whole

whole of this beautiful fabric; for, in 1641, the madness of the people raged to such a height, as prevailed beyond all resistance: the dean and canons were turned out of their stalls; the inscriptions, figures, and coats of arms in brass, were torn off from the ancient grave-stones; and the very graves themselves were ransacked for the sake of plunder; and whatever there was of beauty or decency within the church, was despoiled by sacrilegious outrages. In this forlorn state it remained till the dissolution of all deans and chapters, three years afterwards, when the government's committee took possession both of the church and its revenues. In 1649, an ordinance of the state passed for the pulling down and sale of the materials of all cathedral churches; and accordingly, among others, those of this edifice were valued, and an estimate was made of the expense of taking it down; by some means, however, it remained untouched; and at the restoration of monarchy, and the re-establishment of the church of England, in 1660, it was restored to the dean and chapter; but was found in so neglected a condition, that it became necessary to expend no less a sum than 12,000*l.* to put it into a decent state for the celebration of religious service." Some further repairs were made in this cathedral, about the year 1787; at which period also, the nave was new paved with free-stone; and on this occasion all the ancient tombs and grave-stones were removed; though many of them had covered the remains of different archbishops and priors of this church. A beautiful little chapel which stood between two buttresses, immediately under the fifth window of the south aisle, into which it opened, was pulled down about the same time, from an opinion, that it looked "unsightly," though a small sum would have been sufficient to put it into good repair. It was built as a chantry chapel, in 1447, by the Lady Joan Brencheley, widow of Sir William Brencheley, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in memory of her husband, who died in the preceding year, and had been buried near this spot. Amongst the prelates recorded to have been buried in the nave, are the Archbishops Theobald, Islip, and Whittesley; and John Bockingham, Bishop of Lincoln. The former, who died in 1161, was at first interred in the chapel of the Holy Trinity; but, when that part of Lanfranco's cathedral was taken down, in 1180, his "body, still clad in its silken vestments," was removed, and re-interred in the south aisle of the nave before St. Mary's altar, where it was discovered in the year 1787, by the workmen who were employed in levelling the ground for the new pavement. The tombs of the Archbishops Islip and Wittesley stood between the columns at the upper end of the nave: both had been inlaid with their portraits in brass, under rich canopies; but these had been long removed. Two other archbishops, and several priors, had been buried near the steps leading to the choir, as appeared by

several grave-stones of marble, which had been once richly ornamented with brasses. The slab which covered the remains of Bishop Bockingham, was of great size, and formed part of the pavement at the lower end of the nave, where his skeleton was found entire when the new pavement was made.

Amongst the other persons who had memorials in the nave, or its aisles, were Sir William Septvans, who served in the French wars in the time of Edward the Third, and died in 1407; Sir John Guildford, one of the counsellors of Henry the Seventh, who died in 1493; Sir William Brencheley, or Bruchelle, who died "in Holborne, in the suburb of London," anno 1446; Sir Thomas Fogge, who, by his will, dated in 1407, gave 12*l.* towards the new work of the church; and Sir William Lovelace, sergeant at law, and high-steward of the liberties of Christ-church, who died in 1576. Several other monuments yet remain against the south and north walls. In the Martyrdom, or north end of the west transept, are the elegant monuments of the Archbishops Peckham and Warham, which are raised against the north wall, and adjoin to each other. The monument, or rather chapel, of Archbishop Warham, was repaired in the years 1796 and 1797, at which time, the rich tomb of the archbishop, which had previously stood at the west end of the recess formed by the canopy, was removed into the centre. In the chapel of the Virgin, or dean's chapel, six deans of this church lie buried; namely, Rogers, Fotherby, Boys, Bargrave, Turner, and Potter. The tomb of Dean Fotherby, who died in 1619, is curiously adorned with sculptures in full relief, of human skulls, and bones, heaped confusedly upon each other, as if just thrown out of a charnel-house. In the south part of the west transept, among many others, is a memorial for the learned Dr. Meric Casaubon, who died in 1671, in his 75th year, having been first canon of this cathedral during 46 years; a situation that had also been enjoyed by his father, Dr. Isaac Casaubon.

St. Michael's chapel, which opens from this end of the transept, is full of monuments, the most important of which is a very large tomb, occupying the middle of the chapel, and having on it the whole-length figures of Margaret Holland, third daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and her two husbands, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and Thomas, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry the Fourth. These figures are of marble, finely sculptured: both the Earl and Duke are in armour, and have collars of S.S. The Earl of Somerset, who had been admitted into the fraternity of this convent, died in 1410: the Duke of Clarence was slain in a fierce skirmish at Baugé, in France, on Easter eve, 1421. Against the north wall of this chapel is an elaborate monument in commemoration of Lieutenant-Colonel William Prude, who was slain at the siege of Maestricht, in July, 1637; and whose figure is represented, in armour, with

with one knee on a cushion. Eastward from this are several monuments of the Thornburst family. Against the east wall is the monument of Miss Anne Milles, represented by a bust of white marble. Below this is a large stone chest, partly inclosed in the thickness of the wall, on the top of which is sculptured a cross patée: this is assigned to Archbishop Langton, who died in 1228. Near it is a mural cenotaph, in memory of the brave Admiral Sir George Rooke, who died at his paternal seat at Monks Horton, in 1708, and lies buried in St. Paul's church, in this city. Against the south wall, is the cenotaph of Sir James Hales Knt. who was treasurer of the expedition to Portugal, in the reign of Elizabeth, and dying on his return to England, was committed to the waves: the inscriptions record the memory also of his wife and only son. In the south aisle of the choir are the tombs and monuments of the Archbishops Reynolds, Hubert Walter, Kemp, Stratford, Sudbury, and Meopham. The monuments of Kemp, Stratford, and Sudbury, are all of rich architecture, and have been open to the choir, though they are now shut out by the wainscotting. That of Archbishop Kemp consists of a tomb, surrounded by a most elegant canopy, rising up to a considerable height, in six divisions of clustered pinnacles and niches, three on each side, and crowned by a cornice, the summit of which exhibits shields and small angels in alternate succession. The monument of Archbishop Stratford, though less elaborate than that of Kemp, is very beautiful. Eastward from this is the monument of the unfortunate Archbishop Sudbury, the design of which displays equal fancy and elegance. The monument or tomb of Archbishop Meopham forms part of an elegant screen, which separates this aisle from the chapel of St. Anselm, and consists of five pointed arches on each side, rising from clustered pillars, and finished by a cornice and battlement. Within the chapel of St. Anselm, under the great south window, lies buried Archbishop Bradwardin, whose tomb is raised but a small height from the ground. In the north aisle of the choir, is the splendid monument of Archbishop Chicheley, and the no less beautiful one of Archbishop Bourchier. The former is of very elaborate design, and of uncommon excellence in its sculpture. The verge of the tomb below is thus inscribed:—

*Quisquis eris qui transieris rogo memorris,
Tu quod eris mihi constimilis qui post mortis,
Omnibus horribilis, pulvis, vermis, caro vills.**

Beneath the arches surrounding the chapel of the Holy Trinity, are the monuments of Henry the Fourth and his Queen, Joan of Navarre; Edward the Black Prince; Odo Colignie; Cardinal Chas-

tillon; and Dean Wotton; and the cenotaph of Archbishop Courtney. Henry, and his Queen, habited in their royal robes, and crowned, are represented by recumbent effigies lying on a large tomb, enriched with blank arches, towered niches, pinnacled buttresses, and other ornaments. This tomb has been greatly damaged; the hands of the Queen are broken off, and the finely sculptured canopies, that surmounted the heads of both figures, are now lying in pieces. Henry died in March, 1413; and Joan of Navarre, his second Queen, in July, 1437. The north wall immediately opposite to this monument, opens into an elegant little chapel, erected soon after the death of Henry, agreeably to the directions of his will, as a chantry chapel, for two priests to pray for the repose of his soul.

The tomb of Edward the Black Prince, stands beneath the opposite arch to that of Henry and his Queen, and on it lies a very fine whole-length brass figure of the Prince, in armour, with a hood of mail and a scull-cap, encircled with a coronet, which has been once studded with jewels, but only the collets now remain. The arms of the Prince are raised in the attitude of prayer; his head is supported by a helmet, having a lion for the crest, and his feet rest on a lion couchant. The tomb is surrounded by shields of arms in compartments, displaying, in alternate succession, old France and England, quarterly, with a file of three points; and three ostrich feathers: over the former arms is the word *Houmont*; and over the latter, the motto, *Ich Dien*. The verge of the upper part of the tomb is inlaid with fillets of brass, containing a long inscription in old French; the poetical part of which has been thus translated:—

*"Whoe'er thou be that passeth by,
Where this corpse interr'd doth lie,
Understand what I shall say,
As at this time, speak I may.
Such as thou art, such was I;
Such as I am, shalt thou be.*

*Little did I think on death,
Long as I enjoyed my breath.
Great riches here I did possess,
Whereof I made great nobleness.
I had gold, silver, wardrobes, land,
Great treasures, horses, houses grand.*

*But now a caitiff poor am I;
Deep in the ground, lo! here I lie:
My beauty great is all quite gone,
My flesh is wasted to the bone.*

*My house is narrow now, and throug;
Nothing but truth comes from my tongue;
And if ye should see me this day,
I cannot think but ye would say,
That, "I had never been a Man,"—
So much altered now I am.*

** Translation.*

*"Take passenger this moral in thy way:
Whoe'er thou art, on some not distant day,
Like me thou shalt be dust, to worms a loathsome prey.*

For

For God's sake, pray to the Heavenly King,
That he my soul to Heaven may bring.
All they that pray, and make accord
For me unto my God and Lord,
God place them in his Paradise,
Where no wretched caitiff lies.

Above the tomb, extending from pillar to pillar, is an embattled canopy, and over it hangs the Prince's tabard of arms, gauntlets, &c. The sword and target of the Prince, that were formerly among these trophies, are stated to have been taken away in the time of the civil wars. The cenotaph of Archbishop Courteney is under the adjoining arch, eastward from the monument of the Black Prince. Beneath the next arch, in a rude coffin-shaped chest, plastered over, are interred the remains of Odo Coliguie, Cardinal Chastillon, who is traditionally said to have been poisoned, to prevent his embracing the Protestant religion, on his coming to England for that purpose, in the year 1671. The monument of Dean Wotton, who was a privy-counsellor to Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, is situated beneath the next arch to that of Henry the Fourth, and displays the figure of the dean kneeling before a desk on a kind of sarcophagus. In the aisle on the south side of this chapel, and immediately opposite to the cenotaph of Archbishop Courteney, is the most ancient tomb, perhaps, which now remains in this cathedral. It is of a shrine-like form, the lower part exhibiting a range of six arches, with trefoil heads, rising from circular columns, with clumsy bases of the same form. This has been constantly assigned to Archbishop Theobald, whose remains, however, as already described, appear to have been deposited in the south aisle of the nave; yet there can be little doubt of its having been really made in honour of that prelate, and most probably as his shrine, after the rebuilding of this part of the cathedral.

On the north side of Becket's crown, within an iron railing, is a plain tomb, erected in memory of Cardinal Pole, who was buried here, in 1558.—The few monuments remaining in the crypt, are those of Archbishop Morton, Lady Mohun, and Isabel, Countess of Athol. The monument of Archbishop Morton has been greatly mutilated, but is still curious, and exhibits many traces of its former elegance.

In addition to the many persons for whom memorials are remaining in this cathedral, numerous others, of eminent rank and family, have been interred here, though their places of sepulture are for the most part unknown. Amongst these were the Archbishops Cuthbert, Bregwyn, Athelard, Wulfred, Fleologild, Ceolnoth, Athelred, Plegmund, Athelm, Wilelm, Odo, Dunstan, Æthelgar, Siricius, Elfric, Alphage, Livingus, Agelnoth, Eadsin, Lanfranc, Auselm, Ralph, Corboil, Richard, Winchelsey, and Arundel. The body of St. Dunstan, which is said, by Gervase, to have been first

buried in the under-croft, was translated by Lanfranc, into the choir, and there entombed within a new shrine, or altar; his memory being highly venerated, particularly before the assassination of Becket. The monks of Glastonbury, however, who wished to share in the benefits which his relics produced, began boldly to assert, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, that his body had been translated to their church about the year 1012; and their affirmations received so much credit, that the convent of Christchurch thought it expedient to remove every doubt of the real fact, by having the altar re-opened; which was done on the 20th of April, 1508. The remains of the saint were then found, with a plate of lead on his breast, inscribed with the words, *HIC REQUIESCIT SANCTUS DUNSTANUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS*.

The chapter-house, library, and cloisters, are connected with the cathedral on the north. The library contains a good collection of books, some valuable manuscripts, and a selection of Greek and Roman coins. Here is also a curious octagon table of black marble, inlaid with the story of Orpheus playing to the beasts. The passage which leads from the north transept towards the entrance of the library, terminates in a circular building, known by the name of "Bell Jesus;" an appellation traditionally stated to have been given to it from the dome being built in the exact model of a large bell, said to have been cast at Rome, and lost at sea on its way to England. The floor below this dome is occupied by the font, which was the gift of Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, and prebendary of this church, in the time of Charles the First. The chapter-house is a spacious and elegant apartment, opening from the east side of the cloisters, and measuring 92 feet long, 37 broad, and 54 high. It was built by prior Chillenden, about the year 1400. The dean's chair, which forms the middle stall at the west end is canopied. This building is generally called the Sermon-house, from its having been fitted up for preaching in, shortly after the Dissolution. The cloisters form a noble quadrangle, inclosing a large area, to which they open by eight elegant arches, or windows, on each side; these were originally glazed, but all the glazing has been long destroyed: each of them is divided by mullions into four lights, with quatrefoils and crockets above. The vaulting of the roof is beautifully ornamented, and the points of intersection are covered with small shields, displaying the arms of the principal nobility and gentry of Kent, benefactors to this church: the number of these shields is upwards of 680.

The precincts of this cathedral and monastery occupied a very considerable area, the entire circumference of which is nearly three-quarters of a mile. This space was divided into three courts, called the Court of the Church; the Court of the Convent; and the Court of the Archbishop. On the north side of the cathedral was the court of the priory,

priory, or convent, encompassed with the buildings, lodgings, and offices, of the prior and the monks, now called the Green-court, and Brick-passage. Adjoining to this court, north-westward, was the almonry, now called the Mint-yard. On the west part was the court of the palace, or of the archbishop, where his palace was; and on the south side of the cathedral was the court of the church, now called the Church-yard, in which was the outward and inward cemetery; to the eastward of which was the convent-garden, now called the Oaks. After the Dissolution, the buildings of the priory were allotted among the dean and prebendaries, and converted into dwellings for their use, with the exception of the principal dormitory, the refectory, the convent, the kitchen, the long hall in the lodgings of the sub-prior, and some other edifices that were pulled down. The prior's lodgings, which occupied the whole east side of what is now called the Green-court, with their contiguous offices, were mostly given to the dean, and still form the site of the present deanery. The immediate apartments of the prior were destroyed by fire, about the year 1570, when the present dwelling was erected by dean Godwyn. In the deanery is a series of portraits of all the deans of Canterbury, excepting Aglionby, who was nominated by Charles the First, during the civil wars, but was never installed, through the calamitous circumstances of the times. The buildings surrounding the Green-court, which are principally occupied by the prebendaries, and other persons belonging to the cathedral, exhibit many curious specimens of ancient architecture.— On the north side, were the granary, brew-house, and bake-house: the latter is now the brew-house of the deanery, and a part of it contains the water-house, wherein is a cistern furnishing almost the whole precinct with excellent water, by pipes laid to the houses, and furnished itself by pipes from springs about a mile off. This cistern was placed in its present situation towards the beginning of the last century, having before been connected with a square conduit standing in the court-yard. Westward from this was a structure called the Dean's great-hall, which was demolished by the Puritans, the King's scholars having acted plays there. The *Domus Hospitum*, or Stranger's-hall, called, also, the *Aula et Camera Hospitum*, or the hall and chamber of the guests, is generally supposed to be the ancient pile near the northern extremity of the Green-court, a part of which is now used as the registrar's office. The hall was a very large and

lofty apartment, raised on a strong vaulting, supported by semicircular arches: its length was about 150 feet, and its breadth, 40. Under one of the arches on which part of this hall stood, has been made a low dark passage, communicating with the small court, called the Mint-yard, where formerly was the almonry, or ambry, of the convent, where the poor were daily fed with the remains of such fare as came from the refectory, and other tables kept within the monastery. Within the precincts of the almonry towards the south, the prior, Henry de Eastria, founded a chantry, or chapel, for six priests, in the eleventh of Edward the Second: this, with the contiguous buildings, has been converted into apartments for the use of the Grammar School, founded by Henry the Eighth for an upper and under master, and 50 scholars. This school, called the King's School, from its founder, is under the patronage of the dean and chapter, to whom the Mint-yard was given for its support, by Archbishop Pole, who procured a grant of the premises for that purpose from Queen Mary. Various gifts have since been bestowed for the benefit of this school; and several exhibitions to the Universities are annually made through its respective endowments. The scholars continue on this foundation five years, and each has a small annual stipend. Amongst the many eminent persons who have received the rudiments of their education here, were the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, the late Edward, Lord Thurlow, &c.

The archbishop's palace and gardens adjoined to the west side of the priory-court, and anciently composed the site of the palace of King Ethelbert, which that monarch bestowed upon Augustine, in perpetuity, as a seat for himself and his successors. Archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt the palace as a separate habitation for himself; and the greater part was again rebuilt by the archbishop, Hubert Walter, about 120 years afterwards. The latter prelate laid the foundation of the great and stately hall, which his successors completed at a vast expense, and which became famous from the many splendid and royal entertainments that were given here on different occasions.* About the year 1543, the palace suffered greatly by fire; and it appears to have continued in a dilapidated state till the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, when it was repaired by Archbishop Parker, who, in 1573, entertained that Princess here on one of her progresses through this county. After the death of Charles the First, the whole of these premises were sold;

* In September, 1299, the nuptial feast of Edward the First, and Margaret, sister to the King of France, who were married in the Martyrdom, or north part of the west transept, was kept in this hall with great magnificence, most of the nobility of both nations being present. The sumptuous entertainments given by different Archbishops, on their respective inthronizations, of which even Kings themselves occasionally partook, were also given in this hall. The noble feast given by Archbishop Warham, has been frequently mentioned in

history, and was of such magnitude, that Parker, in his Antiquities of the British church, declares, he "was unwilling to relate the number of guests and dishes, lest he should report what could not be believed." In the time of this prelate also, in the year 1520, the sumptuous ball and supper given by Henry the Eighth, to the newly-elected Emperor, Charles the Fifth, and his mother, the Queen of Arragon, was celebrated here on one of the nights of the Whitsun week.

most part of the great hall, and other principal buildings, were pulled down for the sake of the materials; and the remainder of the palace was converted into dwelling-houses. At the Restoration, the entire demesne reverted to the archbishopric; but the buildings being found incapable of repair, the whole site and precincts of the palace were afterwards demised on a lease for 30 years; and in this manner the premises are still held, the lease being usually renewed every ten years. Part of the site is now occupied by a handsome modern dwelling: in two other houses, that have been fitted up from the remains of the palace, are some walls of great age. The ancient wall which surrounded these precincts, is still in great part remaining on the west and north sides, and was more so till within these few years: it is built of rubble-stone and flint, of great height and thickness, and seems by its appearance, to be part of that originally erected by Archbishop Lanfranc. Nearly in the middle of the west side is a large handsome gateway, built of brick, with stone ornaments, by Archbishop Parker; this was the principal entrance of the palace from Palace Street. The inhabitants of the precincts are governed by officers chosen among themselves, and maintain their own poor by a rate occasionally levied. At a short distance from the palace northward, is a small district called the borough of Stable-Gate, or Staple-Gate. This, though within the boundaries of the city, has distinct privileges, and is generally considered as the place where Augustine and his brethren were first seated when they were admitted into Canterbury, by King Ethelbert. At that time, says Thorn, it was an oratory for the King's family, who there adored and sacrificed to their gods; but the King, desirous of enfranchising this spot, and to exempt it from every exaction, granted that the inhabitants should not answer to the citizens in any tallages or assessments, or contribute any subsidy to them, but be subject to the Archbishop in all things; and to enjoy, in like manner as his palace, "uncontradicted liberty, and the privilege of being a sanctuary, and place of refuge for criminals, even after they were indicted, should they flee into this place of Stable-Gate, where they should enjoy the same privilege equally as in a church." The houses in this borough are chiefly inhabited by the lower classes, who resort hither for the sake of the greater liberty which they enjoy.

On the south side, under Christchurch gate, which stands nearly opposite to Mercery Lane, is the principal entrance to the cathedral precincts. This fabric was built by prior Goldstone, in 1517. The sculpture of this gate has been extremely elegant.

In the eastern suburbs of the city, at a short distance from the cathedral precincts, stand the venerable remains of St. Augustine's abbey, which at one period almost equalled the cathedral itself in magnificence, and continued to exist in great splen-

dour during many centuries. It was founded in 598, by Augustine, in conjunction with Ethelbert, King of Kent, who endowed it with many rich gifts. Eadbald, the son and successor of Ethelbert, founded a church in this abbey, through the influence of Archbishop Lawrence, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, in the year 613; two years before which, the monks had been exempted by the Pope, from all episcopal jurisdiction. Many of the abbots were persons of eminent talents, and procured divers immunities and privileges from the papal see. William Welde, who was made abbot in 1389, had the honour to entertain Richard the Second, with his Queen, and his whole court, in this monastery, from the octaves of the Ascension to the morrow of the Holy Trinity. In this reign, the possessions of the abbey were rated at as high a sum as 1232*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*: about the same time it appears that the abbey lands were computed to contain upwards of 11,860 acres. The last abbot was John Essex, who, with 30 of his monks, surrendered the abbey to Henry the Eighth; but not, as tradition reports, till they had been terrified into that measure by the sight of two pieces of ordnance, planted on a neighbouring hill. At that period, the annual revenues of the abbey amounted, according to the Monasticon, to 1413*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* the nett amount was 1274*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Among the privileges possessed by this foundation, was that of coinage, which had been originally granted by King Athelstan, but which seems not to have been exercised subsequently to the reign of Stephen. On the day of the translation of St. Augustine, in the year 1271, during a violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and rain, which lasted a whole day and night, the buildings of the abbey were greatly damaged, and would have been quite overwhelmed by the floods, according to the opinion of the chronicler, had not "the virtue of the saints who rested there, withstood the force of the waters." Soon after the Dissolution, the principal buildings were stripped of their lead, and some of them left to perish by degrees; but the destruction was accelerated by entire edifices being occasionally pulled down, and the materials converted to different uses. The great gate, with the adjoining buildings to the south, and some others, were, however, kept standing; and Henry the Eighth is said to have converted them into a palace for himself, and his successors; and to have had the abbey lands, which immediately adjoined to the precincts, inclosed as a park for "deer and beasts of chase." Queen Mary granted the abbey demesnes to Cardinal Pole, after whose death, they reverted to the crown; and, in the year 1564, were given to Henry, Lord Cobham, by Queen Elizabeth, who kept her court here for several days during her "royal progress," in the year 1573. On the attainder of Lord Cobham, in 1603, James the First granted this demesne to Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, at the annual rent of 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The next possessor

was Edward, Lord Wotton, who was owner at the time of the nuptials of Charles the First with the Princess Henrietta, which were consummated in this abbey, on the 18th of June, 1625. This estate was, on partition, allotted to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lord Wotton, who married Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of Woodchurch, in this county; and their descendant, the present Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of St. Stephen's, is now the proprietor. The immediate precincts of the abbey included a circumference of about 10 acres, the walls surrounding which are mostly entire. St. Augustine's gate, which was the grand entrance, is a very elegant structure; but the interior is woefully dilapidated, having been converted into a brewery. The large room over the entrance, has been converted into the city cock-pit; and we find a fives-court, a bowling-green, a skittle-ground, an hospital, and a gaol, within the circuit of the walls. The other entrance, called the cemetery-gate, from its communicating with the ancient burial-ground, has been much altered, to adapt it to the purposes of a modern dwelling, and now presents a most incongruous aspect. The remains of the abbey church furnish an unquestionable specimen of early Norman architecture, of a rich and elegant kind. The west end has the name of Ethelbert's tower; though from what cause, unless in veneration of his memory, is unknown. When Augustine and King Ethelbert founded this abbey, it was with the intention that it should be made the place of their own sepulture, and also of their successors for ever; yet this design was completely frustrated before the expiration of 160 years. The Kings of Kent interred in this fabric, were Ethelbert, Eadbald, Ercombert, Lothaire, and Withred; and among the females of the blood-royal, were the Queens Bertha and Emma; and the Princess Mildreda, daughter of Lothaire. Many other persons of eminent rank have been buried here, though not a single memorial is now left to distinguish the places of their interment. Before the Dissolution, the numerous buildings of this abbey covered a great extent of ground. On the south side was the common cemetery, the greater part of which has been demised to the Kent and Canterbury hospital, erected here by public subscription, between the years 1791 and 1793. In digging the foundations of the hospital, the workmen were much impeded by considerable quantities of human bones: and some years previously to this, several stone coffins were discovered in a search purposely made: they were found mostly at the depth of seven feet, and contained perfect skeletons, which, from the remains of the envelopes, were conjectured to be those of ecclesiastics. It seems probable that this was a burial-ground in the Roman times; and Leland mentions a heart with an urn in it, that had been dug up near St. Pancras chapel. This chapel, which is a small edifice, measuring about 30 feet by 21, and standing near the eastern extremity of the cemetery,

has been long considered as an object of interest, through the Roman bricks, which appear in its walls.

The Kent and Canterbury hospital is a respectable brick edifice, containing eight wards for the reception of patients, with convenient apartments and offices for the attendants. The original promoter of this establishment was William Carter, Esq. M. D. whose plans being liberally seconded by the gentlemen of the county, the first stone was laid in June, 1791.

In the eastern part of the abbey precincts, a new county gaol has been recently erected on an ingenious plan, by which the different classes of prisoners are kept separate.

The ruins of the castle are situated on the south-west side of the city, near the entrance from Ashford. Kilburne, whose authority is very questionable, asserts, that Julius Cæsar erected a castle on this spot, and that it afterwards obtained the name of "Lodia's castle," from a Saxon governor; by which appellation, he continues, "it was excepted by Ethelbert out of the grant of lands made to St. Augustine for the foundation of his monastery."—There can be no doubt, however, that the present fortress was erected by the Normans; and most probably by the Conqueror, as it was standing at the time of the Survey. The outer walls included an extent of somewhat more than four acres, and were surrounded by a ditch; but the former have been mostly pulled down, and the ditch filled up. The present remains, which are those of the keep, evince a similar degree of ingenuity, and cautious policy, as the keep at Rochester; though the ground-plan of this fortress is essentially different. Its form is nearly square; its length being 88 feet, and its breadth 80: the present height of the walls is about 50 feet; but of what height it originally was, is uncertain. The interior was divided into three parts, by two strong walls, which were continued from the foundations to the roof: the middle division appears to have been open; those at the sides contained the apartments. The communications between the different parts were maintained by galleries, formed in the thickness of the walls, and going round the entire fortress. The state apartments appear to have been on the third floor, where the architecture is more ornamental; and the openings, or windows, larger than in any other part: the floors below this were lighted only by small loop-holes. The original entrance seems to have been at the west end of the north-east side. Here, as at Rochester, was a well of very neat masonry, ascending to the top of the keep, and communicating with every floor by open arches. An extensive malt-house, and other buildings, have been erected on the site of the wall and ditch, and other parts of the castle-yard: the north-western division of the castle has been for some years occupied as a depot for military stores. The principal walls are eleven feet in thickness. In the time of Edward

Edward the First, this castle was used as a common gaol; and it continued to be so appropriated till the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth; and the assizes for the county were frequently held here.—James I. granted this castle, and its appurtenances, to a family named Watson; and they have since had several possessors. The present owner is Mr. Thomas Cooper. The new road to Ashford, made by public subscription, about the year 1790, crosses what was formerly the castle-yard, and passes over the site of the ancient Roman arch, called Worthgate, which was then removed.

To the S.E. about 300 yards from the castle, is a high artificial mount, of a circular form, bounded on the south by the city wall, which seems to have been here formed into an angle, purposely to include this eminence. Its origin has been generally assigned to the Danes; but it may be presumed to be the work of a more distant period. During the years 1790 and 1791, the sides of the hill were cut into serpentine walks, to admit of an easy ascent to the summit; and were also connected with a terrace formed upon the top of the high rampart within the wall, extending to the length of upwards of 600 yards. Additional walks were made in the adjacent field, and a double row of limes planted at the sides of the principal one, which is about 370 yards long, and unites with the terrace-walk at each end. These alterations were executed at the sole cost of the late James Simmons, Esq. bookseller and banker of this city, whose general conduct had so secured to him the approbation of his fellow-citizens, that he was returned without opposition to Parliament, as one of the burgesses of Canterbury. For several years previous to his decease, however, he had relinquished every concern with this estate, through a disagreement with the guardians of the poor; and for some time, the plantations and walks were utterly neglected. At length, about 1802, they were repaired at the expense of the corporation, by whom they were then appropriated in perpetuity to the public, and endowed with the sum of 60*l.* annually, payable out of the city chamber, for the constant "support and maintenance of the terrace, walks, and plantations."—In the following year, a stone pillar was erected on the top of the mount by subscription, as a memorial of the public services of Mr. Simmons, and particularly of his "generosity," in adapting this "field and hill" to the public use. Several Roman and other ancient coins were found in filling up the ditch; with a spear-head, and some brass or bell-metal spurs. The views of the city, and surrounding country, from the summit of this mount, are extremely fine, as well as from the terrace, which occasions this spot to be much frequented in fine weather; and it has now become the most fashionable promenade in Canterbury. Immediately opposite to this hill, on the south, and abutting on the high road, which runs close to the city ditch, is the manor of Dane John, or Dungeon, so called

from time immemorial. Here, also, are some remains of ancient fortifications, which seem to have formed a kind of outwork for the better defence of the hill.

The original city walls appear to have been constructed by the Romans; but, from the numerous alterations which have taken place, few remains of their workmanship can now be traced. Whether they underwent any changes in the Saxon times, is not recorded. Queen Eleanor, mother of Richard the First, gave orders that this city should be fortified "with ditches, walls, and fortresses," in the time of the captivity of that Prince when on his return from the Holy Land, and commanded that "all the inhabitants should be compelled to labour in the work;" but as this command was thought to infringe on the privileges of the monks of Christchurch, she issued her letters, stating, that "the vassals or servants of the prior did not labour from right or custom, but at the earnest intreaties of the Queen," and that their so doing, "should never be construed to the injury or disadvantage of the church." In the reign of Richard the Second, the walls were again repaired, the King himself giving 250 marks towards the expenses. A more extensive reparation was made in the reign of Henry the Fourth; and some partial repairs were subsequently made; but the whole is now, and has long been, in a dilapidated and ruinous state, excepting that part which connects with the cathedral precincts, and has been repaired by the dean and chapter. The ditch, which was 150 yards wide, has been partly filled up, and the site built on; other parts have been converted into garden-grounds, which are held under leases granted by the corporation, to whom the whole belongs. The walls included a circumference of nearly one mile and three-quarters: they were defended by 21 square and semicircular towers, of considerable strength, though now mostly in a state of ruin. In some parts, the walls are almost wholly of chalk, faced with flint; in others, they are constructed with a grout-work of chalk and stone intermixed. The general thickness is from six to nine feet. The principal entrances were by six gates, named West Gate, North Gate, Bur Gate, St. George's Gate, Riding Gate, and Wincheap Gate; the latter having been built in the room of the ancient Worth Gate, which had been long stopped up prior to its late removal. Of these, only the West Gate is now standing: through this fabric, erected at the expense of Archbishop Sudbury, in the reign of Richard the Second, passes the high London road; it is a lofty, spacious, and well-built structure of stone, and consists of a centre, flanked by round towers, which have a very stately and dignified appearance. The western branch of the Stour, which flows in front of this gate, and in the bed of which the foundations of the towers are partly laid, is here crossed by a bridge of two arches, belonging to the Archbishop. From the time of Henry the Sixth, this

this gate has been used as the city prison, both for criminals and debtors : various alterations and repairs were made in the interior about the year 1794. The Riding Gate, which was pulled down a few years ago, and the place of which is now occupied by a modern arch, crossed by the terrace-walk that was formed on this part of the city wall, in the year 1700, immediately adjoined to an ancient arch of Roman brick, beneath which ran the ancient Watling Street. St. George's Gate was built about the year 1470, as a more direct entrance into the city from Dover : in its general form, it was similar to West Gate, and had been long appropriated to contain the large reservoirs from which the city was supplied with water. It was wholly levelled with the ground, in 1801. Bur Gate, which had been rebuilt with brick, with stone quoins, in the year 1475, had been mostly demolished a few years before. North Gate forms the principal entrance from the isle of Thanet. In addition to these entrances, there were several posterns, at different parts.

There were many other religious houses and hospitals within the walls and suburbs of this city.—The house of the Grey, or Franciscan friars, was situated in the meadows on the bank of the Stour, at a short distance southward from St. Peter's Street : some low walls and ruined arches of the buildings still remain. These friars were settled here soon after their arrival in England, about 1220. On the opposite side of St. Peter Street was a convent of Black or Dominican friars, founded by Archbishop Langton and Henry the Third. The original charter granted by the King, is dated in 1236 ; and was the first that was ever made to this order of friars in England. The buildings originally formed a quadrangle ; but the hall, which is now a Baptist meeting-house, is almost the only part that remains. In the church, which was demolished in the reign of Elizabeth, was buried the famous Sir Simon Burley, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover castle. On the south side of St. George's Street, nearly opposite to Canterbury Lane, was a house of White or Augustine friars, who settled here about the year 1325. The gateway fronting the street is yet standing, and forms a private residence.

On the same branch of the Stour on which the convents of the Grey and Black friars were situated, is the hospital of East Bridge, called also the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, from a tradition which ascribes its origin to Thomas Becket. Archbishop Stratford, in the year 1342, framed a new set of statutes for its government, in which, after stating, that this hospital was built "for the reception and sustenance, of poor pilgrims that should come to Canterbury," he ordains, that there shall "be twelve beds, convenient to lodge the pilgrims in, constantly kept under the care of a woman of honest report;" that fourpence a day

shall be regularly expended for the sustenance of the pilgrims, who, if in good health, shall be entertained only for one night;" and that, "if there should not be a sufficient resort of pilgrims in one day to require expending the whole fourpence, the remaining part shall be laid out freely on another day, when the resort of pilgrims shall be greater ; so that for every day of the whole year, the entire sum of fourpence shall be carefully and faithfully expended." As early as King John's time, the revenues of another hospital, founded by William Cokyn, on the opposite side of St. Peter's Street, were consolidated with its own, by a grant of the founder. From the return made by the commissioners of Henry the Eighth, it appears, there was a neat chapel in this hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was stated to be "a parish church;" and it was probably from this circumstance that it then escaped suppression. In the time of Elizabeth, Archbishop Parker framed a new set of ordinances for its government, in which, instead of providing for poor pilgrims as formerly, he directed that the hospital should be opened for the reception of "poor and maimed soldiers, who should pass backwards and forwards through Canterbury."—He also ordained that a free-school should be kept within the hospital ; and that two scholarships should be founded out of its revenues, in the university of Cambridge. These exertions of Archbishop Parker proved insufficient to protect this foundation ; for soon after his death, a grant of it was obtained from the Queen under false pretences, by one of her gentlemen pensioners, who quickly alienated the whole estate for the sum of 550*l.* and the release of a debt. Shortly afterwards, however, it was recovered by Archbishop Whitgift, who procured an act of Parliament for appropriating its revenues according to new ordinances drawn up by himself, under which they still continue to be expended. The management of the hospital is vested in a master, who must be in holy orders, and has the privilege of appointing a schoolmaster to instruct 20 poor children to "read, write, and cast accompts;" and it is ordered that, instead of providing beds for "poor soldiers," as formerly, the hospital should be fitted up for permanent reception of five in-brothers, and five in-sisters ; and that, after the expiration of the 20 years next ensuing, part of the revenue should also be applied to the maintenance of an equal number of out-brethren and out-sisters.—In Spital Lane, eastward from Stour Street, is Maynard's hospital, called so by corruption from its founder, Mayner le Riche, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it for the support of three brethren and four sisters, in the year 1317. The present edifice was rebuilt with brick, by charitable contributions, in the year 1708 ; the ancient hospital having been blown down in the great storm in November, 1703.

In Lamb Lane, which forms the continuation of Stour

Stour Street towards the north, is the city workhouse, formerly an hospital for poor priests, founded by Simon Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to the Archbishop of that name, about the year 1210. The present fabric was built in 1373, by Thomas Wyke, the then syndic, or master. Queen Elizabeth granted it to the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury, in 1574; and it was afterwards converted into the city bridewell, to which use one part of the building is still appropriated. In the year 1729, however, the whole hospital, with all its appertaining estates, was, with the consent of the mayor, &c. vested, by act of Parliament, in the guardians of the poor, for the purpose of forming it into a general workhouse; the said guardians being at the same time obliged to maintain and educate 16 poor Blue-Coat boys that had been previously kept here at the expense of the city. In the suburb without Northgate, stood the priory of St. Gregory, and the hospital of St. John, both of which were erected by Archbishop Lanfranc, in 1084. Soon after the Dissolution, the possessions of this priory were given to the see of Canterbury, in exchange for St. Radigund's, near Dover; and they continued to belong to the archbishops till the end of the last century, when they were alienated under the act for the redemption of the land-tax, and sold to the late George Gipps, Esq. During the late war, the garden-ground and cemetery belonging to this foundation, were covered with buildings for the use of the soldiery belonging to the cavalry barracks.

St. John's hospital, which is situated on the opposite side of the road, is styled the "twin brother" to that of Harbledown, as it has the same master, and is governed by the same ordinances. The establishment consists of a prior, a reader, 18 in-brothers and sisters, and 22 out-brothers and sisters: the annual revenues are upwards of 300*l*. Only a small part of the original building is still remaining; the rest having been destroyed by fire, in the reign of Edward the Third. Jesus hospital, also situated in this suburb, was founded under the will of Sir John Boys, in 1612, for eight poor men and four women. The warden, or principal brother, is, by the will of the founder, ordered to teach "freely, 20 boys to read, write, and cast accompts." The number was, in 1787, increased to 26; and at the same time an additional brother was added to the original number: the buildings form three sides of a square.

Smith's hospital, so called from its founder, John Smith, Esq. who endowed it for eight poor men and women, each of whom has a stipend of about 8*l*. yearly, stands in the suburbs, or borough of Longport. On the east side of Chantry Lane, are some remains of a building called Doge's Chantry, from its founder, Hamon Doge, official to the archdeacon of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry the Third. About a quarter of a mile south-eastward, on the south side of the Watling Street, is St.

Lawrence House, formerly the site of an hospital, founded by the abbots and monks of St. Augustine, in 1137, for a priest, or chaplain, a clerk, and 16 brethren and sisters. It was intended for the reception of such of the inmates of the abbey as should become leprous, or contagiously diseased, &c. and it continued subordinate to that house till the Dissolution. Sir William Rooke, who became possessed of this estate about the time of Charles the Second, was father to the gallant Admiral, Sir George Rooke, who retired here in the latter years of his life, and gave it the fanciful appellation of "the Rook's Nest."

Still nearer to the city, upon this road, stood the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, founded by Archbishop Anselm, about the year 1100, for sisters of the Benedictine order. The convent became famous about the period of the Reformation, from the pretended inspiration of one of the nuns, named Elizabeth Barton, but more generally called the Holy Maid of Kent, who being tutored by the monks, affected to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, and endeavoured to excite a spirit of insurrection against the measures which the King was then pursuing in respect to his divorce, and to the suppression of religious houses. For this offence, she and her accomplices were attained of treason, in 1533, and herself, with seven others, were executed at Tyburn. The entrance gateway, and some small remains of the buildings are now standing.

Between Dover Street and Riding Gate, are alms-houses for six poor women, built in 1778, by the Rev. W. D. Byrche, but not endowed; and in Wincheap Street, are Harris's alms-houses, so called from Mr. Thomas Harris, hop-merchant of Canterbury, who, in 1726, devised five dwellings in trust, for the reception of five poor families for ever; and for whose support he bequeathed a farm then rented at 21*l*. per annum. In St. Peter Street, is Cogan's hospital, which had been the residence of Mr. John Cogan, of this city, who, in 1657, bequeathed it for the habitation of six poor widows of clergymen. Some other almshouses have also been established in this city.

Within the walls of Canterbury, the number of churches, independent of the cathedral, is eleven; formerly there were several others; but they have been pulled down, and the parishes to which they were attached united to others. Four of the parishes, the churches of which are now standing, were united to four others, in 1641. Holy Cross church, just within Westgate, is a low but spacious edifice, with a square tower at the west end. It was built in the time of Richard the Second.—James Six, Esq. F. R. S. an ingenious naturalist and astronomer, was buried here: he died in 1793. St. Alphage church is a spacious and respectable building, containing many sepulchral memorials.—In the small church of St. Mary Bredman, was buried Sir Paul Barrett, Knt. Sergeant at Law, who died in 1685. In St. Margaret's, was interred the learned

learned William Somner, the historian, who was born at Canterbury, in 1606. He was the author of "The Antiquities of Canterbury," and a "Saxon Dictionary." He died in 1669. In this church, is a handsome monument in commemoration of Sir George Newman, LL.D. commissary to the Archbishops Whitgift, Bancroft, and Abbot, and Judge of the Cinque Ports almost 30 years: he died in 1627. St. Andrew's, a brick structure, has been erected since 1764, in place of the more ancient church of the same name. Among the rectors of this parish, who were buried in the old church, and the memorials of whom were removed hither, were the Rev. Thomas and William Swift, the great great grandfather, and great grandfather of the celebrated dean Swift. St. Mary Breding, or Bredin, is a small ancient structure, stated to have been built in the time of the Conqueror. In St. Mary Magdalen's church is a sumptuous monument in memory of John Whitfield, Gent. a liberal benefactor to the poor of this city: he died in 1691. St. Mildred's is a spacious and well-built fabric, near the end of Stour Street, at a little distance from the castle. It was erected in place of a church that was destroyed by fire in 1247. Near the altar-rails, adjoining to the south wall, is a large tomb, covered with a black marble slab, sculptured, with the arms and quarterings of the deceased, in memory of Sir Francis Head, Bart. who died in 1716. Above this is an elegant mural monument of white marble on a black ground, in memory of William Jackson, Esq. of this city. It was executed by the late J. Bacon, R.A. On the north side of the altar, is a mural tablet, in commemoration of Thomas Cranmer, Esq. son of Edmund, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and nephew of Archbishop Craumer: he died in 1604. On the south side, is a cenotaph in memory of Sir William Cranmer, Knt. (also a relation of the Archbishop,) who was born in this parish, but buried in St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex. On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument designed by the late Captain Riou, in memory of several individuals of the Bridger family. On the south side is a neat mural monument for the Lady Margaret Hales, who died in 1577, having been married in succession to three knights; viz. Sir William Mantel, Sir William Haute, and Sir James Hales. At the bottom is a genealogical tree, bearing her shield of arms, with impalements.

The other churches within the walls contain little remarkable: they are dedicated to St. Peter, All Saints, and St. Margaret. The churches in the suburbs, are those of St. Dunstan, St. Paul, and St. Martin. St. Dunstan's is situated near the entrance of the city, on the London road. In this church was a chantry for two chaplains, founded in the reign of Henry the Fourth, by John Roper, Esq. of Place House, or St. Dunstan's Place, in this parish, and from a younger branch of whom descended the Ropers, Lords Teynham. In the vault beneath the chantry chapel many of this fa-

mily are deposited: and here also is preserved the scull of the celebrated Sir Thomas More, whose favourite daughter, Margaret, was married to William Roper, Esq. and is also interred here. She is stated to have secretly procured the head of her father after its exposure on London Bridge, and to have kept it by her till the time of her death, after which it was placed near her coffin, in a niche in the wall, secured by an iron grate. In the chapel are several monuments of the Ropers, with a helmet, sword, tabard, and other trophies.

In St. Dunstan's Street, on the north side, is the gaol for the eastern division of the county: and on the same side, somewhat nearer to Westgate, is a Jews' synagogue. The number of the Jews is about 400, most of whom reside in this part of Canterbury. In St. Paul's church, in the eastern suburb, without Burgate, is a mural monument in memory of Sir William Rooke, Knt. of St. Lawrence, who was imprisoned for several years for his loyalty; but, after the Restoration, was made a deputy-lieutenant of this county, and was also high-sheriff of Kent for several years in the reigns of Charles the Second, and James the Second: his son, Sir George Rooke, was also buried here. On a slab in the pavement, are brasses of a male and female. St. Martin's church, situated on a rising ground, at a short distance beyond the precincts of St. Augustine's abbey to the east, appears to have been constructed with the ruins of a former building, the walls being composed of a confused mixture of flints, stone, and tile. The font is curious, and apparently of Norman workmanship. Before the altar-rails is a marble slab, inscribed to the memory of Sir Henry Palmer, Knt. of Howletts, in this county, who died in 1659. On another slab is a well engraved brass in memory of Thomas Stoughton, Gent. of Ash, who died in 1591. On a third slab, are brasses of a male and a female, with a group of six children. Against the south wall, is a large tomb and mural monument, in memory of John Lord Finch, Baron of Fordwich, who died in 1660.

On the eastern branch of Stour, just within the city wall, is a spacious and lofty flour-mill, called Abbot's Mill, from its having been erected either on, or immediately contiguous to, the site of an ancient mill of the same name, so denominated through having been granted to the abbots of St. Augustine's, by King Stephen. This structure was erected at the charge of the late Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Royle. The plans were furnished by the late Mr. J. Smeaton, and the whole building exhibits an incontestible proof of the pre-eminent talents of that celebrated mechanic and engineer. Though the greatest fall of water here never exceeds five feet three inches, this mill is so powerful as to be capable of grinding and dressing into flour, 500 quarters of corn weekly. The Stour is supposed to have anciently covered a great part of the valley in which Canterbury is situated. At present, it is only navigable to Fordwich, about two miles below the

the city; though several attempts have been made to render it navigable.

Canterbury, in the Saxon times, was governed by a præfect. Early in the eleventh century, the chief officer seems to have been styled *Præpositus Regis*. In the reign of Henry the Third, the government of the city was intrusted to two bailiffs, who, by a charter granted by the King, in his 18th year, were to be elected by the citizens annually. By the same charter, the King granted the city to the citizens in fee-farm, at the yearly rent of 60*l*. Various new charters, with additional privileges, were bestowed by succeeding sovereigns, and all of them were confirmed by a new charter, given by Edward the Fourth, in August, 1461, in which also, amongst other new privileges, he remits a third part of the annual rent, and ordains that from that period the city should be wholly separated from the county of Kent, and be constituted a county by itself, and so continue for ever. Previously to this, in 1448, Henry the Sixth had granted to the citizens and commonalty, the liberty of choosing a mayor annually in place of the two bailiffs, and this continued to be the appellation of the chief officer to the present time. Other charters were granted by Henry the Seventh and Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, and James the First. The charter granted by the last-mentioned sovereign, is that under which the city is now governed: it directs that the corporation should in future consist of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, including a chamberlain, 24 common councilmen, including the sheriff of the city, a town-clerk, a coroner, and various inferior officers. A court of burghmote, for the business of the city, is held on every fourth Tuesday, and is called by summons, and by the blowing of a horn. The arms of the city are, argent, three Cornish choughs, proper, two and one; on a chief, gules, a lion passant guardant, Or. The three Cornish choughs were a part of the arms borne by Archbishop Becket, who was long considered as the tutelar saint of Canterbury. This city has been regularly represented in Parliament by two burgesses ever since the 23d of Edward the First.

* On Christmas day, 1647, many of the inhabitants having assembled to celebrate divine worship, were interrupted by the Puritans, and, at the instigation of the more violent, were treated with insult and personal violence. This was resented; and, as a measure of security, the insulted persons seized on the magazines, and placed guards at each of the city gates; they would probably have proceeded further, had they not been influenced by the persuasions of Sir William Mann, Counsellor Lovelace, and Alderman Savine, who, jointly with the mayor, a zealous Puritan, drew up articles, by which it was agreed, that "no man should be molested or questioned for any thing which had been done," provided that he "retired in peace to his own habitation." The Parliament, however, who probably thought that its own authority was involved in the dispute, sent down a regiment of foot soldiers, who, entering the city in a hostile manner, took down the wooden gates, and burned them; and also made several breaches in the city wall, on the west side. Many persons were then taken up on suspicion of being

The right of election is in the freemen, amounting to about 1600; of these, about 920 are resident, and 680 non-resident. When it was customary to give wages to the members of the House of Commons, the pay of the burgesses of Canterbury was fixed (anno 1411) at two shillings a day for each, while such burgess was absent from his family attending his duty. In 1443, the wages were no more than twelve-pence a day: two years afterwards they were increased to sixteen pence; and in 1503, had again been raised to two shillings. In Queen Mary's reign, the corporation refused to continue this payment any longer, and the wages of the members were then levied by assessment on the inhabitants at large, and so continued till payments of this nature altogether ceased.

In the year 1271, or 1272, was a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a sudden inundation, which drowned many of the inhabitants of this city, and swept away many of the houses and other buildings. In 1361, in a terrible wind here, many trees were overturned, and roofs and steeples blown down. Another tremendous storm of wind occurred in the autumn of 1785, when various houses and barns in the environs of the city, were overthrown, and the greatest part of the hop plantations in its neighbourhood were destroyed. Several shocks of earthquakes have, at different times, been felt in this city. On the 21st of May, 1382, many windows of churches, and other buildings, were shattered in an earthquake, that is said to have extended throughout all England: another earthquake of some violence, occurred in September, 1692. The plague has also at various times, extended its ravages to this city: the years 1544, 1564, 1593, 1595, and 1635, are particularly recorded in the registers of its occurrence.

The association of the Kentish men in favour of Charles the First, which terminated with the siege of Colchester, and the deaths of Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Lisle, and Lord Capel, had its commencement in the city of Canterbury.*

The dissolution of religious houses greatly checked the

concerned in the late disturbance, and among them were the three gentlemen, by whose particular exertions it had been quelled, who, with several others, were committed prisoners to Leeds castle, near Maidstone, where they were confined upwards of two months, but were then admitted to bail. They were at length ordered for trial, under a special commission, in the castle of Canterbury; but the Grand Jury returned a verdict of *ignoramus*, to the great displeasure of the Judges; and being ordered out to reconsider the bill, again came to the same decision. Some sharp observations were consequently made on the conduct of the jurors, which excited so much displeasure, that the latter immediately assembled, and drew up a petition to the Parliament, requesting in the name of all the inhabitants of the county, that the "King might be admitted to treat with both houses in safety and honour;" that the army might be disbanded;" that the "subjects of the realm be governed and judged by their undoubted birthright, the known and established laws of the kingdom;" and that property be

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the prosperity of this city; and the inhabitants, no longer enriched by the expenditure of pilgrims, and other strangers, whom the celebrity of its monastic institutions had attracted for centuries, began to experience the evils of poverty. The population consequently decreased, and many of the buildings became ruinous; nor was it till after the persecution of the Protestants in the Low Countries, under the Duke of Alva, in the latter part of the reign of Edward the Sixth, that its business began to revive. Many of the inhabitants of Brabant and Flanders then sought refuge in England, and settled in different parts of the country. Those who were weavers in silks and stuffs, made choice of Canterbury for their habitation, where they might have the benefit of the river, and an easy communication with the metropolis: for this purpose, they had the Queen's letters of license in her third year, directed to the mayor, for such of them as should be first approved by the archbishop, to remain here for the purpose of exercising their trades, so that they did not exceed a certain number therein mentioned, and as many servants as were

no longer invaded by impositions and taxes." This petition was approved by most of the gentry and clergy throughout Kent; and intimation was given that all who wished to attend the presenting it to the House, should assemble for that purpose, at Blackheath, on the morning of the 30th of May. Before this could be accomplished, the Speaker of the House of Commons was ordered to send letters to the lieutenants of the county, and others, authorising them to suppress it, and to seize all those who were active in its support. These measures excited a strong ferment; and the supporters of the petition resolved to maintain their claims by force of arms; the Parliamentary committees having already issued orders for the trained bands of the county to assemble at their respective places of rendezvous. With this intent they seized on several depots of ammunition; and, in a well attended meeting held at Canterbury, on the 23d of May, it was resolved, that they had a right to state their grievances to Parliament; and that, if circumstances required it, they should march with the "sword in one hand, and the petition in the other." A general council was then formed, and commissioners were appointed for the more safe and effectual accomplishment of these designs. Two regiments were ordered to be raised; the one of horse, under the command of Colonel Hatton, and the other of foot, under the command of Colonel Robert Hammond: large subscriptions were at the same time made for the payment of the officers and soldiers. Nearly all the principal inhabitants of East Kent had now engaged in the association: and their dependants and partizans assembling in formidable numbers, they soon found themselves sufficiently strong to take possession of the castles of Deal and Walmer: they also endeavoured to secure the castle of Dover, but in this they did not succeed. The day appointed to present the petition being now at hand, the commissioners assembled at Rochester, where they received notice, that the House of Commons had issued orders to the Lord Fairfax to march against them with his army: a general council was then held in which it was determined, that all the forces in the interest of those engaged to support the petition, should rendezvous on Barham downs, about midway between Rochester and Maidstone: this they accordingly did to the number of about 7000, when George Goring, Earl of Norwich, was declared General. They afterwards advanced to Blackheath, in expectation of reinforcements; but hearing that the Parliament army was in motion, they retreated in two bodies, one of which took post at Maidstone, and was surprised, and totally routed on the

necessary to carry on their business. Those who were then permitted to settle in Canterbury, consisted of only 18 housekeepers, besides children and servants. The Queen, as a further mark of her favour, in 1561, granted to them the under-croft of the cathedral church, as a place of worship for themselves and their successors. The persecution still continuing, the number of these refugees multiplied so, that, in 1634, the number of communicants in the Walloon church was increased to 900; and there were calculated to be of these refugees in the whole kingdom, 5213, who were employed in instructing the English in weaving silk, cotton, and woollen goods; in combing, spinning, and making different kinds of yarn, worsted, crewels, &c. About the year 1665, there were in Canterbury 126 master-weavers, their whole number amounting here to nearly 1300, and they employed 759 English; so that the King thought proper to grant them a charter in 1676, by which it appears, that their number here was then but little short of 2500. By this charter they were enabled to become a company, by the name and description of the Master, War-

following night, by Lord Fairfax. In this exigency, the Earl of Norwich held a council of war, in which it was decided, that the main army should again march on towards London, as, by so doing, they should be continually drawing nearer to the counties of Sussex and Essex, the inhabitants of which had engaged to join in the association. In pursuance of this plan, they marched on to Dartford, where they arrived about midnight, and where the General was informed by a messenger from Essex, that that county was ready to join him, 2000 men having been already assembled at Bow, and more at Chelmsford. The design was now formed of providing boats to convey the army across the Thames; but the General first wishing to be assured whether the aspect of affairs in Essex was so favourable as the messenger had represented, crossed himself into that county, and was much surprised to find, on his arrival at Bow, that no troops were assembled there, or in the vicinity, excepting such as were in the interest of the Parliament. He therefore rode on to Chelmsford, that he might determine in what degree he could confide in the promises of support which had been given him. During his absence, however, from his troops, who had a second time reached Blackheath, and were but ill supplied with provisions, such various contradictory reports were spread, that the soldiers began to steal away privately, and retire to their own homes, by which means their numbers were greatly reduced. The remainder, though in great confusion, found means to cross the river under the conduct of Major-General Compton, and marched forward over Bow Bridge to Stratford, where they met the Earl of Norwich on his return: he immediately ordered them what refreshment the place afforded, and having posted strong guards on the different passages of the river, directed them to quarter at Stratford till further orders. Here they continued five days, awaiting the decision of the Essex gentry, many of whom were at length prevailed on, by the exertions of Sir Charles Lucas, to aid their design. The Kentish men were then ordered to march to Chelmsford, and were joined in their way, by several parties of horse and foot. At Chelmsford, their numbers were increased by the party of Lord Capel, from Hertfordshire; yet, even with these additions, the whole body scarcely amounted to 4000 men. This force being wholly insufficient to withstand the army of Lord Fairfax, which was rapidly advancing, it was now determined to retreat to Colchester, where, after enduring a siege of eleven weeks, and sustaining almost every kind of privation, they were compelled to surrender.

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dens, Assistants, and Fellowship, of Weavers.—The revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, occasioned a fresh influx of refugees into this country, and great numbers of them again settled at Canterbury, where they considerably improved the condition of the labouring classes, who now found full employment in the fabricating of lustrings, brocades, satins, &c. Since that period, the silk trade has gradually declined, chiefly from the rapid extension of the cotton branch, through the inventions in machinery of Sir Richard Arkwright, and others. The manufacture of cottons was introduced into this city, about the year 1789, by the public spirit of Mr. John Callaway, Master of the Weaver's Company, who also discovered a method of fabricating the piece goods, called Canterbury and Chamberry muslins, damasks, &c. This manufacture still flourishes. Hasted computes, that about 1000 men, women, and children, are here employed in the different branches of the silk, cotton, and wool trades.

The hop plantations (in which numbers of the inhabitants are engaged) within the circuit of two miles and a half round Canterbury, include upwards of 2000 acres.

This city is supposed to have been first paved in the reign of Edward the Fourth. Within the last 40 or 50 years, it has undergone great alterations, and been much improved. A new act for paving, lighting, and watching the city, was passed in 1787; and since that time, the entrances both from Ashford and Dover, have been altered, by making new and more convenient roads. A thoroughfare, leading from the High Street to Palace Street, by which Mercery Lane, forming the principal outlet to the isle of Thanet, is left for the exclusive use of foot passengers, has recently been made. The houses in Mercery Lane are mostly ancient buildings, each story projecting over the one below; and on the west side of it are remains of the Old Chequers Inn, which Chaucer has mentioned as one of those frequented by the pilgrims.

The town-hall, a respectable edifice, has been partly rebuilt. It contains several good portraits. The shambles, which range backward from the north side of the High Street, were erected in 1740, in place of the more ancient shambles which stood in the middle of the street itself. The butter-market, where also poultry, fruits, &c. are disposed of, occupies the site of the ancient bull-stake, where the city butchers were accustomed to bait their bulls previously to killing them. Here also stood a cross, built in 1446, and taken down in 1645. The old building at the butter-market, erected by Mr. John Somner, brother to the antiquary of that name, the upper part of which had been long used as a theatre, was taken down in 1789, by order of the corporation, who, in that and the following year, erected the present structure for the convenience of the market people. It chiefly consists of a circular roof, supported by wooden

pillars. The cattle market is just without St. George's gate, upon the site of the city ditch, where it has been held from time immemorial.—Provisions are plentiful, though not so reasonable as formerly.

The assembly-rooms, in the High Street, were partly erected by subscription of the gentry of East Kent: the ball-room is a large and elegant apartment. Beneath it is a public Bank: a second Bank has been also established at a little distance. The Canterbury Theatre, a handsome edifice, in Prince of Orange Street, was first opened in 1790.

The population of Canterbury has greatly increased since the commencement of the war of 1793, and the erection of permanent barracks for the military, on the high road to Thanet, about half a mile from Northgate. The royal cavalry barracks were built of brick, in 1794, at the expense of about 40,000*l.* including the purchase of 16 acres of ground. They form three sides of a quadrangle: the centre building contains the apartments for the officers; those at the sides contain the lodgings for the privates, with ranges of stabling, &c. The front is left open for the purpose of exercise, and the whole is surrounded with a lofty pallisade: the situation is pleasant and healthful. Additional barracks, for 2000 infantry, were erected in 1798, and have since been made a permanent station for detachments of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery.

An Agricultural Society was established here in January, 1793, by the name of the "Kent Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Industry;" under the auspices of which a wool fair has been established at Ashford, and premiums to the amount of some thousands of pounds, have been distributed in promoting the ends of the association.

Some remarkable circumstances have been recorded relating to the police of this city. In 1258, the King, Henry the Third, granted a free pardon to Frances de Balsham, "for that she was hanged for felony at Canterbury, from nine o'clock on Monday to the rising of the sun next day, and yet escaped with life." In 1571, the sum of nine-pence was paid for "writing papers for witches;" and the Grand Jury present "Mother Hudson, of the parish of St. Mary Dungeon, for that they vehemently suspect her to be a witch." In 1580, the Grand Jury present three persons dwelling in St. Andrews, "for keeping open shop, they being unmarried, and under the age of 30 years." In 1656, one John Alcocke was found guilty of murder; but execution was staid on his declaring himself to be a clerk, and craving the benefit of clergy. "Thereupon comes James Lamb, clerk and ordinary, and the book being delivered unto the said John Alcocke he did read as a clerk:" he was therefore only burned in the left hand, according to the statute. In 1650, several persons were executed here for witchcraft. A new ducking, or cucking-stool, is recorded to have been provided in 1520; and the Grand Jury, in 1537, "present the wife of John Tyler,

Tyler for living viciously, and for the which her husband had forsaken her; and the Jury desire she might be banished by the feast of St. James next, under pain of open punishment in the ducking-stool."

Amongst the celebrated natives of this city are enumerated Dr. Thomas Linacre;* William Somner, Esq. the antiquary already mentioned; and Mrs. Afra Behn.†

CHALK.]—The parish of Chalk is composed of the two villages of East and West Chalk, 2½ miles E.S.E. from Gravesend. Some singular sculptures on the church porch, referring to the ancient practice of celebrating "Ales," in churches, and supposed to be connected with a "Give-Ale," bequeathed by William May, of this parish, in 1512, are entitled to notice. Immediately over the entrance arch, is a grotesque figure, in a short jacket, holding a flaggon, squatted beneath the base of a neat recess, above which, on the cornice below the gable, is an antic or scaramouch grinning from between his own legs, and on each side of him is a human head: "on the faces of the latter, as well as on the visage of the jovial tipler, the sculptor seems to have bestowed such an indelible smirk, that, however they have suffered from the corrosions of time and weather, nearly to the loss of features, it is yet visible." The inside of the church contains little else remarkable, besides a stone seat and piscina, some ancient recesses for tombs, &c.

CHARING.]—At Charing, seven miles N.W. from Ashford, are some considerable remains of a palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Anciently the whole village belonged to Christchurch, in Canterbury, but was taken from it by King Offa, and it remained in the hands of the Mercian Kings till Archbishop Athelard, in the year 799, persuaded King Kenulph to restore it to the church, and it continued in the possession of

* Dr. Thomas Linacre was born in the year 1460. He was taught the rudiments of education by the prior of Christchurch, William Selling, whom he accompanied on his embassy to the court of Rome, in 1490, where he acquired an extensive knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. After his return, he was appointed tutor and physician to the young Prince Arthur: he afterwards became physician to Henry the Seventh; and, on his death, was continued in the same situation by the new King. Dr. Linacre projected the plan of incorporating the physicians of London, and he obtained a patent for the purpose, by an application to Cardinal Wolsey. The meetings were at first held at the Doctor's house, in Knight-riders Street; and he himself filled the office of president till the time of his death, in 1524. Some years previously to this, however, he commenced the study of divinity, and having entered into holy orders, was promoted to a prebend, both in the cathedral of Wells and of York. He died at the age of 64, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where an outline of his life and character, written by the famous Dr. John Caius, was inscribed on his monument.

† Afra Behn, whose maiden name was Johnson, was born about the year 1642, and when very young, was carried to the West Indies, her father having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Surinam; he died on his passage; but his family proceeded to that settlement; and there his daughter became

the archbishops, till Cranmer exchanged this manor with Henry the Eighth, by which means it came to the crown. The church is a handsome building. The tower, with a small beacon turret, at one corner, is at the west end. In 1590, this church was consumed by fire to the very stones of the building, which happened from a gun discharged at a pigeon, then upon its roof.

CHARLTON.]—The pleasant well-built village of Charlton, is situated on the edge of Blackheath, eight miles E.S.E. from St. Paul's cathedral. It was formerly notorious for a very disorderly fair, not yet quite extinct, holden only on St. Luke's day, October 18, when the mob having horns on their heads, took the grossest liberties, and the lewd and vulgar amongst the women, gave a loose to all manner of indecency. It was called Horn Fair, and is traditionally said to have originated as follows:—King John, who had a palace at Eltham, in this neighbourhood, being hunting near Charlton, was separated from his attendants; when, entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone, and debauched her; her husband, however, suddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the King then found himself under the necessity of discovering who he was, and of purchasing his safety with gold; besides which he gave him all the lands from thence as far as the place now called Cuckold's Point, and likewise bestowed on him the whole hamlet, establishing a fair as a condition of his holding his new demesne, in which horns were both to be sold and worn.

Charlton church was rebuilt of brick, between the years 1630 and 1640, by the executors of Sir Adam Newton, lord of the manor. It is neatly fitted up; and in the windows of the chancel, and north aisle, are various shields of arms, in stained glass, for the families of Newton, Puckering,

acquainted with the American Prince Oroonoko, whose adventures she afterwards related in a novel of that name. On her return to England, she married a Dutch merchant, named Behn, and having been introduced at court, was thought to possess sufficient address for state intrigues; and was, in consequence, employed as a spy in Holland, about the commencement of the Dutch war. She fixed her residence at Antwerp; and, by means of a gallant, she discovered the intention of the Dutch to sail up the Thames, and burn the English shipping: this intelligence being disbelieved by the court, occasioned her to relinquish her employment in disgust; and, after some time, she returned to London, where she "devoted herself to pleasure and the muses! She possessed a lively fancy; and her conversation is said to have been particularly interesting and witty. Her poems, and other writings, partake of the licentious character of the times in which she lived; yet they display a powerful genius, and an exuberance of invention and language, which more attention would easily have conducted to excellence. Besides various histories and novels, she wrote seventeen plays, and three volumes of miscellaneous poems: she also translated Fontenelle's *Plurality of Worlds*, and *History of Oracles*. She died in April, 1689, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument has been erected to her memory.

Blount,

Blount, &c. Amongst the monuments in the chancel, is one in memory of the Hon. Brigadier-General Michael Richards, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance to George the First, who died in 1721. In the north aisle of the chancel, is a plain monument, of black and white marble, inclosed by iron rails, in commemoration of Sir Adam Newton, Bart. and Catherine, his wife, youngest daughter to Sir John Puckering. The former was tutor to the "illustrious Prince Henry;" and after his death, passed most of his time in retirement at Charlton. He died in 1629. Another monument commemorates Lady Grace, Viscountess of Armagh, second daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, and her second husband, Sir William Langhorne, Bart. owner of this manor. Among the tombs in the church-yard, are those of James Craggs, Esq. father of the Right Hon. Secretary of that name; Sir John Lambert Middleton, Bart. &c. John, second Earl of Egmont, with many others of his race, were also buried here, though no monuments have been erected to their memory. Amongst the entries is this: "Faith, Hope, and Charity, born at one birth, three daughters of Peter Newill, were baptized April 14, 1678:" two of them were buried a few days afterwards.

Charlton House, the residence of Lady Wilson, is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the church, on the south, and exhibits a good specimen of the style of building during the reign of James the First. The saloon is richly ornamented; the ceiling is in its original state, as finished by Sir Adam Newton, and exhibits the royal arms, and ostrich feathers: the chimney-piece is of the same age, and has on one side the figure of Vulcan, in alabaster, and on the other, that of Venus. In a room joining to the saloon, is a chimney-piece, "with a slab of black marble so finely polished, that Lord Downe is said to have seen in it a robbery committed on Blackheath: the tradition adds, that he sent out his servants, who apprehended the thieves." The gallery on the north side of the house, was also fitted up by Sir A. Newton, and measures 76 feet, six inches, by 16 feet, six. In the windows is some painted glass, of the arms of the Ducies, formerly lords of the manor, and their alliances. In this gallery are portraits of Henry, Prince of Wales, and Thomas Wilson, LL.D. Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; and also a large and valuable collection of natural history, made by Lady Wilson, consisting of insects, minerals, extraneous fossils, and other subjects: among the fossils are a great variety of those found in this parish. The park and pleasure-grounds comprise about 70 acres, and include some beautiful scenery. Before the court-yard is a row of cypress trees, of great age.

Near the church, on the east side, is an elegant villa, erected about five-and-twenty years ago, by Earl Cholmondeley, in a situation of much picturesque beauty. It stands at the western extremity of Hanging Wood, near a chalk-pit, in which

echini, and other extraneous fossils, are found.—Through the wood is a very pleasant walk to Woolwich; and at the further end is a very large and deep sand-pit, containing immense quantities of extraneous fossils.

CHARTHAM.]—Chatham, the Certelham of Domesday, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by W. from Canterbury, on low ground bordering on the Stour. The manor was given to the priory of Christchurch, by Duke Elfrid, in 871. In the reign of Edward the First, the monks had a vineyard here. Henry the Eighth granted the manor to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to whom it still belongs. The priors of Christchurch had a residence here. Their seat is now called the Deanery, having been for some time a country residence of the Deans of Canterbury. Since the time of the Commonwealth, it has been held by different persons under lease. The house, which stands about half a mile south-westward from the church, on the opposite side of the river, was greatly altered and enlarged between 30 and 40 years since.

Chartham church is a spacious edifice, in the form of a cross, with an embattled tower at the west end. The east window is particularly fine; and the others are filled with painted glass. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, is a large slab in the chancel, inlaid with a brass as large as life, of a knight, cross-legged, in mail armour, with a surcoat above, a shield on his left arm, a lion at his feet, and a long sword hanging pendant from a very rich girdle. This figure, as appears by the wheat screens, or fans, on the shield and surcoat, was intended for one of the ancient family of the Septvans, one of whom, Sir Robert Septvan, was with Richard the First at the siege of Acre. A monument, finely executed by Rysbrack, in 1751, records the memory and virtues of the late Sir William Young, Bart. and Sarah, his first wife, daughter of Charles Fagg, Esq. Sir William is represented standing, in a Roman dress, and leaning his left hand on the shoulder of his lady: near them is Hymen with his torch inverted on a scull. Sir William died at St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, in 1788; and was brought hither, "pursuant to his constant wish, and last request," and interred near the remains of his first wife, who died in 1746, aged only eighteen years.

In 1668, in digging a well within thirty yards of the river, at the depth of about nineteen feet, "the workmen turned up a parcel of strange and monstrous bones, some whole, some broken, together with four teeth (grinders) perfect and sound, but in a manner petrified, and turned into stone, each tooth weighing something above half a pound, and some of them almost as big as a man's fist."

On Chartham downs, extending along the south side of the high road between Ashford and Canterbury, are numerous barrows, of different sizes, scattered over the ground, which, in ancient deeds of the adjoining estates, is described by the name of

of Danes Banks. Several of these have been opened at different times, and the remains of bodies, both male and female, with various trinkets, &c. have been found in them. On the contiguous plain, called Swadling Downs, to the south, and in the road under Dengewood, are several other entrenchments.

Mystole, in the parish of Chartham, is the paternal inheritance of Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart. whose ancestor purchased it about the time of Charles the Second, of the Bungeys.

CHATHAM.]—The large and populous, but irregular and ill-built market-town of Chatham, adjoining to the east side of Rochester, and extending along the banks of the Medway, and up Chatham Hill, is eight miles N. by E. from Maidstone, and 30½ E. by S. from London. The manor, in the time of the Confessor, belonged to Earl Godwyn. William the First granted it to Bishop Odo, and subsequently to Haman de Crevecœur, or “de crepito corde,” a Norman Knt. the founder of the potent and illustrious family of the Crevecœurs, who frequently styled themselves “Domini de Cetham,” and made this the head of their barony, till the erection of Leeds castle, by Robert de Crevecœur, fourth in descent from Haman. His grandson joined with the barons against Henry the Third, when this manor was seized; and, though Crevecœur himself was restored to favour, Chatham was retained by the crown. It has since passed through the hands of numerous possessors.

The importance of the town of Chatham has entirely arisen from its dock-yard and arsenal, which occupies an extensive area on the north side of the town, nearly a mile in length, and defended on the land side by strong fortifications. The original dock, formed in the time of Elizabeth, is now the Ordnance Wharf: James the First finding it too small and inconvenient, had the present dock made further to the north. This was enlarged and improved by Charles the First; and since his time, many alterations have been made, and additional buildings erected. The dock-yard is surrounded by a high wall; the entrance is by a spacious gateway, flanked by embattled towers. The houses of the commissioner, and principal officers, are large and handsome buildings; and the various offices for managing the different departments of the yard, are neat and commodious. The store and masts-houses are of great extent: in the former, one of which is 660 feet in length, are deposited prodigious quantities of sails, rigging, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, rosin, and all other necessities for the equipment and building of ships. The principal masts-house is nearly 240 feet long, and 120 wide. The rope-house is 1140 feet in length: in this building, cables of all dimensions are twisted, the labour of making them being partly executed by machines. The sail loft is upwards of 200 feet long, and the other workshops are of proportionable extent. The wet-docks, four in number, are sufficiently capa-

cious for first-rates: here, also, are six slips, or launches, for building on. The smith's shop contains upwards of 20 forges, where anchors of all sizes are made. The number of artificers, &c. employed here is between 3 and 4000. The Royal Sovereign, a first rate of 100 guns, was built here just before the restoration of Charles the Second, who visited the dock, for the purpose of seeing that ship. Several first, second, and third rates have also been built here, besides frigates, &c.

The Ordnance Wharf occupies a narrow slip of land below the chalk-pit, between the church and the river. Here great quantities of naval ordnance, ammunition, &c. are deposited.

Previously to the reign of George the Second, the defence of Chatham was entrusted to the guard-ships stationed in the river, and to the several forts erected on its banks. In 1758, when the country was threatened with invasion, a new act was passed for the purchase of additional lands, and the erection of such works as might be necessary to secure this important arsenal from the attempts of an enemy. The extensive fortifications, called the Lines, were then commenced, and were continued from the banks of the Medway, above the Ordnance Wharf, round an oblong plot of ground, measuring about half a mile in width, and a mile broad, to beyond the extremity of the dock-yard, where they again join with the river. Within this area, besides the naval establishments, are included the upper and lower barracks; the church of Chatham, and the hamlet of Brompton, containing about 500 houses, pleasantly situated on the summit of the high ground to the south-east of the Yard. The lower barracks are spacious and uniform buildings of brick, inclosing a large quadrangular area. The upper barracks, near Brompton, are also of brick, spacious, and convenient. The garrison consists of five companies of soldiers, and a battalion of artillery. The lines are strengthened by ramparts, palisadoes, and a deep broad ditch; and are also defended by a strong redoubt, made on the summit of the hill towards the south-east. This was constructed during the American war, when the fortifications were repaired and augmented at a great expense. Various important additions have been since made. From the variety of Roman remains that were dug up in forming the lines, &c. it seems probable that the Romans had a castrum æstivum in this vicinity: that they had a burial-place here is certain. Mr. Douglas, who was a Captain in the Engineer Company, at the time of making the fortifications, opened upwards of 100 graves. Many of them were found near the south-eastern extremity of the lines, towards Upberry Farm; and the appearances of several of them excited a suspicion that the ground had been originally covered with small tumuli, which, in subsequent times, might have been levelled by the plough. In these graves many human skeletons, of both sexes, were found entire; with swords, spear-heads, beads of various colours

colours, the umbo of a shield, different pieces of armour, a bottle of red earth, an urn, filled with ashes, great numbers of Roman coins, the impressions mostly obliterated, and other antiquities. On the breaking up of the ground, for constructing the redoubt, in 1779, the workmen met with a strong foundation of a building, only a few inches below the surface. This was discovered to be the outer wall of a range of small apartments, the largest not exceeding ten feet square: the floors were about four feet and a half below the surface of the ground. The inner walls were done in fresco, with red, blue, and green spots; and, among the rubbish, were fragments having broad red stripes, and others with narrow stripes of different colours. The foundations of a large building were also discovered on the west-south-west side of the former. Numerous Roman coins were met with; one of the Empress Faustina, and another of the Emperor Claudius. An Athenian coin of silver was also found, having on one side, a curious head of Minerva, armed with a skull-cap; on the reverse, an owl, with a sprig of laurel, and the letters AΘE, for Athenæ, or Athens. Pieces of Roman tile, spear-heads, human bones, fragments of urns, pateræ, lachrymatories, &c. were also dug up. The urns were formed of different kinds of earth, of red and other colours.

St. Mary's church, which stands on the chalk-cliff, rising above the Ordnance Wharf, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1788; the expenses being partly defrayed by brief, and partly by parochial contributions. It is a neat edifice of brick, nearly square: the west wall formed part of the ancient Norman church, and still exhibits, on the inside, some remains of semicircular arches, with zig-zag mouldings. In the old chancel, on the south side, was a most elegant triple stone seat. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, is an inscription for Steven Borough, one of the four principal Masters in Ordinary of the Navy, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1553, he discovered the northern passage by St. Nicholas to Russia, with "the coasts therto adjoining, to wit, Lappia, (Lapland,) Nova Zembla, and the country of Samoyeda. At his setting fourth of England, he was accompanied with two other shippes, Sir Hugh Willobie beinge Admirall of the fleete, who, with all the company of the said two shippes, were frozen to death in Lappia, the said winter." Another inscription records the memory of Sir John Cox, Knt. an eminent naval commander against the Dutch, who was Captain of the Duke of York's ship in "the expedition against the Hollanders, in the year 1672; and there, in fight with the said enemy, on the 2d of May, was unhappily slain by a great shot, in the 49th year of his age." Against the north wall, is the monument of Sir Edward Gregory, Knt. a Commissioner of the Navy, who died in 1713.—He bequeathed 100*l.* for the use of the poor. With this sum, South Sea stock was purchased in 1714; and six years afterwards, the trustees having suffi-

cient discernment to secure the advantage they had obtained by the general infatuation, sold out at the very advanced rate of 750*l.* An estate of 32 acres, called Pett's Farm, in the parish of Barham, was then purchased, the rent of which is annually distributed among the necessitous poor. In digging a grave in the church-yard, in the year 1772, a petrified human hand was found, grasping the brass hilt of a sword. The hand was partly mutilated, and all the other parts of the body were perished, as well as the blade of the sword: it was afterwards deposited in the Leverian Museum; an interesting establishment, which was broken up some years ago.

In the year 1078, an hospital was founded at Chatham, on the south side of what is now the High Street, by the celebrated Bishop Gundulph, for the reception of poor and leprous persons of both sexes. The endowments were but small; and though they were afterwards augmented by different benefactors, the proceeds were seldom sufficient to support the inmates, who were accustomed to be supplied with provisions from the priory at Rochester. These lepers, though poor, appear to have formed a distinct corporate body, were possessed of a common seal, and demised their estates in a corporate capacity. The hospital itself has been long demolished; but there are still four persons, styled brethren, two of whom are in orders, supported by the revenues. The east end of the chapel, originally built for the lepers, in the reign of Henry the First, now forms part of a chapel of ease, which was enlarged in 1743, at the expense of William Walter, Esq.

On the opposite side of the street is an hospital for decayed mariners and shipwrights, founded about the year 1592, by the brave Admiral, Sir John Hawkins. In 1594, Queen Elizabeth incorporated this establishment by charter, vesting its management in 26 persons, styled "the Governors of the Hospital of Sir John Hawkins, at Chatham," who were empowered to receive or purchase lands to the yearly value of 100 marks; being within a few shillings of the annual amount of the estates which Sir John soon after conveyed to them for the purposes of the charity. He died in the following year; and the governors having framed a set of ordinances for the conduct of the pensioners, twelve persons were admitted into the hospital; but the funds proving insufficient for their proper support, their number was reduced to ten in the year 1609, and has continued such till the present time. Each pensioner has a small weekly allowance, with a chaldron of coals, annually, &c. No person is eligible to this charity, who, whilst in the service of the royal navy, has not been maimed, disabled, or otherwise brought to poverty. The present hospital is a respectable and convenient building, erected on the site of the old one about 80 years ago, with a bequest of 500*l.* left by a former governor for the purpose. The original endowments were in-

increased by a legacy made by Robert Davis, "an honest, upright seaman, who was slain in battle, in 1692; and who, by his will, left the whole of his effects to this hospital; the produce of which, amounting to 60%, was paid by his sole executrix, dame Elizabeth Narborough, afterwards the wife of Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Sir John Hawkins is also generally considered to have been the means, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake, of the establishment of the chest at Chatham; a noble charity, but which, having been greatly mismanaged, was removed to Greenwich, a few years ago, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. This institution was established about the year 1590, when the seamen in the service of Queen Elizabeth, agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow sailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish armada; and for similar purposes for ever.

The Victualling Office stands near the entrance of the town from Rochester. This is composed of several extensive ranges of building, appropriated to the various important concerns of victualling the royal shipping lying at Chatham, Sheerness, and the Nore.

Further, on the same side of the High Street, is an ancient mansion, which formerly belonged to the Petts, the celebrated ship-builders, in the reigns of James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second. The chimney-piece in the principal room is of wood, very curiously carved. On the back of the grate is a cast of Neptune, standing erect in his car, with Tritons blowing conches, &c. and the date 1650.

On the south side of the High Street, the path for foot passengers, is raised between 20 and 30 feet above the carriage-road, in three divisions, called St. Margaret's Banks, from being within the parish of St. Margaret, and liberties of Rochester. These banks command a beautiful prospect of the river Medway, the shipping in the harbour, the adjacent country, &c.

James the First knighted many gentlemen here, in 1604; and in 1606, he again visited this town, accompanied by his Queen, Anne of Denmark, her brother Christian the Fourth, Prince Henry, the chief officers of state, privy-counsellors, and many of the nobility. The Elizabeth-James had been magnificently decorated to receive the royal guests, who dined on board; the provisions being dressed in a "great hoy, called the Kitchen." On the departure of the royal visitors, a tremendous salute was fired from nearly 1200 pieces of ordnance, simultaneously discharged.

An act was passed in 1772, for the paving, lighting, &c. of this town; previously to which, it was one of the most disagreeable in Kent. Many improvements have been since made; but the streets are still irregular and narrow. Most of the houses have been erected since the reign of Elizabeth.—The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the dock-

yard, or in trades connected with maritime pursuits. Their number, as returned under the act of 1811, was 12,652.

CHEVENING.]—At Chevening, 3½ miles N. W. from Seven Oaks, the family of the Cheveney were settled as early as in the reign of King John.—Cheveney Place, in the time of Henry the Sixth, became the property of the Lennards, an eminent family, afterwards raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Dacre. Richard, second Lord Dacre, rebuilt Chevening House, from a design by Inigo Jones. The estate subsequently came by purchase, into the Stanhope family; and Charles, the late Earl Stanhope, who died on the 15th of December, 1816, passed much of his time here.

In Chevening church are some fine monuments of the Lennards, of Chevening Place; and of the Cranmers, of Chepsted Place, another ancient seat in this parish, about a mile south-east from the church. The tomb of John Lennard, Esq. prothonotary, and custos brevium, of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Elizabeth, is of alabaster, and has on the top, the recumbent figures of himself, and of his wife Elizabeth, finely sculptured. Nearly opposite to this is another stately monument, in commemoration of Sampson Lennard, Esq. son of the above, who died in 1615; and Margaret, his lady, sister and heiress to Gregory Fiennes, Lord Dacre, of the South, obiit. 1611.

Chepsted Place, which we have just mentioned, became the property of the Cranmers, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now, or was lately, the property and residence of George Polhill, Esq. whose ancestor, David Polhill, Esq. purchased it in 1658. The Darent bounds the grounds on the north; and on the south, runs the high road from Westerham to Maidstone.

At a little distance, south-eastward from Chepsted Place, is Montreal, so called by the late Jeffery, Lord Amherst, K.B. in memory of his success in the reduction of Montreal, in Canada, in the year 1760. This nobleman erected the present elegant mansion, near the site of the ancient residence, which had the name of Brook's Place, and is supposed to have been built by one of the Colepepers, with materials brought from the suppressed hospital of St. John, in this vicinity. The achievements of the British troops in North America, during Lord Amherst's continuance there, are recorded on a triumphal column or obelisk, in the circumjacent grounds.

Kippington, another ancient seat in this parish, belonged to the Cobhams, of Sterborough castle, Surrey, from whom it passed through various families to the learned Thomas Farnaby, A.M. one of the most eminent schoolmasters that ever lived. He flourished in the reign of Charles the First, and being imprisoned for his loyalty, he died in confinement at Ely House, in June, 1647. The estate now belongs to F. M. Austen, Esq.

CHIDINGTON.]—The manor of Chidington, 6½ miles

miles W. by S. from Tunbridge, belongs to H. Streatfield, Esq. who is proprietor also of the manors of Burghersh Court, and Bore Place, in this parish. In the village, which is called High Street, from its elevated situation, is High Street House, the residence of the Streatfields, from the time of James the First. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric. On the south side of the chancel, is a chantry chapel, built by Sir Richard Read, of Bore Place, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and one of the executors to the will of Henry the Seventh. He lies buried here, with Sir Thomas Willoughby, who had married his eldest daughter and coheirress. Among the Streatfields, who have memorials here, are two, whose graves are covered by iron plates. Here is a somewhat remarkable stone, standing upon a base of two steps in a farmyard, on the south side of the High Street, called the "Chiding Stone."

CHILHAM.]—The village of Chilham lies six miles W.S.W. from Canterbury; and, immediately adjoining to Godmersham Park, on the north, is Chilham Park, now, or recently, the seat of James Wildman, Esq. of whom it was purchased of the late Thomas Heron, brother to Sir Richard Heron, Bart. This gentleman, under the authority of an act of Parliament, had himself purchased the honour, manor, and castle of Chilham, with their appurtenances, from the Colebrookes, who, in 1724, had bought them of Colonel Thomas Digges, who erected the present mansion about the year 1616. It is a venerable brick edifice, but singular in its form, which is that of an irregular polygon. The upper windows command some fine views over the vale of the Stoure, and adjacent country. At a short distance from the house, towards the north-west, stand the remains of Chilham castle, concerning the origin of which much hypothetical argument has been advanced, by the late Edward King, Esq. in his *Munimenta Antiqua*. That it was built upon a site which had been previously occupied by the Romans, and, perhaps, antecedently, by the Britons, is extremely probable; but that that the present keep was ever the residence of King Lucius, or Hengist, or Widred, is an assertion which the construction of the edifice itself completely refutes. Camden's opinion, "that Julius Cæsar encamped here in his second expedition, after he had driven the Britons from their entrenchments," seems equally erroneous, as the distance of Chilham from any part of the sea coast is considerably more than that where Cæsar himself states the battle to have been fought. The advantageous position of this post would, however, doubtless occasion it to be very early occupied; and that the Romans had some building upon this spot is in some degree evinced by a passage in *Phillipott*. Harris says, that "during the time of the heptarchy, this castle was under the care of the Kings of Kent; and King Wighred, in particular, fortified it, and made it a place of strength and defence; but it was afterwards sacked and demolish-

ed by the Danes, in their incursions into these parts." In the time of Edward the Confessor, Cilleham, as it was then called, was held by a noble Saxon, called Sired de Cilleham, who fought on the side of Harold, at the battle of Hastings; but it does not appear that any castle was then standing here. The Norman William first granted the manor to Bishop Odo, and then to Fulbert, surnamed De Dover, who made it the head of his barony, and who was one of the knights associated with John de Fiennes in the government of Dover castle. This Fulbert de Dover is said to have built Chilham castle. Henry the Eighth conveyed the honour, castle, lordship, and manor of Chylham, to Sir Thomas Cheyney, to hold in capite by knight's service; and his grant was confirmed by Edward the Sixth. His son, Henry, Lord Cheyney, in the 10th of Elizabeth, alienated all his estates here, to Sir Thomas Kemp, from whose daughters and coheirresses Sir Dudley Digges obtained them. The outer walls of the castle are greatly dilapidated, but seem to have formed an irregular parallelogram, including an area of several acres, and being surrounded by a broad ditch, which, towards the north-west, is still very bold and deep. The form of the keep is singular, being an irregular octagon of three stories, the uppermost of which appears to have contained the state apartments.—The walls, which are venerably mantled with ivy, are from ten to twelve feet in thickness, exclusive of a square addition on the east side, in the midst of which is a circular staircase. The view from the platform is very extensive and beautiful. The whole building seems to have been faced with squared stone: the inner parts of flints, chalk, and stone intermingled. The supply of water was obtained from two wells; one of which is within a small inclosure attached to the keep itself: and the other in the outer area: the latter is still in use.

Northwards from the castle, at a little distance, are the village and church of Chilham. The north end of the transept is separated by a high partition from the rest of the church, and used for a school and vestry. On the north side of the chancel is the splendid mausoleum of the Colebrookes, which was built under the direction of the late Sir Robert Taylor, about the year 1755. The interior forms a circle of nearly 24 feet diameter, independent of the basement, which projects 18 inches. It is divided into eight compartments by Ionic columns, which support a broad entablature and cornice, crowned by a rich dome and cupola. In the soffit of the arch, which forms the entrance, and occupies one of the compartments, is a brief commemorative inscription. Each of the other compartments contains six recesses for coffins, made in the thickness of the wall, which measures from eight to ten feet. This mausoleum occupies part of the site of an ancient chantry chapel, out of the remains of which have been formed an arched recess, containing a curious altar monument, erected by Sir A. Palmer, K. B.
in

in memory of Margaret, Lady Palmer, sister to Sir Dudley Digges, who died in 1619. Sir Anthony himself lies buried within the altar-rails.— On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, or monument-room, built by Sir Dudley Digges, in the reign of James the First, and in the vault beneath which he himself lies buried, with many of his family. Many other sepulchral memorials are in this church. In the windows of the north aisle, are some remains of painted glass.

Immediately opposite to Chilham Park, on the brow of the chalk hill, but on the other side of the river, is a very large long barrow, vulgarly called Julliberry's Grave, noticed by Camden as follows: "Below this town (Chilham,) is a tumulus covered with green turf, under which they say, many ages since, was buried one Julliber, whom some fancy a giant, others a witch. For myself, as I think some ancient memorial concealed under this name, I am almost persuaded that Laberius Durus, a military tribune, was buried here, who was slain by the Britons in the march from the fore-mentioned camp, and that from him the tumulus was called Jul-laber." Camden's surmise has not obtained general credit; and Dr. Battely, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, after arguing against it with some success, has advanced his own opinion of this being the tumulus of a Saxon named Cilla; and that the term Jul-laber, is a corruption from Cilla-byrig, anciently pronounced Chilla-byri. The same author states that Heneage Finch, Esq. who became Earl of Winchelsea, in 1712, had this barrow opened, but without finding any thing by which its origin could be ascertained.

At Old Wives' Lees, formerly Oldwood's Lees, from an owner of that name, in this parish, is an annual race between young maidens and bachelors, "of good conversation, and between the ages of 16 and 24;" the two victors, a maid and a bachelor, being entitled to the sum of 10*l.* each, under the will of Sir Dudley Digges. The race is run on the 19th of May, and is generally attended by a large concourse of people.

CHISLEHURST.]—This parish, bounded by Bromley, Orpington, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, Eltham, and Mottingham, lies 11½ miles S. E. from London. It was anciently an appurtenance to Dartford, and descended, with that manor, to Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury, in this parish. Lord Sydney, the present owner, occasionally resides at Frogna, now called Sydney Lodge, a pleasant seat near Foot's Cray. The church is dedicated

St. Nicholas, and contains various monuments of the Walsinghams, Betensons, Berties, and other eminent families. The monument of Sir Edmund Walsingham, in the north aisle, consists of a table tomb, richly ornamented with roses, acorns, and foliage, gilt: above, are two arches, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, within one of which is the following inscription:—

"A Knight, some tyme of worthie fame,
Lyeth buried under this stony bower,
Sir Edmund Walsingham was his name,
Lieutenant he was of London Tower;
Serving therein twenty-two yeares space,
Continually in his Prince's good grace.
The 9th of February, 1549, fully runne,
The soule from the body parted was,
Leaving three daughters and one soune,
Marie, Alis, Ellinor, and Thomas,
Which Thomas, now Knight, this erected the rather,
In memory of Sir Edmund his father."

Sir Philip Warwick, Knt. who, in 1646, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat for the surrender of Oxford, and Sir Richard Adams, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, who died in March, 1774, have also memorials in this church.

Scadbury has been long dilapidated, and the estate is occupied as a farm. Sir Francis Walsingham, youngest son of William Walsingham, Esq. by Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, and Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord-Keeper to Queen Elizabeth, were born at this seat.

Camden Place, in Chislehurst parish, had its name from the famous William Camden, who is said to have composed his *Annals of Elizabeth* on this estate, in his latter years. He died here in November, 1623; and was carried hence with great solemnity to the place of his interment in Westminster abbey. Earl Camden is the present owner of the estate.

CLIFFE.]—Cliffe, five miles N. by W. from Rochester, called Clive, and Bishop's Clive, in ancient writings, has been conjectured, by some, to be the place named Cloveshoe, where several synods or councils, were held in the Saxon times. Others, however, with more probability, have assigned Abingdon, in Berkshire, which was anciently called Sheovesham, as the place appointed for the meetings of these councils. Whatever may be the fact, Cliffe was of more importance anciently than it is now; and the rector still exercises several branches of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, either by himself or surrogate, which mark an independent authority. Every year, "he holds a court soon after Easter, for taking the oaths of the churchwardens on their entrance into office; and he grants licenses for marriages, probates of wills, and letters of administration."— At an annual court also, a borsholder is elected for each of its six subordinate hamlets of West Street, Rose Street, Wood Street, Reed Street, &c.

Cliffe church, standing on the brow of the chalk eminence which bounds the marshes, is a large handsome fabric, with an embattled tower at the west end. The windows have been richly ornamented with painted glass. In the chancel, behind the screen, eastward of the present altar, in the south wall, is a piscina, and three very elegant stone seats. Opposite to these, is an ancient tomb, under an obtusely-pointed arch, supported by episcopal heads. Amongst the communion plate, is a very curious patine,

and ancient patine, which, when the Roman Catholic religion prevailed here, covered the chalice, or contained the consecrated wafers at the sacrament of mass. It is of silver gilt, and six inches in diameter. In the centre, most beautifully embellished with blue and green enamel, is represented the Deity, sitting with his arms extended, and supporting his Son on the cross, with an olive branch in the left hand, and the Gospel in the right.—Round the verge, or rim, is the following inscription, in the ancient text letter, curiously ornamented with sprigs of roses between each word, alluding to the subject.

Benedicamus, Patrem, et Filium, cum, Spiritu, Sancto.

COBHAM.]—Five miles W. from Rochester, stands Cobham Hall, the ancient seat of the once illustrious, and far-spreading family of Cobham. It is now, with its surrounding estates, the property of Earl Darnley. During nearly four centuries, from the reign of King John to that of James the First, Cobham was the head of the barony of this noble race, which for a long period maintained pre-eminence in this country, and with whom, perhaps, the ancient nobility of Kent may be said to have expired. The mansion, though not externally grand, retains sufficient remains of its ancient baronial splendour to excite considerable interest.—It is built in the form of a half H; the extremities of the side wings are terminated by octagonal towers, and with the centre, and a sunk wall in front, inclose a quadrangular lawn, ornamented by statues, vases, &c. The centre of the building was planned by Inigo Jones, and was new cased with brick, and sashed, by the late Earl of Darnley; so that its appearance is not uniform with the wings, which formed part of the residence of the Cobhams. In these are projecting entrances of stone, extending to the roof: that to the south, has the arms and supporters of the Cobhams, sculptured in bold relief, in the upper compartment.—The vestibule, which opens from the lawn, is partly fitted up in the Turkish, and partly in the Italian manner. The chimney-piece is of marble, and extremely elegant; having in front, a sculpture of a bacchanalian subject, and being surrounded with beautiful statues, &c. The small figures of Hercules, and the Vatican Apollo, which stand above, and the group of Cupid and Psyche below, are in the finest style. This apartment opens into the music-room, magnificently fitted up and furnished; its length is 50 feet; its breadth, 36; and its height, 32. The ceiling, designed by Inigo Jones, is divided into various square and circular compartments, with a deep oval in the centre; all superbly gilt, and enriched by appropriate ornaments. The lower part of the sides are lined with grey-veined marble, between pillars of scagliola, in imitation of yellow orbique marble, supporting a rich fascia and cornice. In the compartments above, are repre-

sentations of musical instruments, hanging in festoons, and most richly gilt. At each end is a gallery, supported by four columns, cased like the pilasters, and having bases and capitals of Parian marble, exquisitely sculptured. The chimney-piece has full length marble statues at the sides; and, in front, a sculpture from the Aurora of Guido.—Above, in a gorgeous frame, are portraits by Vandyck, in his finest manner, of Lord John and Lord Bernard Stuart, sons of Esme, and brothers of James, Dukes of Richmond and Lenox: over this, beneath a massive gilt curtain, are the arms, supporters, and coronet, of Lord Darnley. The furniture is equally splendid with the decorations; amongst the other ornaments are eight alabaster vases, on pedestals; with full-length statues of the Venus de Medicis, and other antiques. A few years ago, the interior of the north wing underwent a complete repair, under the direction of the celebrated Wyatt; and a new entrance on this side, by a Gothic arched gateway, was erected. This communicates with a vaulted passage leading to the grand staircase, which has also been recently altered in the Gothic style, and has on the ceiling an ornamental compartment, containing a shield, charged with the arms of Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, copied from Inigo Jones's ceiling. This leads to the gallery, a very noble apartment, filled with pictures: its length is 134 feet. The chimney-pieces, which are four in number, are elaborately wrought in black and white marble, as are all the others in the ancient parts of this edifice; and though very large, and in some respects heavy, they have a striking and sumptuous appearance: on one of them are the arms of the Lords Cobham, with the date 1587. In an apartment contiguous to this, Queen Elizabeth was lodged during her visit to William, Lord Cobham, in the first of her reign; and her arms are still remaining among the other ornaments on the ceiling. On the basement story is the dining-parlour; the chimney-piece of which exhibits a full-length statue of Pomona in the centre, with fruits, &c. at the sides; and beneath the cornice, is an outline engraving of Moses striking the Rock. Amongst the numerous fine paintings in this mansion, is a large picture of the Death of Cyrus, by Rubens, for which Lord Darnley has refused 2000 guineas; a spirited sketch of the Lion Hunting, by the same artist: the Call of Samuel, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a Nativity, with a great variety of figures, finely grouped and coloured; Judas betraying Christ; and a large piece of Fishermen in a Storm, by Salvator Rosa; the figures and colouring of the sky in which are of uncommon excellence.

Cobham Park, which includes 1800 acres, and is nearly seven miles in circumference, is beautifully diversified, and abundantly wooded. The oaks are particularly luxuriant. On the south side, leading from the house, is a noble avenue of lime trees, consisting of four rows, and extending to the length

of upwards of 1000 yards. On an elevated site towards the southern extremity of the park, is an extensive building, erected as a mausoleum, or chapel, at an expense of 9000*l.* under an injunction in the will of the late Earl, and designed for the sepulture of the family. The basement story, which is rusticated, contains a vault and sarcophagus, surrounded by recesses for interments. The floor over this was intended for a chapel, and is crowned by a dome, supported by eight Corinthian columns.—The exterior part of this story has four wings with duplicated columns, sustaining sarcophaguses, and is terminated by a pyramid.

Cobham college, which nearly adjoins the church on the south side, is a neat quadrangular building of stone, 60 feet by 51. It contains a hall, and convenient apartments for 20 persons, with a garden to each. Over the south portal, are the arms and alliances of Brooke, Lord Cobham, the founder, within a garter; and beneath, an inscription recording his name and titles, and the date of the erection of the college, which was “finished in September, 1598.” This fabric was built on the site of the old college founded by John de Cobham, in 1362. The endowments of the old foundation were very ample, and were given, with the college itself, by Henry the Eighth, at the period of the Dissolution, to George, Lord Cobham. Some small remains of the old building still exist; but the mass of the materials was probably used in the new fabric. By an act, (39th of Elizabeth,) the wardens of Rochester Bridge, for the time being, were made a body corporate, and declared to be perpetual presidents of the new college; the government of which was to be wholly vested in them, and their successors. The first presidents under this act, were Sir John Leveson, Knt. and the Kentish antiquary, William Lambard, Esq. who were also two of the executors of Lord Cobham; and, by them, a series of excellent rules and ordinances were drawn up for the management of the college, which, with very little alteration, has continued in force till the present time. The number of inmates is limited to 20, but without restriction either to sex, or state: they are to be chosen from Cobham, and the adjacent parishes of Shorne, Cowling, Stroud, Hoo St. Werburgh, Cliff, Chalk, Higham, St. Mary’s Hoo, Cookstone, and Halling. The annual revenues of the college amount to about 120*l.*

In the chancel of Cobham church, which is very spacious, is a series of brasses in memory of the Cobhams; some of which, for their antiquity, richness, and high preservation, have been considered as unrivalled. Twelve of these are inlaid on grave-stones, which measure upwards of eight feet long, each by three feet broad, and are ranged in two rows in the pavement before the altar: the 13th, and last, which is the grave-stone of Ralph de Cobham, has been removed from its place, to make room for a more recent memorial for the late Earl of Darnley.

COLDRED.]—This place, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by N. from Dover, is said to derive its name from Coeldred, King of Mercia, to whom also an ancient fortification, within the area of which stands the village church, has been attributed. Coeldred entered this county to assist the Kentish men against the oppression of Ina, King of the West Saxons, and fought a battle with him at Woodnesborough, in 715. The fortification is divided into two parts by the high road, in the middle of which a well was discovered some years ago, by the falling in of the earth.

COWLING.]—Anciently Curlinge, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Rochester. Of Cowling castle, which formerly occupied a low situation, at a short distance from the church, little more remains excepting the gateway, and a mass of ruins. The body of the castle was quadrangular, flanked by towers, and environed by a moat, which still contains water, though partly filled up. At the south-east corner, are remains of a circular tower, mantled with ivy; in the front of the eastern tower is an engraved plate of brass, in imitation of a deed or grant, having an appendant seal of the Cobham arms, and inscribed as follows:

*Knoweth that both and shall be,
That I am made in help of the Centre,
In knowing of which thing
This is charter and witnessing.*

Tradition states that this was fixed up by John de Cobham, the builder, who in 1380, obtained a licence to fortify his dwelling, but fearing that the strength of his castle might give offence to the court, took this method to escape censure. Cowling church has a tower at the west end, with a square turret at the south-east angle. In the south wall is a curious double piscina and credence.

COXHEATH.]—Ajoining the parish of Linton, is Coxheath, a pleasant and elevated tract, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. It was the scene of several encampments, during the last century; and, consequently, was a place of great resort.

CRANBROOK.]—The market-town of Cranbrook, 14 miles S. by E. from Maidstone, and 48 S.E. by E. from London, was anciently the centre of the clothing trade; a manufacture established here by some Flemings, who were patronised by Edward the Third. The town consists principally of one large street, about three-quarters of a mile in length, with another branching from it at right angles.—The population, in 1811, was 2994. Part of the church, which is a large and well-proportioned building, fell down in 1725: it was repaired at an expense of about 2000*l.* and re-opened in 1781. The chancel contains various military trophies of the Roberts family, who were seated at the manor of Glastonbury, in this parish, upwards of 400 years. Amongst their sepulchral memorials is a pyramidal

pyramidical monument of white marble, inscribed with a complete pedigree of the family from the time of Walter Roberts, Esq. who was sheriff of Kent, in 1489, and who died in 1522, down to Jane, daughter and heiress to Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. and late Duchess of St. Alban's, who was buried here in the family vault, in 1778. In the south aisle is another pyramidical monument, in memory of the Bakers, of Sissinghurst, another manor and seat in this parish. The east window of the church contains some fine painted glass, in tolerable preservation.—Here are four places for religious worship, erected by dissenters of different denominations. A writing-school for poor children, and a free grammar-school, for "all the boys in the parish," were founded here in succession, in the years 1573, and 1574.

The manor of Sissinghurst, already mentioned, in this parish, with some smaller appendant manors, came into the Baker family, which had been seated at Cranbrook from the time of Edward the Third, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Sir John Baker, says Phillpott, "raised that magnificent pile within the park, which now charms with so much delight the eyes of the spectators." Sir Richard Baker entertained Queen Elizabeth here, during her progress through Kent, in 1573. John, his youngest son, was father to Sir Richard Baker, the English chronicler, who was born at Sissinghurst, about 1568; and died in the year 1645.—On the decease of Sir John Baker, Bart. in 1601, these estates were divided among his four daughters and co-heiresses; but they have since been united, and are now the property of Sir Horace Mann, Bart. The ancient mansion, which occupied a secluded situation near a branch of the Rother, amidst woodlands, having been long uninhabited, was, during one of the late wars, made use of as a French prison, and from this circumstance, acquired the name of Sissinghurst castle. The greatest part has been since pulled down, and, with the exception of a small portion, that has been since fitted up as the parish poor-house, the remains are crumbling to dust.

CRAY.]—St. Mary Cray, the most considerable of the cluster of villages which derive their name from their situation on the Cray, lies about 13½ miles S. from London. It had a market as early as the reign of Edward the First; but the market-house having been blown down in the great storm in November, 1703, it has never since been held. The greater part of St. Mary Cray is an appendage to the manor of Orpington. In the church, are various memorials for the Manning family, who, for several generations, resided at Kevington, in this parish.

On the north side of Foot's Cray, a small village, two miles N. by E. from St. Mary Cray, is Foot's Cray Place, which was purchased about the middle of the last century, by Bourchier Cleve, Esq. who

in 1752, having pulled down the old mansion, built an elegant villa of free-stone. He also inclosed, and embellished the park. Elizabeth, his daughter, conveyed this estate in marriage to the Right Hon. Sir George Yonge, Bart. K. G. who, in 1775, sold it to Benjamin Harenc, Esq. In Foot's Cray church, under a low obtuse arch, in the north wall, are the mutilated effigies of Sir Simon de Vaughan, and his Lady, of the time of Edward the Third.—The font is Norman.

North Cray Place, a pleasant seat of about 90 acres, is held on lease from the Deerhurst family.

CRAYFORD.]—The market-town of Crayford—the Crecauford of the Saxons—also derives its name from its situation on the Cray. It is 22 miles N.W. by N. from Maidstone, and 13 E. by S. from London. Some writers have assigned the Noviomagus of the Itinerary to this spot. In the year 457, Hengist defeated the Britons under Vortimer, in a decisive battle at this place.

A few years ago, the manor of May Place, in this parish, was occupied by Lady Fermanagh: the mansion, of the time of James the First, is large, but it has been deprived of its original character, by modern alterations and additions.

Crayford church contains many sepulchral memorials, for respectable families: various others were destroyed by an accidental fire, which burnt down part of this fabric. In the north chancel, is a mural monument, displaying full-length effigies of William Draper, Esq. and Mary, his wife, lord and lady of this manor, who died in the time of the Protectorate. In the south chancel, is an obelisk of black marble, under a white marble canopy, in commemoration of dame Elizabeth Shovel, relict of Sir Cloudesly Shovel. Near the above is another handsome mural monument, in commemoration of the Hon. Robert Mansel, who married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Cloudesly Shovel.

The population of Crayford, in 1811, was 1553. The houses are disposed in a narrow ill-built street, about half a mile long. The river Cray, in its course from Crayford to Dartford creek, supplies water to two large manufactories for printing calicoes, to a mill for flattening, and slitting iron to make hoops, &c. There are "now to be seen," observes Hasted, "as well on the heaths near Crayford, as in the fields and woods hereabout, many artificial caves, or holes in the earth; some of which are 10, some 15, and others, 20 fathoms deep. At the mouth, and thence downward, they are narrow, like the tunnel or passage of a well; but at the bottom they are large, and of great compass; insomuch, that some of them have several rooms, or partitions, one within another, strongly vaulted, and supported with pillars of chalk." These still remain, and are by some supposed to have been merely chalk-pits; but their general appearance contradicts this opinion. Hasted apprehended them to have been excavated

cavated by the Saxons, in imitation of the customs of their German ancestors; but others have conceived them to be the works of the Britons, "because Diodorus Siculus expressly tells us, that the Britons did lay up their corn in subterraneous repositories."

DARENT.] — Darent, or Darenth, deriving its name from the river Darent, lies $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.E. from Dartford. In 1195, Archbishop Hubert gave this manor to the prior and convent of Rochester, in exchange for Lambeth, in Surrey; and a few years afterwards, here seems to have been a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to Rochester. It now belongs to the dean and chapter of Rochester.

Darent church is a small structure, supposed to be of Saxon workmanship. The font is circular, and very curiously wrought: it consists of a single stone, excavated to the depth of 17 inches; its internal diameter is 27 inches. Round the outside, are eight compartments, with semicircular arches above, supported by columns, alternately circular and angular. In each compartment are sculptures in relief, conjectured to exhibit a mixture of the heathen mythology with the Christian religion. — "The first sculpture appears to be intended for a King robed, and crowned with an olive branch; the second, a wivern; the third, David playing on the harp; the fourth, Sagittarius; the fifth, a griffin; the sixth, a lion rampant; the seventh, an aged man, holding in one hand a club, and in the other, the tail of some animal, which is behind him; the eighth, and last, a male and female immersing an infant in a font, intended to represent baptism."

In the hamlet of St. Margaret at Helles, formerly a distinct parish, are the ruins of a very ancient chapel; curious, from the layers of Roman brick that are to be seen in the walls.

DARTFORD.] — The pleasant little town of Dartford, seated on a narrow valley, in a ford of the Darent, whence originates its name, is 20 miles N.W. by N. from Maidstone, and 15 E.S.E. from London. The manor was ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings; and, in the Domesday Survey, it is described as having "a church worth 60s. and three chapels." Lambard imagines, that "there was some faire house of the King's, or of some others," in this town in the reign of Henry the Third, as Isabella, the King's sister, was married here by proxy, in 1235, to the Emperor Frederic, who had sent an embassy with the Archbishop of Cologne, for the purpose. Edward the Third held a tournament at Dartford, on his return from France, in 1331. The most remarkable historical event, however, connected with the history of this town, was the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the fifth of Richard the Second; the particulars of which are well known to every historical reader.

Edward the Third founded a nunnery here, in 1355, and committed its government to the order of

Friars' Preachers. Richard the Second increased the possessions of the nuns; and Edward the Fourth confirmed the former grants, and gave them a new charter. At the Dissolution, their annual revenues, according to the Monasticon, were 380*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* according to Speed, to 400*l.* 8*s.* — Henry the Eighth fitted up the buildings as a royal palace; but Edward the Sixth granted it, with the manor of Dartford, and its appurtenances, and his park in Dartford, called Washmeade, to Anne of Cleves, in exchange for lands in Surrey. When she died they reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, during her progress in Kent, in 1573, resided "in her palace at Dartford," two days. Sir Edward d'Arcy, who had a life lease of the priory, gave it the name of Dartford Place, by which appellation, and that of the Place, or Place House, it has ever since been known. The remains are of brick, and consist of a large embattled gateway, with some adjoining buildings on the south, now used as a farm-house; the garden and stock-yard occupy the remaining part of the site of the priory, which was of great extent.

Dartford church, near the river, in the north-east part of the town, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower, embattled at the north-west side. It was repaired in 1793. In the chancel, on the north side, is a mural monument, in commemoration of Sir John Spilman, or Spielman, a German, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom. This was in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted him the subordinate manor of Portbridge, or Bycknore, anciently an appendage to the priory. Here he built a mill, for the making of writing paper; and in the 31st of Elizabeth, who knighted him, and to whom he was jeweller, he obtained a license for the sole gathering for ten years, of all rags, &c. necessary for the making of such paper. He died in 1607; his effigy, with that of his Lady, are exhibited on the monument, kneeling at a desk. In different parts of the church, are several slabs, curiously inlaid with brass. Here also are several memorials for the Beers and Twistletons, of Horseman's Place, in this parish, and for other respectable families. In the principal church-yard, which, from its situation on the hill above the town, to the east, overlooks even the tower of the church itself, was a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr; and the road leading up to it is, in old deeds, called St. Edmund's Hill. A hermitage is recorded to have been established here, in 1235. The charitable benefactions for the use of the poor, are numerous: an alms-house was founded here, under a license from Henry the Sixth; and in ancient rental, it is called the Spytell House.

In 1565, Dartford contained 182 inhabited houses, six persons lacking habitation, four quays, or landing-places, seven ships and boats, viz. three of three tons, one of six, two of ten, and one of fifteen, and persons

persons for carriage from Dartford to London, and so back again, fourteen." At that time, and so late as the reign of James the First, there was a fishery at Dartford Creek, the rent of which was six salmon, worth 40s. annually. The population of Dartford, in 1811, was 3177; and, from the establishment of the different mills near it on the Darent, the town is now in a very flourishing state.—The original paper mill, erected by Sir John Spilman, about half a mile above the bridge, occupied the site of the present gunpowder mills; and another mill, at a short distance below it, for the manufacture of paper, stands where Geoffrey Box, of Liege, erected a mill for slitting iron bars into rods, &c. supposed to have been the first of the kind in England, as early as the year 1590. The bridge is now a commodious structure, but was very narrow and dangerous, till between 30 and 40 years ago, when it was altered at the expense of the county. It is supposed to have been originally built soon after the fourth of Edward the Third.

About the same period that the bridge was repaired, the old market-house and shambles were taken down, and new buildings for the purpose, erected in a less inconvenient situation: the road through the town was also amended, and new pavements made. Corn is sold here in great quantities, annually: below the town is a good wharf. The houses are chiefly disposed in one principal street, through which passes the high road, and two smaller ones, branching off at right angles. On Dartford Breut, an eminence above the town, on the east, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, lay encamped with his army, in 1452, at the time that Henry the Sixth was encamped on Blackheath. This place was the rendezvous also of General Fairfax's army, in 1648.

DAVINGTON.]—North-west from Faversham, about a mile and a half, is the little village of Davington, near which was formerly a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded in 1153. The original number of the nuns was 26; but, from the poverty of the house, they were reduced to 13, in the reign of Edward the Third; and in 1343, they stated, that "from their great poverty, they were unable to supply the King's public aids without depriving themselves of their necessary subsistence." From their extreme poverty, they acquired the name of the "poor nuns of Davington." In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the priory, then quite deserted, escheated to the crown, and was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. The church still remains, with the sisters' house, which adjoins it on the south, and is now inhabited by a farmer. The church is a small low building. The west entrance has a recessed semicircular arch, richly ornamented with sculpture of foliage, &c. springing from three columns on each side. On Davington Hill, the Romans appear to have a burial-place, from the many urns, coins, &c. found here, when the foundations

of some offices belonging to the royal powder mills, were laid about half a century since.

DEAL.]—The maritime town of Deal, the Addeham of Domesday, is 43 miles E. by S. from Maidstone, and 73½ E. by S. from London. Lying immediately opposite to the Downs, a general place of rendezvous for shipping, the constant influx of people, and the necessity of providing regular supplies of ship stores and provisions, render it a flourishing situation for traders, especially in the time of war. In Leland's time, Deal was only a small "fisher village, half a myle fro the shore of the sea;" the houses standing in the part now called Upper Deal. Lower Deal has wholly arisen during the two last centuries. In an ordinance of Henry the Third, dated in 1229, Deal is enumerated as a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Before this, it is supposed to have formed a part of the county at large. In 1699, after a strenuous opposition from the corporation of Sandwich, the inhabitants of Deal succeeded in obtaining a charter, by which their town was constituted a "free town and borough of itself;" and its local government vested in a mayor, 12 jurats, 24 common councillors, a recorder, a town-clerk, and inferior officers. There is nothing, however, in the charter of Deal, that abrogates the prescriptive rights of the magistrates of Sandwich respecting Deal; and it is understood that they have a concurrent jurisdiction with the magistrates of Deal, in all juridical matters whatsoever: the inhabitants serve on juries at Sandwich as before the charter. The great increase in the extent and population of Lower Deal, about the beginning of the last century, and its distance from the parish church, occasioned the inhabitants to commence the building of a chapel of ease, by subscription, in 1707. This undertaking was aided by a duty of two shillings upon every chaldron or ton of coals, or culm, brought into the town till the 1st of May, 1727. The chapel was consecrated in June, 1716. The expense of erecting it, and inclosing the burial-ground, was 2554*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* It is a brick building, 80 feet by 50: the roof is of timber-work. Dr. Nicholas Carter, father to the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, was curate of this chapel more than 56 years: he died here in 1774.

The town of Lower Deal stands close to the sea shore, which is a bold open beach, defended from the violence of the waves by an extensive bank of beach stones and pebbles thrown up by the sea. It principally consists of three long streets, running parallel with the sea, and connected by others, either more or less narrow: the houses are mostly of brick, and irregular; but in the buildings that have been erected of late years, greater attention has been paid to uniformity. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in smuggling, though by no means to great an extent as before the passing of Mr. Pitt's bills for the prevention of unlawful commerce. The entire population of the parish, in 1811, amount-

ed to 7351. Here, as at Dover, and in the Isle of Thanet, is an establishment of pilots for the more safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway.— Here is also a naval storehouse, under the direction of a clerk of the cheque and storekeeper; and an office of the customs, under a collector, comptroller, &c. When the fleets of the royal navy, and the East and West Indies, lie in the Downs, the sea prospects from the beach are eminently beautiful, especially at sun-rise. Between 3 and 400 sail are sometimes at anchor in the Downs at one time; the town is then particularly full, and the bustle and traffic are very great.

Various improvements have been made in the town since the year 1796, when an act was passed for paving, lighting, and cleansing it. Convenient accommodations for visitors in the bathing season have also been made.

In the month of August, 1648, Prince Charles made an attack on a body of the Parliament's forces in this town, but was repulsed with much loss. A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt here in September, 1692, as well as at Dover, Sandwich, and other places on the coast. Several chimneys were thrown down; and the walls of Deal castle, though of immense thickness, were shaken so violently, that the people within expected the building would fall upon their heads.

Deal castle stands at a little distance from the naval storehouse at the south end of the town, and is built on a similar plan to that of Sandown. Near this fortress, in Walmer parish, extensive barracks have been erected, both for cavalry and infantry; and a royal military and naval hospital.

Upper Deal is a pleasant village, about a mile W. from Lower Deal. In the church is a mural monument to the memory of Thomas Boys, Esq. of Fredville, in Nonnington parish; a gentleman who attended Henry the Eighth, at the siege of Boulogne.*

Deal was the birth-place of the celebrated Mrs.

* William Boys, Esq. F.A.S. and F.L.S. was born in September, 1735, and for many years practised as a surgeon at Sandwich, where he made his "Collections" towards a history of that town, published in one volume, quarto. He died in 1803.

† Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, was born December 17, 1717. To the superintendence of her father, she was indebted for that early expansion of mind, and rapid acquirement of learning, which laid the basis of her future fame. Her translation of Epictetus, from the original Greek, was her principal work, and is acknowledged as the best version of that author in the English language. Her poems are also much celebrated. She particularly delighted in Greek; Hebrew and Latin she understood well; and Arabic enough to read it tolerably. She was acquainted with French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Portuguese. Her knowledge of ancient and modern history was exact and extensive: of the sciences, astronomy was her favourite study. Her humility and benevolence were equal to her learning; and in her breast,

Elizabeth Carter, and of her brother, John Carter, Esq.†

The road-stead, or anchorage-ground, called the Downs, is immediately opposite to Deal, its southern boundary being formed by the Goodwin Sands. Its width is about six miles, and its length about eight: its general depth varies from eight to twelve fathoms. In particular states of the wind, nearly 400 sail of shipping have rode at anchor here at one time. The Carlisle, a fourth rate, one of Sir George Rooke's squadron, was blown up in the Downs, in 1699, and great part of the crew were lost.

The Goodwin sands, in all easterly winds, serve as a pier, or break-water, and greatly mitigate the force and immensity of the waves, which, in stormy weather, would otherwise roll upon this shore with unabated fury. "These sands extend in length, about ten miles, the north sand-head being nearly opposite to Ramsgate, and the south sand-head to Kingsdown. The danger of striking upon them arises from their nature, which Smeaton describes as that of "a quicksand, clean and unconnected, yet lying so close, as to render it difficult to work a pointed bar to the depth of more than six or seven feet. Their ingurgitating property is so powerful, that in a few days, even the largest vessel driven upon them would be swallowed up, and seen no more. At low water they are in many parts dry, and parties frequently land on them; but when the tide begins to flow, the sand becomes soft, and is moved to and fro by the waves. Some years ago, in order to prevent the many accidents which happen to shipping on these sands, the corporation of the Trinity House, formed the design of erecting a light-house on them; but, after the sand had been penetrated by boring augers to a great depth, the scheme was given up as impracticable, as no solid foundation could be obtained. A floating light, however, has been since placed on the east side of the north sand-head, and has proved of signal benefit."‡

In

the Christian virtues were enshrined. She died in London, in February, 1806

John Carter, Esq. her brother, died at Deal, on the 22d of August, 1810, at the age of 87. He possessed much learning, and general information; produced many pamphlets and papers of a political nature; was a man of elegant and prepossessing manners; and died, universally lamented, one of the oldest magistrates of the county.

‡ Tradition, grounded upon some monkish annals, has represented these sands as having been formerly an island belonging to the great Earl Goodwin, or Godwin, and that it "sonke sodainly into the sea," as a mark of the vengeance of heaven against the sins of that nobleman. Lambard accounts for their origin as follows: "Silvester Giraldus, in his Itinerarie of Wales, and many others, doe write, that, about the end of the reign of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henrie the First, there was a sodaine and mighty inundation of the sea, by the which a great part of Flaunders, and of the Low Countries thereabout was drenched and lost, so that many of the

In the year 1775, a curious piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the sea, near the Goodwin sands, by some fishermen who were sweeping for anchors in the gull-stream. It was seven feet ten inches long; and from some of the ornaments, was supposed to have been cast about the year 1370.—It was so contrived as to be loaded at the breech, and though extremely unwieldy, had evidently been used as a swivel gun. In the month of May, 1817, two guns, apparently three-pounders, and an anchor, were also brought on shore at Dover, by two fishing-vessels, which had fished them up in their trawls off the Galloper. They were supposed to have belonged to some vessel of the Spanish armada, or to the fleet of the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp.

DENE.]—(See Wingham.)

DENTON.]—The manor of Denton, nine miles S.S.E. from Canterbury, was purchased of Lady Markham, by the present Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, M.P. &c. a gentleman distinguished by his literary genius and taste. Denton Court, the mansion, rebuilt by W. Boys, Esq. in 1594, had been then sometime untenanted, and was falling to decay; but it has since been repaired, and the grounds improved, at a great expense. The architecture is of the Elizabethan age. It has a noble gallery, the entire extent of the front; a lofty hall, dining-parlour, library, &c.

Almost close to the mansion stands Denton church; against the north wall of which is a memorial for John Boys, Esq. the first of that name who possessed this manor. Here are also memorials of some other families.

DEPTFORD.]—Deptford, anciently denominated West Greenwich, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by E. from St. Paul's cathedral. From a small fishing village, it has risen to a large, flourishing, and populous town. The situation of this place, on the banks of the Ravensbourne, gave rise to its present name, originally spelt Depeford, from the deep ford, which has been superseded by a bridge over that river.—It was also named Deptford Strond; an appellation afterwards solely appropriated to what is now called the Lower Town, included in the parish of Deptford St. Nicholas: the upper town is in that of Deptford St. Paul, which was constituted a distinct parish, in 1730. A royal dock was established here, by Henry the Eighth, in the beginning of his

reign. Since that period, the town has progressively increased; its population having augmented in the proportion of 20 to one, within the last two centuries; though it experienced a considerable check, in 1665, and 1666, when nearly 900 persons died here of the plague. The manor was given, by the Conqueror, to Gilbert de Magnimot, who made it the head of his barony, and erected a castle here, every part of which has been long since buried in its own ruins. After passing through the hands of numerous possessors, the manor was resumed by the crown, at the Restoration. The manor-house, with its surrounding estate, which had obtained the name of Sayes Court, from its having been long held by the Says, became, in 1651, the residence of John Evelyn, Esq. the celebrated author of the Sylva; and to him, in 1663, Charles the Second granted a new lease, at a reserved annual rent of 22s. 6d. This gentleman passed much of his time in retirement, "at this his favourite spot." His gardens are said to have been the wonder and admiration of the greatest men of his time: in the life of Lord Keeper Guidford, they are described as "most boscaresque; being, as it were, an exemplar of his book of forest trees."† The severe frost of the winter of the year 1682, did considerable damage here; but a more complete destruction was made by Peter the Great, to whom Mr. Evelyn lent his house and grounds, whilst he was obtaining a knowledge of the science and practice of naval architecture in the adjoining dock-yard, in 1698.—Mr. Evelyn died in 1706. The house and gardens were afterwards entirely neglected; and there is not now the least trace of either: the present work-house was built on the site of the former, in the year 1729. The estate, however, which includes the site of the present Victualling House, and of Dudman's dock-yard, is still vested in the Evelyns; and Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. of Wotton, in Surrey, is the present proprietor.

A lamentable fire happened at Deptford, in 1652; and 19 years afterwards the lower town was inundated by a great flood, which rose to the height of ten feet in the streets near the river, so that the inhabitants were obliged to retire to the upper town in boats. The adjoining marshes were also overflowed, and about 700 sheep, with a great number of oxen, cows, &c. were destroyed. Sir Thomas Wyat

the inhabitants being thereby repulsed from their seats, came over into England. Now at the same time that this happened in Flanders, the like barme was done in sundry places, both of England, and Scotland also, as Hector Boethius, the Scottish hystoriographer, most plainly writeth, affirming, that, amongst others, this place, being sometyne of the possession of the Earl Godwine, was then first violently overwhelmed with a light sande, wherewith it not only remayneth covered ever since, but is become withall (*Navium gurgis et vorago*.) a most dreadful gulf, and shippe swallower." Somner conjectures, that the overflowing of the low countries mentioned above, occasioned the sands to emerge above the ocean, through the decrease of the depth of water in these parts, and that they

had previously been entirely covered, even at low tides, to a sufficient depth to admit the sailing of vessels over them.

† In one of the later editions of the Sylva published in 1704, Mr. Evelyn speaks with enthusiasm, of an "impregnable hedge of holly, 400 feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter," which, he continues, "I can still shew in my now ruined garden at Sayes Court, (thanks to the Czar of Muscovy,) at any time of the year, glittering with its armed and varnished leaves; the taller standards, at orderly distances, blushing with their natural coral! It mocks the rudest assaults of the weather, beasts, or hedge-breakers.—*Et illum nemo impune laccavit.*"

lay

lay a night and a day at Deptford, with his army, in the year 1553.

The Royal Dock, or King's Yard, has been greatly enlarged and improved since its original establishment. It is managed under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board: the resident officers are a clerk of the cheque; a storekeeper; a master shipwright, and his assistants; a clerk of the survey; a master attendant; a surgeon; and various inferior officers. The number of artificers and labourers now employed here is about 1500: even in times of peace, the general number is upwards of 1000.—The whole extent of the yard includes about 31 acres, which are occupied by various buildings; two wet docks, a double and a single one, three slips for men of war; a bason, two mast ponds; a model-loft; mast-houses; a large smith's shop, with about 20 forges for anchors; sheds for timber, &c. The old storehouse is a quadrangular pile, and appears to have consisted originally only of the range on the north side; where, on what was formerly the front of the building, is the date 1513, together with the initials H. R. in a cypher, and the letters A. X. for Anno Christi. The buildings on the east, west, and south sides of the quadrangle, have been erected at different times; and a double front, towards the north, was added in 1721. Another store-house, parallel to the above, and of the same length, having sail and rigging lofts, was completed a few years ago: and there is also a long range of smaller store-houses, that was built under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, about the year 1780. The other buildings consist of various workshops and houses for the officers. The Queen Charlotte, pierced for 110 guns, to carry 120, was launched from this yard on the 17th of July, 1810.

On the north of the King's Yard, stands the Victualling Office, sometimes called the Red House, from its occupying on the site of a large range of storehouses constructed with red bricks, which was burnt down in July, 1639, together with all its stores. Being re-built, it was included in the grant of Sayes Court, to Sir John Evelyn, in 1726; and was then described as 870 feet in length, 35 feet wide, and containing 100 warehouses. These premises were for some time rented by the East India Company; but being re-purchased of the Evelyns by the crown, a new Victualling House was built on the spot in 1745, to replace the old Victualling-Office on Tower Hill. This new building was also accidentally burnt, in 1749, with great quantities of stores and provisions. The immense pile which now forms the Victualling Office, has been erected at different

times since that period; and consists of many ranges of building, appropriated to the various establishments necessary in the important concern of victualling the navy.

In addition to the royal dock, here are two large private yards for ship building, belonging to Messrs Barnards and Roberts, where men of war, of 74 guns, are sometimes built. Here is also a large and commodious commercial dock, which was opened on the 30th of June, 1809. It was intended principally for the reception of foreign merchantmen engaged in the Baltic trade. It was formerly known by the name of the Greenland Dock; in which several alterations and improvements were made, and an entirely new range of store-houses was erected. The Lord Mayor's barge, handsomely decorated, was the first to enter; the whole ceremony was conducted with much pomp and splendour; and, as a close of the proceedings, a party of about 150 persons, partook of an elegant dinner in one of the store-houses.

The town of Deptford contains two churches; the oldest is dedicated to St. Nicholas, from time immemorial the patron of sea-faring men; and the other to St. Paul. St. Nicholas church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower of flint and stone, of a date long prior to the body of the fabric; which was rebuilt in 1607, on account of the great increase of inhabitants. In the chancel, against the north wall, within the recess for the altar, is the monument of Captain Edward Fenton, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in his second and third voyages, and had himself the command of an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. Near this is a tablet inscribed to Henry Roger Boyle, eldest son to Richard, Earl of Corke, who died at a school in Deptford, in 1615; and a neat mural monument to the memory of George Shelvocke, Esq. Secretary of the General Post Office, and F.R.S. who, at a very early period of life, attended his father in a voyage round the world. The tomb of Captain George Shelvocke is near the east end of the chancel, on the outside; he was descended of an ancient Shropshire family, and bred to the sea service under Admiral Benbow. Against the east wall, to the north of the altar recess, is the monument of Peter Pett, Esq. a master shipwright in the King's Yard, whose family were long distinguished for their superior talents in ship building; and who was himself the first inventor of that useful ship of war, a frigate: he died in 1652. On the opposite wall, is a mural monument, with a long inscription, in memory of Sir Richard Browne, Knt. of Sayes Court, who

* On the 4th of April, 1581, Queen Elizabeth visited the celebrated Drake, whom Lloyd quaintly describes as "one of the first that put a sea-girdle about the world," at Deptford; and having dined on board his ship, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and gave him the *world in a ship*, for his arms. His vessel was afterwards laid up in this yard,

by the Queen's orders, in memory of his having first encompassed the globe; and it remained here many years; but was at length broken up; and part of the timbers being formed into an elbow chair, it was given to the university of Oxford, where it is yet preserved.

was "Governor of the United Netherlands, and was afterwards, by Queen Elizabeth, made Clerk of the Green Cloth, in which honourable office he continued under King James, till the time of his death, in May, 1604, aged 65 years;" of Christopher Browne, Esq. his son, who died in March, 1645, at the age of 70; of Sir Richard Browne, Knt. and Bart. only son of Christopher: and of their respective wives. Many other monuments and inscriptions are in this church: among them a slab in the pavement of the north aisle marks the burial-place of Mr. John Benbow, eldest son of the gallant Admiral Benbow, who died at the age of 27, November, 1708.* The register of this parish, records the following instances of longevity: Maudlin Augur, buried in December, 1672, aged 106; Catherine Perry, buried in December, 1676, "by her own report, 110 years old;" Sarah Mayo, buried in August, 1705, aged 102; and Elizabeth Wiborn, buried in December, 1714, in her 101st year.

The church of St. Paul is a handsome stone fabric, erected under the provisions of certain acts passed in the ninth and tenth years of Queen Anne, for the building of 50 new churches in and near London. It has a well-proportioned spire at the west end: the roof is sustained by columns of the Corinthian order; the pews are of Dutch oak, and the whole interior is neatly fitted up. On the north side of the altar, against the east wall, is an elegant mural monument, by Nollekins, in memory of James Sayer, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, son of John Sayer, and Catherine, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Rear-Admiral Robert Hughes, and Lydia, his wife, who all lie buried in the old church of this town, with many of their issue. On the south side of the chancel is a sumptuous monument, displaying a sarcophagus, surmounted by a large urn of statuary marble, partly covered with a mantle, in memory of Matthew Finch, Gent. who died in 1745; and, on the north side, is another splendid monument in commemoration of Mary Finch, daughter of the above, and wife to Richard Hanwell, of Oxford, Gent. who died in 1754. Among the tombs in the church-yard, is one in memory of Margaret Hawtree, a famous midwife, who died in 1734, inscribed as follows:—

She was an indulgent mother, and the best of wives:
She brought into this world more than three thousand lives!

Mrs. Hawtree gave a silver bason, for christenings, to this parish, and another to that of St. Nicholas. Mr. Isaac Blight, ship-breaker, of Greenland dock, who was killed by a pistol-shot, as he was sleeping in his chair in his back parlour, was also buried in this church-yard. His tomb bears the following

* This gentleman wrote a large work, intituled "A complete Account of the South Part of the Island of Madagascar," on which island he was shipwrecked whilst a mate on board the VOL. III.—NO. 101.

Inscription.

"This tomb was erected to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Isaac Blight, who was inhumanly shot in his own house at Rotherhithe, by the hand of a perfidious domestic, the 23d of September, 1805, in the 49th year of his age.

"Have you not seen, beneath a darken'd sky,
Swifter than thought, the vivid lightning fly?
Equally swift was the insidious blow,
That pierced my heart, and laid my head thus low.
Merciful God! thou glorious God of heaven,
Forgive the deed, and may I be forgiven!"

A man of the name of Richard Patch, who had been taken into the employment of the deceased, out of motives of charity, about three years before, and was his confidential servant, was tried on suspicion of the murder, convicted upon a chain of the most satisfactory evidence, and executed on the 8th of April, 1806. For a long time, great interest was excited by the trial and execution of this man. The register records the burial of Margaret Haley, who died in March, 1739-40, aged 100, and upwards. The rectory-house is a handsome edifice. This parish contains about 1900 acres of land; of which from 900 to 1100 are marsh and pasture; about 550, arable; and 250, occupied by market-gardeners, who are famed for the growth of asparagus, and onions. Here are several meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, Anabaptists, and other sects. In this parish, stands one of the telegraphs which communicate with the Admiralty and Dover. The Surrey and Croydon canals also pass through and communicate with each other in this parish.

The corporation or society of the Trinity-House, the meetings of which are now held in a handsome building on Tower Hill, was originally established at Deptford, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and incorporated by the name of "The Master, Warden, and Assistants, of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the Parish of Deptford Strond." The ancient hall, in which the members continued to assemble at this place, was pulled down about the year 1787, on the erection of the Trinity House, in London; but here are still two hospitals belonging to the corporation. The old hospital, which adjoins to St. Nicholas church-yard, was founded in the time of Henry the Eighth, and originally contained 21 apartments; but, on its being pulled down and rebuilt in 1788, the number was increased to 25. That called Trinity hospital, which stands in Church Street, was erected towards the end of the 17th century, on a piece of ground given for the purpose, in 1672, by Sir Richard Browne, the younger, Bart. of Sayes Court, who was an elder brother, and

Degrave East Indiaman, in 1702, and "obliged, after many dismal and dangerous adventures, to live with, and after the manner of, the Indians."

2 x

master

master, of the Trinity House. It consists of fifty-six apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Captain Richard Maples, who, in 1680, bequeathed 1300*l.* towards the building. The pensioners in both hospitals consist of decayed pilots, and masters of ships, or their widows: the annual allowance to the widows and single men, is about 18*l.* the married men receive about 28*l.* yearly.

Here are numerous charitable establishments. In those founded previously to the year 1730, both parishes have a joint interest. In Butt Lane is a Charity School, under the direction of twelve trustees, endowed for the education and clothing of 100 boys and girls, who are apprenticed out. The school house was erected about the year 1722, on a piece of ground given for the purpose, by Mr. Robert Gransden, whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Gransden, in 1719, bequeathed 80*l.* towards the building; and also gave a farm in Essex, and the ground rents of two tenements in St. Bartholomew's Lane, London, (since sold to the Directors of the Bank for 1300*l.*) towards the endowment of the school: the whole expense of the building amounted to about 740*l.* Besides the children educated in this school, between twenty and thirty others are taught elsewhere, with the produce of different benefactions. A bequest of 200*l.* was made by Mr. John Addey, a master builder in the King's yard, in the year 1606, for the purchase of land. With this sum the Gravel-pit field, Deptford, was bought, the annual rents of which now amount to more than 280*l.*

The Gun Tavern in this town is said to have been the residence of the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral to Queen Elizabeth, whose arms, encircled by the garter, are carved in wood over the chimney piece of a large dining-room. Sir Thomas Smith, who was sent ambassador to the court of Russia by James the First, had a magnificent house at Deptford, which was burnt down on the 20th of January, 1613. Cowley, the poet, was also a resident here for a considerable period.

In the year 1753, an act was passed for paving and cleaning the streets, and for the better relief and employment of the poor. The bridge over the Ravenshourne, which was formerly of wood, but rebuilt of stone at the sole cost of Charles the First, in 1628, has been rendered more commodious of late years, at the expense of the parishioners. Here, previously to the battle of Blackheath, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, was a skirmish between Lord Dawbeney's troops and 'certaine achers of the rebelles; whose arrowes, as is reported, were in length a full yerde.'

The population of this town are chiefly employed in the Dock-yards, or engaged in maritime pursuits. The number, in both parishes, as returned under the act of 1811, was 19,833. An extensive manufacture of earthen ware, called Deptford ware, is successfully carried on here.

DETING.] — Detling, formerly a chapelry to Maidstone, is remarkable for the women having

twin children. This place anciently gave name to a knightly family, distinguished by its chivalrous exploits, in token whereof, a massy lance, wreathed with iron plate, used to be preserved in the church.

DOVER.] — Dover, long celebrated as a sea-port, enjoys a romantic situation, 15 miles S. W. from Canterbury, 40 E. by S. from Maidstone, and 71½ E. S. E. from London. It lies in a pleasant valley, the only one about the coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, which is very high, and has a beautifully picturesque appearance. The castle is situated on a hill, which rises with a bold abrupt ascent to the northward of the town. The banks of a small river which runs through the valley, are covered with the pleasant villages of Charlton, Buckland, Crabble, and River. The river passes through great part of the town, enters the harbour, and from thence empties itself into the sea. Dover is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Difyrha*, which signifies a steep place, whence the Saxons called it *Dorpa*, and Antoninus in his *Itinerary* *Dubris*, and the Watling Street, one of the ancient Roman roads which crossed the kingdom here, going over Barham downs, (where it is very perfect,) straight to Canterbury. Dover consists of two parts nearly of equal size, connected by a long narrow street, called Snaregate street, from the lofty rocks which hang over it, and seem to threaten those who pass below with destruction. The upper and most ancient part is called the town, the lower part the pier. Dover was anciently walled in, and had ten gates. Eastbrook-gate stood under the east cliff, near Mansfield-corner; towards the south-west St. Helen's-gate; near the bridge the Postern or Fisher's gate; towards the south opened Butcher's-gate; towards the south-west Snare-gate; the site of which (now called the Bench) was converted into a pavement for the merchants' meeting; over which was the Custom house: south-west towards the pier, Severus's-gate, said to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. On the lower side of the hill, on the west part, Adrian's-gate, called Upwall, Common-gate, or Cow-gate; as the way leading to a common, where the cows belonging to the town were driven, passed through it: St. Martin's, called also Monks-gate, and Postern-gate, leading towards the hill; Biggen-gate, which took its name from the street which ends there; it was formerly called North-gate. The situation of only four of these gates is now exactly known: Snare-gate, removed long since; Severus's or Pier-gate, taken down about a century ago; Biggen-gate, removed in 1762; and Cow-gate, in the year 1776: no trace of the others can now be found.

The passage from this port to France being the nearest and safest for travellers, merchants, and pilgrims, there was formerly a law, that none should go to the continent but from Dover.

This town was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who made it a corporation, by the stile of mayor and commonalty, and

and the townsmen were called burgesses; amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats; which name and office is now common to all the cinque ports, and some of the towns their dependents. In the reign of Edward the Third, this charter was renewed. The last charter of Dover was granted by Charles the Second.

Though in the Confessor's days the town was governed by its own magistrates, Goodwin, Earl of Kent claimed a right of protection and superiority over it, which he asserted in taking upon him to revenge the murder of nineteen inhabitants, whom the Earl of Bolognè's servants had slain in a tumult. He thus incurred the king's displeasure, who for such an encroachment on his supremacy, banished this potent and formidable vassal.

Dover castle, though of great antiquity, is erroneously ascribed to Julius Cæsar. It is probable, however, that a fortress might have been erected in the time of Claudius. It was formerly esteemed the lock and key of the whole kingdom: it is very extensive, containing upwards of thirty-five acres within the walls. It exhibits various specimens of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture. The Roman fortifications, upon the hill, are bounded by the deep ditch which encloses that space in which the church and octagonal watch tower are placed; and it would be a vain attempt to search after any Roman military work in the castle beyond it. The form of the camp, the ditch, and the octagonal building, all point out the hand of the Roman engineer and the Roman architect. Where the ground would admit of it, the Romans would commonly make their camp in the form of a parallelogram, with the angles rounded off, with a deep ditch and a high parapet to secure it. This appears to have been the original plan of the Roman camp on this hill. The historians, who have ascribed this work to Julius Cæsar, did not attend to the place of his landing, the time he was here, nor the difficulties he had to encounter to fill up time, without employing himself with building castles and towers. There are several reasons, however, why the hill at Dover was fixed upon by the Romans for a camp on their first settling on our island. The garrison could not only defend the small works they cast up here against a superior force, but it could command the harbour for receiving a reinforcement from the continent, or securing a retreat to it, if necessary, by the assistance of their ships. It is therefore probable that Aulus Plautius, in the reign of Claudius, fixed his colony of veterans here, before forts were built in the interior parts of the country. Besides, Dover is the nearest part of Britain to the opposite shore. The foundation of the castle may thus be dated (at least so much of the ground plan as appears to be Roman work,) between the years of Christ 43 and 49. As the Romans seemed now determined upon the conquest of Britain, and were obliged frequently to cross and recross the sea, it was necessary, that

their passage to and from the continent might be safe for their ships, to erect a light house upon the high lands on each side the channel. It may therefore be concluded that the octagonal building at the west end of the church, was originally designed for a Roman light house, and watch tower; and that it was either erected by Aulus Plautius or Publius Ostorius Scapula. Its foundation is in a bed of clay, a method which the Roman masons usually practised. The tiles are of the usual thickness of Roman tiles, but of different dimensions, and some of them appear to have been cast in a mould peculiar to the makers of them at this place. The ground has been raised several feet since the first building of this tower. The form of it, without, is octagonal, but square within, and the sides of the square and of the octagon are each about fourteen feet. The thickness of the wall to the marks of the first floor is 10 feet. In four of the sides of this building are openings in the wall about four feet wide, and three of them of nearly equal heights, or about 13 feet six inches within side, with semi-circular arches turned with Roman tiles, and either a stalactitical concretion, or a composition made and used by the Romans instead of stone. The pieces of this natural or factitious production, applied in turning the arches, are wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately between them, with a thin laying of mortar of a reddish colour. Though it be uncertain whether this tower were ever used by the Romans as a place of defence, there can be little doubt of its having been applied to that purpose by the Normans. The masonry on each side the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the spaces left in the wall for what are now called the windows, are much wider at the bottom than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at first only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop holes, which were left almost close under the arch, and there were steps from the bottom to ascend to them. This alteration was probably made upon Gundulph's plan of defence, soon after the Normans undertook to fortify Dover Castle. The arch over the original entrance, on the east side, is about six feet wide, and still perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have suffered more from violence, and an idle curiosity in breaking off pieces of the materials to try their hardness, than either by age or the effects of the weather. The walls of the tower were originally built of the same kind of natural or artificial production used by the masons in turning the arches, cut or formed into blocks, about seven inches deep and a foot in length. The work was carried up with the first seven courses of these blocks, and then the two courses of tiles: and this method was continued to the top of the tower.

As stalactitical concretions abound in lime-stone countries, and are so light as well as durable, they were very proper materials for the Romans to transport in their small vessels to places where they could

not

not find stone for erecting towers of strength. This furnishes a strong presumptive proof of the antiquity of this building, and that it was raised by Romans upon their settling in Britain; for if they had waited till they had been better acquainted with the country they would have found stone much nearer the place. This tower has been cased over, probably in the reign of Henry the Fifth, Erpingham being then lord warden of the castle, whose arms (two bars and a canton) are placed on a stone on the north side of it. The casing is dropping off, which again exposes the old work to the weather, and time, which has been for so many ages eating into this work, is crumbling it into ruins.

Contiguous to this Roman pharos, or watch-tower, are the ruins of an ancient church, traditionally stated to have been built by King Lucius in the second century. Whatever may be the fact as to a Christian edifice having been founded here at that early period, the remains of the building are evidently of much later date. Roman tiles, however, have been worked up in the walls, particularly of the tower. These remains, with the pharos, and the foundations of a building, supposed to have been a Roman bath, which have been several times laid open in digging graves near the west end of St. Mary's Church, are all the vestiges of Roman occupation that are now known in this town. The Saxons are stated, by Darell, to have very early made themselves masters of Dover; and very soon after their conversion to Christianity, the ancient church within the walls of the castle, is said to have been re-consecrated by St. Augustine, at the request of King Ethelbert, whose son and successor, Ead-bald, founded a college near it for secular canons, under the government of a Provost. Widred, King of Kent, having, in the latter part of the following century, extended the fortifications of the castle, removed the canons into the town of Dover, where he had built a new church for their use, upon that very spot, says Darell, where 'before the reign of Arviragus, ships used to ride at anchor.' He also fortified the town with a wall on the side towards the sea.

To the Roman works of the castle, the Saxons made many additions, and extended them towards the land, which after their manner was raised and levelled on the top, and encompassed by a deep broad ditch. The first tower known to have been built in the exterior walls before the Norman Conquest, was built by order of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, and governor of Dover Castle, and probably the Saxon keep was soon afterwards surrounded by walls and towers. The gateway faced the Roman camp, proceeding from this gate, formerly called Palace Gate, (because it immediately led to the palace now called the keep;) the first tower to the right hand was called the Duke of Suffolk's Tower; the others are in the following order: the Old Arsenal: the King's Kitchen, and other offices; King Arthur's Hall, on the east side of the keep, where a

mess-room and buildings have been erected for the use of military officers; and in the hall on this side the quadrangle are four other towers, exclusive of one on each angle; but their particular names are now unknown. The King's Gate and bridge next follow. These were formerly secured by two strong gates and a portcullis. On each side of the gateway there is an access in the wall, open in front, after the manner of some of the Saxon fortifications. These recesses were designed for retreats for their women and children; for repositories for their arms; and for places whither their officers and men might retire to rest. This gate was strengthened with an out-work, constructed so as to command the vallum on each side the bridge; the walls of this work are about ten feet thick at the gateway by the foot of the bridge. These walls are faced with flint, and the space filled up with rubbish and mortar. The three next towers were called Magminot Towers; and the last, which is next the palace gate, was called Arthur's smaller hall, or Queen Guonobour's bed-chamber. Henry the Eighth made a magazine of Guonobour's royal bed-chamber to deposit his stores in, when he went with Anna Boleyn to France. It is not improbable that they were a part of these stores which were afterwards shewn for the wine, salt, and beef, left here by Julius Cæsar. These towers are not to be perceived within the quadrangles, the present building having been erected so as to cover them on the inside. It is recorded, that Henry the Second, about the year of Christ 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford Castle, and immediately preceding his succession to the throne, built this keep or palace, and enclosed it with a new wall. This noble tower is built after a plan by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by William the Conqueror to draw designs for his castles. The present entrance is on the south side, and by a grand flight of steps you ascend round the eastern side to the third story, on which, in Gundulph's castles, were the royal or governor's apartments.—The rooms are large and lofty, but they have little at this time, except strength and security, to recommend them to the taste of our times. This grand flight of stone steps was formerly secured by three strong gates. By the first vestibule on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably designed for the person who guarded the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag and other work. This, it is probable, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches than in those over the door and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner. Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners; several persons of distinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers when they are under

under close confinement. There are galleries built in the walls, with loop holes to annoy the besiegers; and they are so contrived, that it would have been next to impossible for them to hurt the besieged in any of the rooms by shooting at them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and that on the ground for stores. Just without the Duke of Suffolk's gate are barracks for the soldiers; and also the wells which supply the garrison with water; they are each of them 370 feet deep.

So well was the importance of Dover Castle known to William the Norman, that, when he was taking measures to ensure to himself the possession of England, he refused to permit the departure from Rouen, of Earl Harold, whom he had sometime held in forcible restraint, till he had bound the latter by a solemn oath, to deliver up to him, after Edward's death, "the Castle of Dover, with the Well of water in it." Harold's violation of this oath, may be considered as having cost him his life. The existence of the well here mentioned, had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until the summer of the year 1811, eluded the most diligent investigation. It was then discovered, in the keep, by Mr. Mansell, of Dover. It is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, having been steamed to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness. It is about five feet in diameter, and upwards of 400 feet deep.

After the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror, before he quitted the coast, judged it necessary to secure a retreat to, and open a communication with Normandy, by the assistance of his fleet in case he should meet with a repulse. Dover Castle was the place fixed upon; and, as it was even then a noted fortification, he marched his army to besiege it, and it surrendered to him after a very feeble resistance. The Conqueror, thinking it of too much consequence to him to suffer it to be retaken by any neglect or surprise, appointed Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (his brother, whom he created Earl of Kent,) justiciary of England, regent, and governor of Dover Castle, with a strong garrison, to defend it for him against any attack that might be made upon it. This prelate falling into disgrace, John Fienes, a trusty Norman, was appointed governor of the fortification, and he had the lands given him, which he held of the crown, to secure and defend their works. It was by his order and under his inspection, that the two exterior walls were joined to the Saxon fortification, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. He selected eight tried and approved Norman warriors to assist him in this work. The names of these commanders were, William de Albranche, Fulbert de Dover, William Arsic, Jeffery Peverel, William Maimsmoth, Robert Porth, Robert or Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam. These had among them one hundred

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and twelve knight's fees, and were not only obliged to find a number of soldiers in proportion to the knight's fees they held of the crown, but they were bound by the nature of their tenure, to build a tower for the defence of the castle, and for their own particular residence, and to place their arms in the front of it. The names of the towers in the exterior wall of the castle, beginning at the side of the cliff next the town, are:—Cannons, or Monk's Gate, where at present is a battery; Albrancis, or Rokesley's Tower; Chillham, or Chaldescot's Tower; Hurst Tower; Arsic or Say Tower; Gatton Tower; Peverel, Beauchamp, or Marshal's Tower; Port, Gastling, or Mary's Tower; Fienes, or New Gate, or the Constable's Tower; Clopton Tower; Godsoe Tower; Crevequer, or Cranville, or Earl of Norfolk's Tower; Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's Tower; Avaranche's, or Mansel's Tower; Veville, or Pincester Tower; Earl Godwin's Tower; and Ashtesfordian Tower. Of these towers the most worthy of notice at present are: first, Chilham, or Chaldescot's Tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror; and he being selected by John Fienes to assist him in defending the castle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Chaldescot succeeding to the command here, the tower was called by his name. In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, called the Bodar of Dover Castle. The ancient title is retained; but the original duty of his office is very little known to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, and their ancient towns. The bodar of Dover Castle has also another title annexed to his office, which is sergeant at arms. By this post he has the power from the Lord Warden to take into his particular jurisdiction crown and other debtors under arrest, and to shut them up, and keep them in safe custody, in a prison belonging to Fulbert de Dover's Tower.—The next tower of note is Fienes, or Newgate, or the Constable's Tower, still used as the governor's apartments.—This noble building, which is raised upon the site of a more ancient one, is after the designs of Gundulph, who first introduced the high portal, and secured the passage with drawbridges, portcullisses, and massy gates. The residence of the constable or governor of the castle was in the apartments of these towers after the Norman conquest; and it was here they heard and settled all disputes and controversies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garrison. The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch, on the left hand going into the castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and a few antique pictures which are kept there.

They have an old horn, of which the tradition is, that it was used by the Romans, at the building of the castle, to give notice to the workmen by the sounding

sounding of it, when to begin, or to leave their work. It was an ancient custom with the feudal lords, for the centinel to sound a horn for a signal at the gates of the castles upon their estates: this no doubt was one of the horns used by the centinels here to sound the alarm, to give notice of the approach of strangers, or to convey during the night from post to post, any alarm or other notice. Crevequer, or Canville, or Earl of Norfolk's Tower, built by one of the associated captains, is situated opposite the north entrance into the quadrangle of the keep. Near it are several other towers, which have neither names nor lands assigned them; and the origin of which is uncertain. Near Crevequer's tower you descend by a flight of stone steps into the main sally port, which is wide and lofty, and part of it is cut through the solid rock. Near the entrance of this passage is a turning to the right hand, by which you proceed to a stone door-case, near the foundation of the wall of the castle, where there is another flight of steps, by which you again descend several feet, till you arrive at a passage, to the right and left, in the bank without the wall. The passage to the right is nearly filled up with rubbish. On the left of the flight of steps, you proceed in a subterraneous vault, which forms several angles, and the direction is guided by the foundation of the towers. The arch being stopped up, it is not easy to trace it to the place where it originally opened; but, it led into a tower, near the main sally-port.

By some, the tower in the ditch and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the castle was besieged by the Dauphin, in the reign of King John. This does not appear probable; as it cannot be supposed that the besiegers would have suffered the besieged to have carried on such a work, when they could have so easily prevented them. If Hubert de Burgh raised this tower and the barbican, it must have been in the interval of the Dauphin's quitting the siege and returning to it again. Lord St. John had a grant of Burleigh and Pising in Kent, and Popeshall in Hertfordshire, to repair and defend this tower. There were several gates in the different parts of the barbican, secured by strong bolts and bars, to prevent or retard an enemy from proceeding into the castle, if they happened to force an entrance. Passing from the guard-house towards the hospital, the first tower in the wall is Fitzwilliam's or St. John's tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, the first commander of this tower, attended William Duke of Normandy into England, as marshal of his army; and, for his valour in the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. There was anciently a noble and spacious sally-port from this tower: the entrance to it in the castle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand: and this, like the subterraneous work at Crevequer's tower, was originally intended not for foot only, but for cavalry. In this passage, under ground, there

was a gate and portcullis. The sally-port was continued from the back of the tower across the ditch, between the two walls, which were arched over. An arch was turned in the mason's work in the ditch, which, whilst it supported the side walls, left a passage through from one side to the other; and above, between the two walls, the pass appears to have been made good by a draw-bridge between the tower and the bank, on the opposite side of the ditch. This bridge was necessary to stop the progress of an enemy, in case they had forced the work beyond it. In the part of the sally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate, which moved upon two pivots, fixed in sockets in the wall, and was hoisted up by a pulley fixed in the top of the arch: by slackening the gate suddenly, the weight of it would have driven every thing before it, if there had been any resistance made by the enemy in a close pursuit. It has been generally supposed that there were formerly a subterraneous passage from Crevequer's tower, to this, and from this to Avaranche's or Maunsel's tower, where, according to some authors, it turned, and passed on to Pincester's tower, and thence to the Roman camp. Avaranche's, or Maunsel's tower, in the angle near the hospital, is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the castle. It appears to have been built entirely for defence, as it had not the convenience even of a temporary residence within it for a commander, unless there were another story, more than is left in the remaining ruins. The first floor was a kind of vault arched with stone, open in front; and in the wall, round part of this vault, was a passage, with stone steps, in which passage the archers might stand, one above another, and command the ditch on each side of the building through the loop holes, as well as the approaches to it, from each side of the curtain. By this gallery or passage they ascended to the top of the first vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was also partly surrounded by a wall, but not near so thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular staircase of stone leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the passage in the wall below was another passage, covered with an arch supported with piers; opposite the interval between each pier were loop holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the passage there was a machicolation in the wall for pouring out scalding water, burning sand, melted lead, &c.

Veville, or Pincester's tower, is the next in the other angle. Earl Godwin's tower, was built by Earl Godwin about the time of Canute the Great or Edward the Confessor. He held by grant Goodnestone, near Sandwich, where for this particular purpose he had his seat. At the back of this tower was a postern, through which was a way under ground that came into the castle upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon work. Stephen Pincester

Pincester led his reinforcement, which enabled Hubert de Burgh to withstand the Dauphin, in the reign of King John, through this sally-port.

The summit of the Keep, or Palace tower, already mentioned, is embattled; and at each angle is a turret, as at Rochester. When Major General Roy, and the members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, were estimating the distance between the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, they fixed upon the north turret as one of the points of observation; and from the report made on this occasion, it appears that this turret rises nearly ninety-two feet from the ground on which it stands; and that the whole height above low-water mark, spring tide, was 465 feet and three quarters. The most remarkable objects seen from the turret, are the point of the North Foreland beyond the light-house, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills beyond Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness Point and Light-house. During some of the wars in the last century, this keep was made a French prison, through which the timbers of the floors were destroyed, and other dilapidations made. Without the inner court, towards the south, is Arthur's or North Gate, and three towers, Armourer's Tower, the Well Tower, and Harcourt's Tower. Harcourt Tower is built over a gateway, and had its name from the Harcourts of Stainton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which manor was granted to defend and keep it in repair. Outside of this tower are several ranges of barracks, and another wall, which, taking a circular course, goes round the upper summit of the hill, including within it the ancient church and light-house. In this wall is Colton's Tower, where the chaplain of the garrison was accustomed to lodge; and Clinton's Tower, which was to be kept in repair by the barons of that name, or their successors in the manor of Folkstone. In the old church, the roof of which is entirely destroyed, several personages of family and rank have been interred. Amongst them, was Sir Robert Ashton, Knt. Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Admiral of the Fleet, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and one of the executors to the will of Edward the Third. Here also were buried Lieutenant Governor William Copeldike, who died in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1614, and whose body and monument were afterwards removed to the hospital, called Norfolk College, which this nobleman had founded at Greenwich. The ground on the southward of the church, is the general place of burial for the soldiers who die in the garrison. Formerly there were three chaplains to this castle; and, on account of the an-

tiquity and dignity of the place, they were permitted to wear the habit of prebends. The first said mass to the governor at the high altar; the second, to the marshalsmen and officers, at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third, to the soldiers, at the north end of the Chapel of Relics. In the time of Henry the Eighth, these chaplains were reduced to one; and though the church has long been in ruins, and no divine worship performed, the ancient salary is continued.

In most of our civil commotions, this fortress was an object of contention between the rival parties. So recently as the time of Charles the First, it was attempted and taken by surprise by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, and a zealous partizan in opposition to the king, formed a plan to seize the garrison, and the 1st of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it into execution. Every thing being prepared for the attempt, he with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. Having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the centinel was placed, and, after securing or killing him, they threw open the gates, and the garrison, being few in number, and in the confusion of the night concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury with the news of his success, and the Earl of Warwick being there, he sent him fifty men, and the city seventy to guard and defend the castle.

At a little distance from the edge of the cliff stands a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, cast at Utrecht in 1544, and called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol, it having been a present from the States of Holland to that Queen: it carries a twelve pound shot. The touch-hole is gold, and has suffered considerably by the hand of violence, in endeavouring to pick it out: it is entirely unfit for use. There are several curious devices upon it, and the following lines in old Dutch:

*Breeck secret al mure ende wal
Bin ic gheten
Doer Berch en dal bbert minen bal
Van mi gsmeten.**

It was from the edge of the cliff, near this cannon, that Messrs. Jefferies and Blanchard ascended when they took their celebrated aeronautic flight in a balloon across the channel to France, on the 7th of January, 1785. On the hill opposite the castle, was anciently a pharos, or watch tower, called the Devil's Drop, and Bredonstone. The site of it is now occupied by a guard house. At the Devil's

* Translation:—

O'er hill and dale I throw my ball:

"Breaker," my name, of mound and wall.

Drop

Drop the constable of Dover Castle and Lord War-den of the Cinque Ports is sworn into office.

Subsequently to the recommencement of hostilities, in the year 1803, the heights on the western side of Dover were strongly fortified, agreeably to the modern system. The immense works erected on that part of the Kentish coast, immediately opposite to Boulogne, which cannot be considered under the protection of the shipping in the Downs, were completed about the year 1810. They begin with Dover Castle; in the immediate vicinity of which have been constructed subterraneous works, consisting of three tiers of batteries, casemates, &c. &c. with barracks for 10,000 men. The height opposite the barracks is also regularly fortified by flanking redoubts, bastions, &c. &c. There is also a citadel with a ditch and draw-bridge, and barracks for 5,000 men; a shaft of a most beautiful and com-mo-dious description, having four different stair cases (round an open area which both lights and ventilates) communicates with the town, the height of which is upwards of 300 feet. By this shaft it is calculated that 20,000 men might pass from the height to the town, or *vice versa* in half an hour. There are also four other batteries, called Guildford's, Towns-hend's, Amherst's, and Archcliffe, so that Dover is now the most completely fortified (excepting Malta and Gibraltar) of any place in the British dominions, and forms a most novel and interest-ing spectacle to the eye of the stranger.*

A melancholy accident occurred here, on the 14th of December, 1810. An immense quantity of the cliff adjoining the castle leading to the Moats Bul-wark, fell, with a dreadful crash, into the ordnance timber-yard beneath, in which was situated the house of a Mr. Poole, the foreman of the carpen-ters, which was entirely destroyed, and himself, his wife, five children, and a niece, were buried in the ruins. It was supposed, that the cliff had cracked, and given way, from the quantity of rain which had fallen. Although the greatest exertions were made, by a vast number of soldiers, to remove the rub-bish—amounting, it was supposed, to upwards of 2000 cart loads of chalk—Mr. Poole was the only individual of his family whose life was preserved. At the time the cliff fell, he had just risen, to look

after the workmen; and, on crossing the threshold of his door, he was buried breast deep. The horses in the stable were not hurt, a rafter of great strength having sustained the incumbent chalk. A few days afterwards, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by the unexpected falling of the cliff, which extended along the houses on the north-west side of Snargate Street. The total quantity of land, lost by the fall of the cliff between Dover and Folke-stone, was estimated at six acres.—It deserves to be recorded, as an extraordinary instance of the tenacity of animal life, that a hog, which was buried in the ruins, at the same time that Mr. Poole's un-fortunate family were destroyed, was found alive by the workmen, in removing the rubbish, five months and nine days after the accident! At the time of his interment, the animal weighed about 140 pounds; but, when discovered, he was wasted to about 30 pounds; notwithstanding which he was likely to do well.

About the time of Henry the Seventh, the har-bour of Dover had become so choaked up, as to de-mand the immediate attention of government, to pre-vent its total ruin; and accordingly great sums were expended for its preservation. It was found how-ever, that all that had been done, would not answer the end proposed, without the building of a pier to seaward; and one was constructed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, composed of two rows of main-posts, and great piles, which were let into holes hewn in the rock underneath, and some were shod with iron and driven down into the main chalk, and fastened together with iron bands and bolts; the bottom being first filled up with great rocks of stone, and the remainder above, with great chalk stones, beach, &c. Previously to the reign of Elizabeth, this noble work had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choaked up. An act was there-fore passed for granting towards the repair of the harbour, a certain tonnage from every vessel above twenty tons burthen passing by it, which then amounted to 1000*l.* per annum. After many differ-ent trials, a safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier and different walls and sluices. During the whole of the reign of Elizabeth, the improvement of the harbour continued without intermission, and

* From Dover to Folkestone no works of defence are necessary, as the cliff is inaccessible. From Folkestone to Dunge-ness, forming an open bay of about twenty miles in breadth, a great number of martello towers are constructed, which are of a circular form, bomb proof, and having one gun of very large calibre on the top; they are so distributed that no part of the coast which is assailable is without the range of their shot; 30 men in each might defend themselves as long their as provision lasted in perfect security. The old castle of Sandgate has also been greatly enlarged, and now contains a number of guns.

A redoubt, consisting of bomb proof towers and very for-midable outworks, has also been erected at Brockman's Barn. At Shorncliffe there is a battery called by that name; and at Hythe, Sutherland, and Moncrief, batteries which, with three others at Dungeness, complete the line of coast. In addition

to the above, a military canal has been cut from Shorncliffe to near Rye. Much difference of opinion has arisen as to the utility of this canal, as a defensive military work, but thus much is certain, that it opens an easy communication with that part of the country (the Weald of Kent,) which, from the bad-ness of its roads, and consequent difficulty of getting its produce (consisting of timber) to market, had been cut off from inter-course with the rest of the county, which this canal will most effectually obviate. It is also of essential service for the conve-yance of troops and baggage; regiments now passing from Rye to Hythe, a distance of 25 miles, without fatigue; and imme-diately after landing, a distance of 15 miles farther by land, without halting, thereby performing a distance of 40 miles in one day, saving a great expense to government, and relieving the inn keepers, who are very thinly scattered in that neigh-bourhood, from an oppressive burthen.

several

several more acts were passed for that purpose; but the future preservation of it was owing to the charter of incorporation, of the governors of it in the first year of James the First, by the name of the Warden and Assistants of the harbour of Dover, the warden being always the lord-warden of the Cinque Ports for the time being, and his assistants, his lieutenant, and the mayor of Dover for the time being, and eight others, the warden and assistants only making a quorum. And the King only granted to them his land, or waste ground, or beach, commonly called the pier or harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate or Snargate, the rents of which are now of the annual value of upwards of 300/. Under the direction of the corporation, the works and improvements of the harbour have been carried on, and acts of Parliament have been obtained in almost every succeeding reign to facilitate their measures.

In the reign of Edward the First, the town of Dover was incorporated by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover, and before by the name of Barons of the town and port of Dover. Elizabeth, in the year 1577, granted the town a new charter of incorporation, in which the manner of chusing the mayor, jurats, and commoners was new modelled, and several further liberties and privileges granted, and those by the charter of Edward the First, confirmed. Subsequent charters were also obtained from Charles the Second, and James the Second; but none of these charters being at present extant, Dover is now held to be a corporation by prescription, by the style of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover. It consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and thirty-six commoners or freemen, with a chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is coroner by his office: he is chosen by the resident freemen. The jurats are nominated from the common-council by the jurats, and appointed by the mayor, jurats, and common-councilmen by ballot. Besides the jurisdiction which the corporation has within the town and port of Dover, it extends over several places as members of this Cinque Port, not being incorporated: viz. of Margate, alias St. John's; Gousand; Birchington; Wood, alias Woodchurch; and St. Peter's; all in the Isle of Thanet: and Kingsdowne and Ringswould in this county.

The ancient town was defended by a strong embattled wall, which enclosed a space of about half a mile square; and in which, as already stated, were ten gates. The form of the town is singular, and from the hills above, its appearance is highly interesting and romantic. Apparently, it consists of three long streets, extending in contrary directions, as east, south-west, and north, and meeting at one point in the centre. From the old Maison Dieu, or present Victualling Office, to the further houses at the pier, its extent is upwards of a mile. That part called Snargate Street, lies immediately below the cliffs. The town is now separated into the two

parishes of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. James the Apostle; but it was formerly divided into six, each having had its distinct church; all of which have long been destroyed, with the exception of St. Nicholas, and St. Martin-le-Grand, which was considered as the mother church; and such was its superiority over the other churches, that none of the priests were permitted to sing mass till St. Martin's priest had begun, which was notified by tolling the great bell. All annual pensions were paid, and almost all offerings made here. After the suppression of the college of Secular canons by Henry the First, this church became only parochial, and was used as such till 1546, when it was all taken down, excepting the tower. In the old church-yard belonging to it, lie the remains of the poet and satirist, Churchill, who died in 1764, and to whose memory an inscribed stone has been put up in St. Mary's church.—The church of St. Martin-le-Grand, founded by King Widred for the secular canons whom he had removed from Dover castle, in 691, and whose numbers he increased to 22, and endowed them as prebends. These canons were suppressed by Henry the First; but, in their place, a priory of Benedictines was subsequently founded. Great part of the priory buildings still remain; but they have been long converted into a farm, and for many years occupied by a family of the name of Coleman. They stand in a very pleasant situation, near the entrance of the town, where the road turns off to Folkestone; and the whole precinct is still surrounded by a stone wall. The gateway and refectory are still entire: the latter is upwards of 100 feet long, and is now used as a barn. A portion of the church, also is yet standing, with many remains of other buildings; but the ruins are much intermixed with more modern structures. This priory was, for a long period, called the Newark, (New-work,) to distinguish it from the old foundation from which it had its origin.

The Maison Dieu, or hospital on the left of the entrance to the town, was built and endowed by Hubert de Burgh, the great Justiciary of England, about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third. Henry the Eighth took this hospital into his own hands; and at the Dissolution, the annual revenues were valued at 159*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Queen Mary converted it into an office for victualling the navy, to which use it is still appropriated. In this hospital, when our sovereigns were accustomed to reside at Dover, on their way to and from the continent, the King's Chancellor, and his suite, usually took up their abode; whilst the sovereign himself was lodged either in the castle, or in the priory. The buildings still evince the Maison Dieu to have been an extensive and splendid establishment. Another hospital, connected with this town, though standing in the adjoining parish of Buckland, was built for lepers, at the joint expense of Henry the Second, and the monks of St. Martin's priory, to whom it was subject. It was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and though

though not a vestige of the building is now remaining, an ancient fair is kept on the spot on the anniversary of that saint. St. Martin's fair is held in the market-place in Dover, near which the original priory stood. This fair, which appears to have been originally granted to King Widred's foundation, is very numerous attended.

St. Mary's church is a spacious and curious edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end; its length is about 120 feet, and its breadth 55. It is said to have been built by the priory and convent of St. Martin, in the year 1216; yet, as much of the architecture is of a prior age, it seems probable that this was one of the three churches in Dover, which the Domesday Book records as being subject to St. Martin's, and of course its origin must have been earlier than the date mentioned. The monuments are very numerous: the most observable is that to the memory of Philip Eaton, Esq. who died in January, 1769, in his 49th year, and "whose remains are here deposited with his ancestors, inhabitants of this town of Dover for ages past:" the upper part is filled with numerous emblems, and the arms of the deceased. Here is also a memorial for the celebrated comedian, Samuel Foote, Esq. who died at the Ship Inn, at Dover, and had a grave prepared for his remains in this church, but was afterwards conveyed to London, and buried there. A very fine organ was put up here in 1742: the galleries are very large, and the church is well-paved; yet the accommodations are insufficient for the number of inhabitants. Two years after the Dissolution, this church, which had belonged to the Maison Dieu, was given to the parishioners by Henry the Eighth, who was then at Dover; and every housekeeper, paying scot and lot, has now a right to vote in the choosing of a minister. In this church, King John is stated by some of our historians, to have resigned his crown, and other ensigns of royalty, to Pandulph, the Pope's legate, in the presence of many Earls and Barons: but it seems more probable, that that degrading ceremony took place in the house of Knights Templars at Swingfield, as the original instrument, by which King John agreed to submit to the Pope's authority, is dated "apud domum militum Templi juxta Doveram."

St. James's church is an irregular structure, and its interior, which is kept particularly neat and clean, displays its origin to have been Norman. Here are memorials for Mr. Simon Yorke, who died in 1682; and Philip Yorke, Esq. town-clerk of Dover, who died in 1721; the father and grandfather of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, both of whom were buried here. This church anciently belonged to Dover castle; and within it are still held the Courts of Chancery and Admiralty for the Cinque Ports, and their members, at which the Lord Warden, or his deputy presides.

Besides the churches, here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and other sects.

The two members of Parliament, as well as the mayor, are elected in St. Mary's church, by the whole body of freemen, resident and non resident. The freedom of the corporation is acquired by birth, marriage, servitude, and burgage tenure: the acquired franchise by marriage, ceases with the death of the wife, and that by tenure, with the alienation of the freehold.

The trade of this town is extensive; and in times of peace, the general business is very great, this being still the principal place of embarkation for the continent. The inns are numerous, and in several of them, the accommodations are in the first style. A new and handsome Custom House has recently been erected, but on a less eligible-spot than the old one; and a handsome hospital has been built for the soldiery, near Archcliff Fort. A "fellowship of Trinity Pilots" was established here in 1515, under the direction of the Court of Load-Manage, whose business was to pilot vessels into the Thames.—King William, in 1689, restored to the pilots their ancient right of choosing a master and wardens from their own body, and appointed the lord warden and his deputy for the time being, the mayors of Dover and Sandwich for the time being, the captains and lieutenants of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown castles for the time being, commissioners of Load-Manage. In 1716, the pilots obtained an act, authorising an establishment of 50 pilots at Dover, 50 at Deal, and 20 in Thanet; since that time, the mayor of Sandwich has lost his commission; but the other commissioners are the same as before.

In the year 1778, an act was obtained for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town; and duties of sixpence in the pound on every house, a shilling on every chaldron of coals, and a toll on all carriages, equal to that given by the turnpike act, payable at the gate on the London road, were granted to defray the requisite expenses. The upper road to Folkstone having become dangerous from the falling of the cliffs, a new one has been made, passing through the valley by Maxwell and Farthingloe, and joining with the upper road about three miles from Dover. In 1784, an act of Parliament was passed for the recovery of small debts above 2*l.* and under 40*l.* in the liberties of Dover, and Dover castle, and the parishes of Charlton, Buckland, River, Ewell, Lydden, Coldred, East and West Langdon, Ringwold, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Hougham, Capel-le-Ferne, Alkham, and Whitfield.

Dover has, of late years, particularly in the bathing season, become a favourite summer residence of many respectable families. Here is an assembly-room, and a theatre. The population, according to the returns of 1811, amounted to 9074; exclusively of the garrison, &c.

Below the castle hill, on the sea beach, is a remarkable villa belonging to Sir W. Sidney Smith, by whose father, Captain Smith, Aid-de-Camp to Lord Sackville, at the battle of Minden, it was erected

erected. It is composed of flints and chalk, and consists of different low buildings, inclosing a small court. In its general aspect, it resembles a fort. The roofing is composed of inverted sea-boats, of the largest size, strongly pitched over.

Amongst the distinguished natives of Dover, may be mentioned Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough;* and Philip Yorke, Earl Hardwicke.†

Downe.]—The little village of Downe, six miles S.S.E. from Bromley, occupies a very elevated and salubrious spot. The church, a small structure, contains several monuments of the Peltees, lords of the manor, from Edward the Third to Henry the Eighth. Downe Hall was lately the property and residence of Mr. Parry.

Downs.]—(See Deal.)

EASTRY.]—At Eastry, an ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings, 2½ miles S.W. by S. from Sandwich, the two cousins of Egbert, King of Kent, are said to have been murdered by Thunor. Here was a royal palace. In the court-lodge, which was repaired about 30 years ago, Becket is said to have concealed himself for eight days, previously to his retreat to France, in November, 1164. The church, which is a spacious edifice, exhibits some remains of Norman architecture.

EASTWELL.]—Eastwell, 3¼ miles N. by E. from Ashford, anciently gave name to a family; but it has passed through many others; amongst which may be mentioned those of Hales, Moyle, Finch, Heneage, Hatton, &c. George Finch Hatton, Esq. the present owner, had the family mansion, called Eastwell Place, rebuilt a few years ago, under the direction of Bonomi. "It is a large edifice, without exterior ornament, standing in an extensive park, well furnished with deer, and rendered interesting by a bold and commanding inequality of ground.—In the north-west part, is a high hill, clothed with fine woods, through which eight avenues, or walks, called the Star-walks, branch off in opposite directions, from an octagon plain on the top of the hill. The views from this quarter are extremely fine, and of very great extent."

* Dr. Kennet was born in August, 1660. He was skilled in the Saxon, and other northern languages. In 1692, he wrote an account of William Somner, the celebrated antiquary, which was printed with the "Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts of Kent." In 1700, he was appointed rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in London; and he became distinguished for his conduct in the polemic disputes of the day. In 1707, he was appointed Dean of Peterborough; and, in 1718, bishop of that diocese. He died in 1728, leaving a numerous collection of historical and antiquarian MSS. which subsequently came into the possession of Lord Shelbourne.

† This nobleman was born in 1690. He acquired considerable celebrity at the bar; and afterwards filled the important situations of Solicitor and Attorney-Generals. In 1733, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester. In 1736-7, he was made Lord Chancellor; and during a period of almost 20 years, he continued to exercise the functions of that high station with such undeviating fidelity, that

Eastwell church has an embattled tower, the window of which is ornamented with painted glass, as is that also of the chancel. On the south side of the chancel, is the burial chapel of the Finches, in the middle of which is a very large table monument, surrounded by an iron railing, in memory of Sir Moyle Finch, Bart. and his Lady, Elizabeth, Countess of Winchelsea. Their fourth son, Sir Heneage Finch, sergeant-at-law, and recorder of the city of London, is also commemorated by a good bust over a mural tablet against the north wall. Here is a tradition that a natural son of King Richard the Third, named Richard Plantagenet, fled hither from Leicester immediately after the fatal battle of Bosworth, fought in 1485, in which the King lost both his life and crown, and that he lived here in a mean capacity, having leave given him, by Sir Thomas Moyle, as soon as he was discovered by him, to build for himself a small house, in one of his fields near his mansion of Eastwell Place, in which he afterwards lived and died. This is corroborated by an entry of his burial in the parish registry. He died in 1550, aged, as is supposed, about 81. The entry in the parish register is as follows, under the article of burials:—"Richard Plantagenet, December 22, 1550." Against the north wall of the high chancel, is an ancient tomb, without inscription, with the marks of two coats of arms, the brasses gone, said to belong to this Richard Plantagenet. The tomb, however, appears to be of an earlier date. Prefixed to an entry, in the register, is a mark resembling the letter V; a mark which is also placed before the name of every person of noble blood mentioned in the register.‡

ECHING STREET.]—"Near Echling Street," observes Hasted, "a little to the southward of the village of Liminge, is a spring or well, called Lintwell, which runs from thence southward below Newington, towards the sea: and on the opposite or north side of that street rises another spring, which takes a directly contrary course, running through the valley northward towards North Liminge, where it is joined by two springs, which

only three of his decrees were ever appealed from, and even those were eventually affirmed by the House of Lords. He died in March, 1764. It is said, that when pleading as a very young barrister, before Judge Page, the latter endeavoured to browbeat him, by ironical commendation of his wit, and telling him, he soon expected to hear that he had turned Coke on Lyttleton into verse. "Yes, my Lord," replied he, with admirable readiness, "you are right; and I will give your Lordship a specimen.

"He that hath lands in fee,
Need 'neither quake nor quiver;' (a)
'For look ye, do ye see,' (a)
'I humbly do conceive,' (a)
'Tis his, and his heirs for ever."

(a) Expressions customary with the Judge.

‡ Peck's "Desideratio Curiosa," Vol. II. lib. vii. p. 13, contains copious and curious particulars, relating to this supposed Plantagenet.

rise

rise in Liminge village, at a small distance north-east from the church, gushing out of the rock at a very small space from each other: the lowermost, which is called St. Eadburg's well, never fails in its water. These united springs, in the summer time, seldom flow further than Ottinge, about one mile from their rise; yet they occasionally burst forth, even in the midst of summer, and form the stream of the Nailbourne; and with a great gust and rapidity of water, flow on to a place called Brompton Pat, which is a large deep pond, a little above Wigmore, having a spring likewise of its own, which hardly ever overflows its banks, excepting at those times, when, congenial with the others, it bursts forth with a rapidity of water, about three miles and half north from Liminge, and having jointly with those springs overflowed its bounds, takes its course on by Barham, into the head of the Little Stour, at Bishopsbourne."

ELTHAM.]—Eltham, 6½ miles N.N.W. from Folkestone, was anciently a market-town of considerable note. The manor, or honour, now belongs to Sir H. Oxendon, Bart. of Broome. Eltham Park, mentioned in records of the time of Henry the Third, is now overgrown with wood. The east window of the church has been very large and handsome.

ELTHAM.]—This town, 6½ miles S.E. by E. from St. Paul's cathedral, had formerly a market and fairs. It is still a considerable village, on the high road to Maidstone, extending about three-quarters of a mile in length. Its ancient name was Ealdham, the old mansion or dwelling. The markets appear to have been discontinued in the time of James the First, when the royal palace, the remains of which stand about two furlongs southward from the village, ceased to be visited by our Kings.—This palace was for several centuries a favourite retreat of the English sovereigns, to which probably its vicinity to the metropolis, not a little contributed. In the Saxon times, the manor belonged to the crown. William the Conqueror granted it to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, his half-brother, after the confiscation of whose possessions by William Rufus, this manor was divided, part of it being retained by the sovereign, and part of it given to the noble family of the Magnavilles. Edward the First granted his moiety to the powerful Baron, John de Vesci, who afterwards obtained the whole by exchange with Walter de Magnaville. His son, William de Vesci, had a natural son, to whom he devised this manor; but having appointed Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, a trustee under the will, that prelate fraudulently obtained possession of Eltham for himself. He bestowed great cost on the buildings here; and here also he died, in 1311. The manor subsequently went to Queen Isabel, consort to Edward the Second. Since that period it has been occasion-

ally granted for terms of years to various persons, and is now held under a lease from the crown, by Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. When the palace was originally built is unknown, but it must have been before the year 1270, as Henry the Third then kept a grand public Christmas here. Edward the Second frequently resided here; and in 1315, his Queen was delivered of a son in the palace, afterwards called John of Eltham. Edward the Third held a Parliament here in 1329, and another in 1375. Most of the succeeding sovereigns, to the time of Henry the Eighth, resided much in this palace; but on the rise of Greenwich, it was gradually deserted. Edward the Fourth was at great expence in repairing the palace; and here, in 1483, he kept his Christmas in a very magnificent and costly manner, 2000 persons being daily fed at his charge. Three years afterwards, his daughter Bridget, who became a nun at Dartford, was born here. The change which this structure has undergone, is exceedingly striking. It is now a farm; and the beautiful great hall, in which Parliaments were held, and entertainments given in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, is now used as a barn for the housing and threshing of corn. The area in which the buildings stand, is surrounded by a high stone wall, that has been partially repaired, and strengthened by arches, &c. of brick, and a broad and deep moat, over which are two bridges, nearly opposite to each other, on the north and south sides. The hall is a noble remain, 100 feet in length, 56 broad, and about 60 high.—The windows, which have been extremely elegant, are now bricked up. The roof is of timber, curiously wrought in the manner of that at Westminster Hall, and richly ornamented with finely carved pendants. Three parks, well provided with deer, and including together upwards of 1200 acres, were formerly connected with this royal mansion.

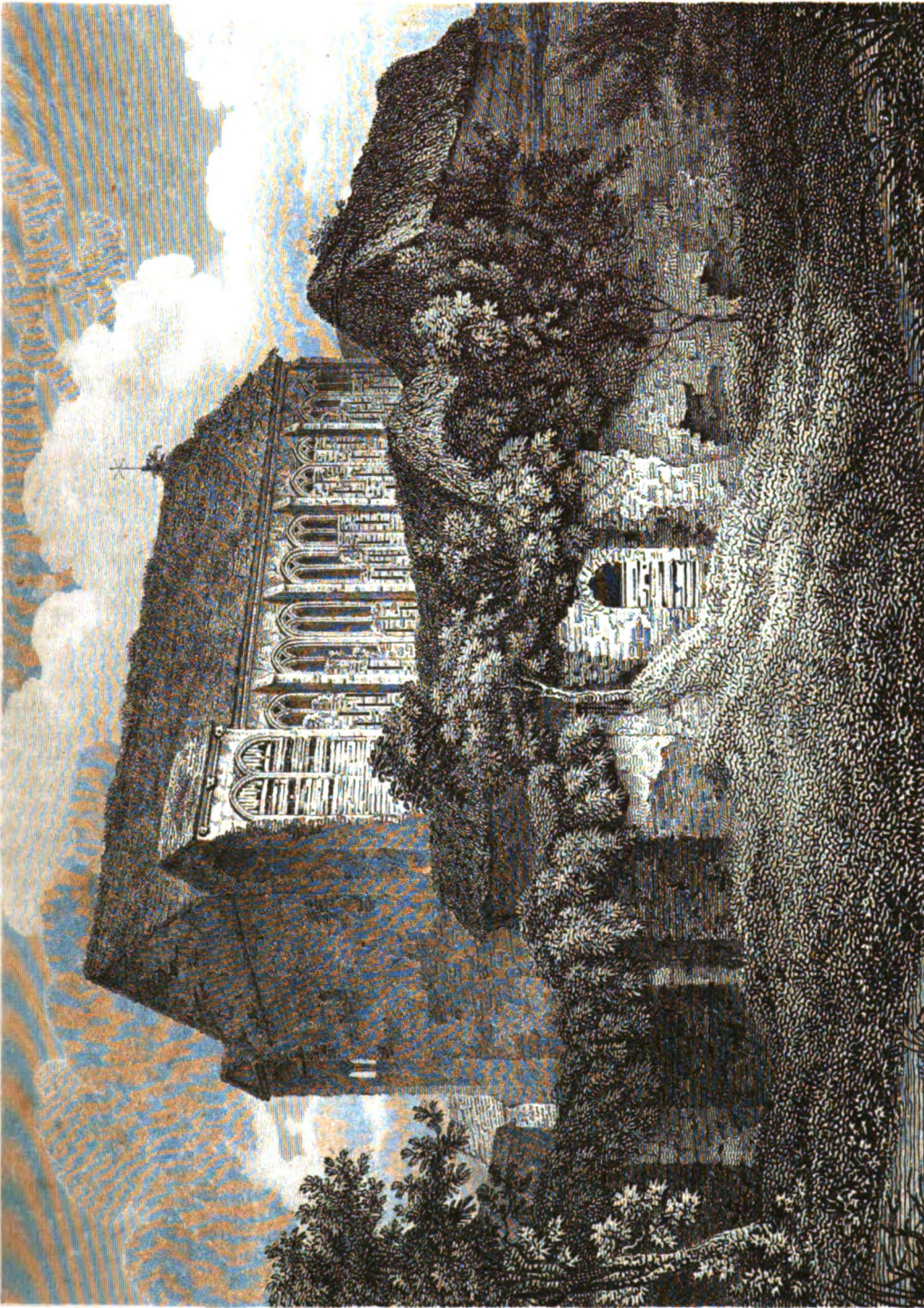
The church contains various monuments, but none of them very remarkable. Under the north aisle, is the burial-place of the Shaws, Baronets; by the first of whom, Sir John Shaw, this part of the edifice was built in 1667; he also rebuilt the roof of the nave, which had fallen in whilst the workmen were employed in digging the family vault.* In the church-yard is the tomb of the celebrated George Horne, D.D. Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1792, containing the following

Inscription.

"Here lie interred the earthly remains of the Right Rev. George Horne, D. D. many years president of Magdalen College, in Oxford; Dean of Canterbury, and late Bishop of Norwich; in whose character, depth of learning, brightness of imagination, sanctity of manners, and sweetness of temper, were united beyond the usual lot of humanity. With his discourses from the pulpit his hearers, whether of the university, the city, or the country parish, were edified and delighted. His

* He was created a Baronet, in 1665, in reward for his having lent large sums to the King before the Restoration: he was also appointed one of the farmers of the customs; and dying in

1679-80, was brought from London with great funeral pomp, was interred here; as his widow, Bridget, Countess of Kilmurrey, was afterwards, in 1696.



Engraved by J. G. Smith, del. & J. G. Smith, sculp.

REMAINS OF ELTHAM PALACE.
Kent.

Published by J. G. Smith, del. & J. G. Smith, sculp.

commentary on the Psalms will continue to be a companion to the closet till the devotions of the earth shall end in the hallelujahs of heaven. Having patiently suffered under such infirmities as seemed not due to his years, his soul took its flight from this vale of misery, to the unspeakable loss of the church of England, and his sorrowing friends and admirers, January, 1792, in the 62d year of his age.

The parish register records the burials of Thomas Dogget, the eminent low comedian, who, dying in 1721, bequeathed a coat and badge to be rowed for annually, on the 1st of August; and of Sir William James, Bart. who distinguished himself at the taking of Severndroog castle. Eltham Lodge, is a respectable mansion, standing in the great park, which formerly belonged to the palace, and including an area of two miles in circumference.

ERITH.]—About 2½ miles N. from Crayford, is the little village of Erith, on the banks of the Thames, and lying open to the upper part of Long Reach, where the East Indiamen, in their passage up the river, discharge a part of their cargoes.—Lambard supposes its name to be derived from the Saxon *Ærre-hythe*, the old haven; but in ancient records, it is written *Hliesnes*; and in the Domesday Survey, *Loisnes*; an appellation which, softened into *Lesnes*, was afterwards exclusively appropriated to *Lesnes* abbey. The manor-house is seated about a mile S.W. from the village, on the edge of Northumberland Heath.

According to Lambard, Erith was anciently incorporated. The buildings are chiefly ranged in one street, leading down to the water-side; and a second, branching off towards the church on the west. Great quantities of corn and wood are annually shipped from the wharfs here. The marsh lands belonging to Erith contain about 1500 acres, which are commonly ploughed for corn, and bear very exuberant crops. Here is an establishment of the customs, consisting of a surveyor, and two watermen.

Erith church is a very ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, a south chapel, and a south aisle, with a tower and spire at the west end. It has several ancient monuments and brasses; among which is an alabaster tomb, in the chapel, in memory of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, who is represented in her robes and coronet, lying on a mat, with her head on a cushion. There are various shields of arms upon the sides of the tomb, with numerous quarterings, displaying the intermarriages and alliances of the family. The countess died in the year 1567.

EVINGTON.]—At Evington, in the parish of Elm-

* At Elmington, in the parish of Eythorne, was born, in July, 1740, Captain John Harvey, who commanded the *Brunswick*, of 74 guns, in the engagement between the English and French fleets, on the 1st of June, 1794. *Le Vengeur*, a ship of superior force to his own, was sunk through the superiority of his prowess; and *L'Achille*, which had borne down to her assistance, was reduced to a complete wreck; as was a third ship

stead, eight miles E. by N. from Ashford, the Honeywood family has long been settled. The grounds are confined, and the house is a mean old structure.

EWELL.]—About 2½ miles N.W. from Dover, is the mean little village of Ewell, remarkable for having been the residence of the Knights Templars, who had a grand mansion here, which was probably situated about half a mile to the right, where now is a place called the Temple. It was here that the pardon of Archbishop Langton was signed. The principal stream of the Dour, or Idle, rises in this parish.

EYNESFORD.]—Six miles and a half S.E. from Foot's Cray, are the remains of Eynesford castle, thought to have been raised in the Norman times, by the family of Eynesford, or Ainsford. The outward walls, inclosing about three-fourths of an acre, appear to have been built of squared flint, and are nearly four feet thick. They are entire for nearly 40 feet in height. The circuit of these walls is of a very irregular form; and, in the centre, is a strong keep, or dungeon. The surrounding moat has been filled up, and converted into garden-ground.

Eynesford church contains several ancient monuments, and presents some curious specimens of Norman architecture.

EYTHORNE.]—This parish, which lies 5½ miles N.N.W. from Dover, is divided into Upper and Lower Eythorne. In the former is a villa and small farm, belonging to Peter Fector, Esq. of Dover.—Its situation is very pleasant, commanding a fine view of Waldershare Park, and the surrounding country, together with a distant sea view.*

FARLEIGH.]—East Farleigh lies 2½ miles S.W. by W. and West Farleigh three miles W.S.W. from Maidstone. These parishes are celebrated for their abundant produce of fruit and hops. The churches are both of Norman origin, and are not without interest to the antiquary. The churchyard of West Farleigh contains some fine yew-trees.

FARNINGHAM.]—The font of Farningham church, (six miles S.E. by E. from Foot's Cray,) is a very remarkable one: "its form is octagonal, its height nearly four feet three inches: the diameter of the base is 19½ inches; its depth, ten inches. It is divided by mouldings into three stages, the lowermost ornamented with Gothic roses; the middle one, slightly cavettoed; and the uppermost displaying a series of eight subjects, exhibiting the Catholic ceremonies of Baptism by immersion, Confirmation, Confession, the administration of the Eucharist, the elevation of the Host, Marriage, &c. the figures,

also, that engaged in the tremendous conflict. His arm was shattered before the battle was decided; yet he would not quit the deck, until he had given strict orders, that in no event should his flag be struck whilst his ship floated. He died of his wounds at Portsmouth, and was interred in Easry church, on the 5th of July following.

though of rude sculpture, and ill-drawn, are not destitute of expression." In this church are also several curious brasses.

Farningham, still a considerable village, anciently enjoyed the privilege of a market. It stands on the main road between London and Maidstone; and it is intersected by the Darent, over which it has a good four-arched, brick built bridge.

FAVERSHAM.]—The sea-port and market-town of Faversham, lies 19 miles E.N.E. from Maidstone, and 47½ E. by S. from London. Its origin is remote; but it is thought that the Saxons had a palace here, and that a market, with other privileges, had been granted to the inhabitants long before the Conquest. The name of this town is undoubtedly of Saxon origin; but there is reason to suppose that it had a being in the time of the Roman power in Britain. A Roman burying-ground was found some years ago adjoining the town, where many urns were dug up of various sizes, and several medals of Roman Emperors, from the reign of Vespasian to that of Gratian. The Saints Crispin and Crispianus, are said to have found an asylum in this town, where they were bound apprentices to a shoemaker. The altar in the church is dedicated to these two saints. So early as the year 811, it was denominated "the King's Little Town, of Fefresham," in which King Cenwulf granted a charter to Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury. Athelstan, King of the West Saxons, and Kent, in 839, conveyed East Lenham to one Wernedus; in the year 892, King Alfred gave title to the hundred in which it is situated; and in the year 930, King Athelstan and his great council of Parliament, archbishops, bishops, &c. met here to enact laws, and to constitute methods for the future observance of them, which shews the town to have been a place of considerable traffic and resort. Stephen, his Queen, and family, were so pleased with this town, that they built here an abbey, where their royal remains might be interred, in the year 1147, and dedicated it to our Saviour. None of the extensive buildings of this abbey now remain entire; its two gates were sometime since taken down, after many fruitless attempts to preserve them. The external walls are nearly all that are left. At the Dissolution, the clear yearly revenues of this monastery, amounted to 284*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.* and a quarter and a half of barley. The greatest part of these estates was soon after disposed of to different persons, but the manor, and the most considerable part of the site, and its demesnes, continued in the crown till the reign of Charles the First; who, in his fifth year, granted them to Dudley Digges, of Chilham castle, master of the Rolls, by whose will they came to his son, John Digges, Esq. who soon after conveyed them to Sir George Sondes, K. B. afterwards created Baron of Throwleigh, Viscount Sondes, and Earl of Faversham: in whose family they still remain.

Faversham is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, into which runs a beautiful rivulet rising in

the parish of Ospringe, which affords a necessary back-water to the haven. The town principally consists of four streets, of considerable length, spacious, and well-paved, somewhat in the form of an irregular cross, in the centre whereof stands the market-place. "Faversham," says Leland, "is included in one paroch, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunnes; and a myle fro thens north-east, is a grent key, called Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedd with bakke water that cummeth from Ospringe." In the survey of maritime places in Kent, made in the reign of Elizabeth, this town is stated to have 380 inhabited houses; 18 ships, or vessels, from five to 45 tons burthen, and of persons occupied in merchandise and fishing, 50. The quay, mentioned by Leland, called the Thorn, has been out of use many years; but three new quays, or wharfs, have been made close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port, take in and discharge their cargoes. The navigation of the creek has also been greatly improved; and vessels of 100 tons burthen, can now come up to the town at common tides; whilst, at spring tides, the channel is deep enough for ships drawing eight feet water. The management, and preservation of the navigation are vested in the corporation, the expences being paid out of certain port dues. Upwards of 40,000 quarters of corn are shipped here annually for the London markets; considerable quantities of hops, fruit, wool, oysters, &c. are also from this port, to which 30 or 40 coasting vessels belong, besides fishing-vessels, of from 40 to 150 tons burthen each: the imports are principally coals, and fir timber, iron, tar, &c. from Sweden and Norway. A branch both of the excise, and of the customs is established in this town; the former under the direction of a collector, surveyor, and other officers; the latter under a supervisor, &c.—The oyster-fishery here is a very extensive concern; the number of families wholly supported by it, are upwards of 100. As at Milton and Rochester, the native broods are far inferior to the consumption; and vast quantities of spat are annually collected from the different parts of the surrounding seas, even as distant as the Land's End in Cornwall, and the coasts of Scotland and France, and placed in the beds belonging to this fishery, there to increase and fatten. The company of the "Free Fishermen, and Free Dredgemen, of the Hundred and Manor of Faversham," are under the immediate protection and jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, as tenants of the same; and he appoints a steward to hold two courts, called Admiralty Courts, or Water Courts, annually, where all the necessary regulations for the benefit of the fishery are made. The right of the fishery was anciently an appurtenance to the manor of Milton, but was separated from that manor by King John, and granted, with the property of the grounds, to Faversham abbey: on that occasion, the Company of Free Dredgers of Faversham, are first

first mentioned; though no doubt is entertained, but that it had then existed from time immemorial. In the time of peace, great quantities of Faversham oysters are exported to Holland, to the yearly amount of between 3 and 4000/.

Gunpowder is the only manufacture carried on in the vicinity of Faversham. It is under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance established here. The various mills, store-houses, &c. are chiefly situated on the stream that flows from Ospringe, and forms several small islands in its course to the Faversham creek. This manufacture is supposed to have been established here before the reign of Elizabeth; but it continued in private hands till about the year 1760, when the respective works were purchased by government, and within a few years afterwards, were rebuilt in a more substantial and safe manner. Not all the care, however, that can be exerted, is sufficient to prevent accidents, by the occasional ignition of the powder; though such events are now less frequent than formerly. A dreadful explosion occurred, in April, 1781, when the corning-mill, and dusting-house, were torn to atoms by the blowing up of about 7000lbs. weight of powder, which, by its explosion, so impregnated the air with sulphur, for many miles round, as greatly to affect respiration. The noise was heard at 20 miles distance; even at Canterbury, eleven miles off, it gave the sensation of an earthquake; and the pillar of flame and smoke caused by it, ascended to such a height in the air before it expanded, that it was seen in the Isle of Thanet. All the surrounding buildings were in a great measure destroyed; the boughs of large trees were torn off, and the trunks left bare; and the ground itself was so furrowed as to have the appearance of being fresh ploughed. The houses in the westernmost part of the town suffered most; and it was supposed that the whole would have been destroyed, if the wind had set directly towards it. The sufferers were afterwards relieved by Parliament; and, under the provisions of an act passed for the greater safety of the powder works, the stoves were removed into the marsh, at a considerable distance below the town.—Another dreadful explosion, however—the third that had happened within seven years, occurred in the month of January, 1810. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of 100 yards from the site of the building. One of the arms was found upon the top of a high elm tree. The fifth man was taken up alive. The sixth, the foreman of the work, singular to relate, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning, but he was otherwise not much injured. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbril, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed within the

building, two perished.—The quantity of powder annually manufactured here, is computed to amount to between 12 and 13,000 Barrels: the number of persons employed about 400. The mills are constantly at work, night and day, the men relieving each other in sets or parties. The mills, stoves, &c. are so situated in relation to each other, that the manufacture of powder is gradually completed as the ingredients are conveyed down the stream.

Mary, Queen of France, sister of Henry the Eighth, passed through Faversham, in May, 1515; and the expence of the "brede and wine" given to her, are stated at 7s. 4d. Henry the Eighth and his Queen, Catherine of Arragon, were here in 1519, with Cardinal Wolsey, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the "spiced brede and wine" for the latter, came to 5s. 4d.; the "spiced brede, wine, and capons," for my Lord Cardinal, to 18s. 9d.; and the "spiced brede, wine, beer, and ale," to the King and Queen, to 1l. 6s. 5½d. Henry was again at Faversham in 1522, with the Emperor, whom he was conducting to Greenwich, and a numerous retinue, when the expenses of his entertainment were entered at 1l. 3s. 3d. exclusive of a "gallon of wine" to the Lord Archbishop, which cost one shilling! In 1545, Henry was once more in this town, where he lay one night, and was presented with "two dozen of opouns, two dozen of cheikins, and a seive of cherries," all of which are recorded at 1l. 15s. 4d. In 1573, "Queen Elizabeth came here, and lay two nights in the town, which cost the town 4l. 10s. 8d. including a silver cup presented to her, which cost 27l. 2s. 0d." Another item in the Chamberlain's accounts, states, that Charles the Second visited, and dined with the mayor here, in 1660, and that the "expence of his entertainment was 58l. 6s. 0d."

Faversham church is a spacious and handsome fabric, built of flint, in the form of a cross, and quoined with stone. It has a light tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles, and terminated by an octagonal spire, 73 feet high. The outer walls are sustained by strong buttresses, and appear of the age of Edward the Second, or Third; but the interior parts of the west were rebuilt in the year 1755, from the designs of the late George Dance, Esq. at the expense of about 2500/. The tower and spire have been erected since. In the former church were two chapels, respectively dedicated to St. Thomas, and to the Holy Trinity; besides various altars and obits. At the west end of the south aisle, to which it formerly opened by semicircular arches, is a large room, now used as a school; and beneath this is a crypt or chapel, divided in the centre by three round pillars, sustaining pointed arches. Adjoining to the north side of the tower is a square apartment, fitted up with strong timbers, and otherwise secured; this is supposed to have been the "treasury," where the altar-vessels, vestments, &c. were kept. Various ancient brasses, and tombs, remain in different parts of this fabric. The organ, built at the

the charge of the corporation, cost upwards of 400/.

Here is a Free Grammar School, founded in 1575, and endowed with certain lands then in the possession of the crown, the annual produce of the endowments is about ninety pounds; the whole of which, after deducting the expense of repairs, &c. is paid to the master. Here are also two small Charity Schools, established in 1716, for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls. The Market House, or Guildhall, was built in the year 1594, of timber, having an open space between the pillars beneath. At a little distance from the bridge at the bottom of West Street, is a strong chalybeate spring.

Faversham has been greatly improved within the last forty or fifty years. In 1773 it was laid open to the high London road, by a spacious avenue; and all the contiguous roads have been since widened, and improved. The streets also were paved and lighted under the provisions of an act of Parliament, obtained in 1789. Many of the houses are large and handsome; and the inhabitants have an assembly room, and a theatre. The population of Faversham, as returned under the act of 1811, amounted to 3655.

FOLKESTONE.]—Folkestone, the *Lapis Populi* of the Romans, the *Folcestane* of the Saxons, and the *Fulchestan* of Domesday, is situated on the English Channel, 87½ miles E. S. E. from Maidstone, and 71½ E. S. E. from London. "The towne shore" observes Leland, "be al lykeliod, is mervelusly sore wasted with the violence of the se; yn so much, that there they say that one parochie chyrch of Our Lady, and another of St. Paule, ys clene destroyed and etin by the se." The Domesday Book mentions five churches in Folkestone, besides three others, that were within the hundred. "Hard upon the shore ys a place cawled the *Castel yarde*, the which on the one side ys dyked, and ther yn be great ruines of a soleinne old nunnery, yn the walles whereof yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes (more probably Roman tiles). The *Castel yard* hath been a place of great burial, yn so much as wher the se hath woren on the banke, bones apere half stykyng owt. The parochie chyrch ys thereby, made also of sum newer worke of an abbey: ther is St. Eanswide * buried; and alate therby was a visage of a priory. Lord Clynton is Lorde of the towne of Folkestone; and this Lord Clynton's grandfather had there of a poore man, a boote almost ful of antiquities of pure gold and silver."

* It is mentioned, in the "Perambulation of Kent," that the author of "Nova Legenda Angliæ" "reporteth many wonders of this woman; as that she lengthened the beame of a building three foote, when the carpenters missing in their measure, had made it so much too shorte: that she haled and drew water over the hills and rocks against nature from Sweeton, a mile off, to her oratorie at the sea-side: that she forbad cer-

Folkestone has an establishment of the customs, belonging to the out-port of Dover, of which it is a member.—The old harbour being small, and its repairs expensive, an act of Parliament was obtained, about the year 1807, for the construction of a new one; the expense of which was estimated, by Mr. Jessop, the engineer, at 22,000/., which was raised by 440 shares, of 50/ each, payable by instalments of not more than 15/ per annum. The new harbour comprises nineteen acres of land, and is capable of containing 500 vessels, of from 400 to 500 tons each, and of sheltering them from the strong southerly winds which are here prevalent. The pier-heads are naturally formed by two clumps of rocks, placed at a distance of 290 feet, forming the channel through which vessels enter the harbour. At no time of the tide is there less than 12 feet water here. The most difficult part of the work was completed by the summer of 1810, at the very slight expense of only 8,400/. The harbour dues commenced in 1810, and it was said, that the first year's receipt paid full 10/ per cent on the expenditure. Since the return of peace, the dues for passage boats and merchandise—Folkestone being the nearest point of communication with the Continent—have been immense. The extensive and increasing fishing of the port is also exceedingly productive. Every hundred of mackerel, and every last of herrings, pays a proportionate harbour due, exclusively of vessels of every description, belonging to the town, which pay from one to ten guineas each annually.—In addition to mackerel and herrings, here is an abundance of superior scate, plaice, conger-eels, whittings, soles, &c.

The corporation of Folkestone consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, 24 common-council-men, a recorder, chamberlain, town clerk, &c. Their seal bears the figure of St. Eanswith, her head encircled by a coronet; in one hand a pastoral cross; and in the other ten fish on a half hook.—The streets are generally narrow and ill-built; but several improvements have been effected in the town of late years. The market-house has been re-edified at the expense of Lord Radnor. The market, which was first granted by King John, is now very poorly attended.—According to the returns of 1811, the population of this town was 4232.

Folkestone church is in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection, supported on large piers, from which spring pointed arches with plain mouldings. The west end formerly extended to a greater length; but part of it having been blown down in December, 1705, it was contracted, though

taine ravenous birdes the countrey, which before did much harm thereabouts: that she restored the blinde, cast out the divell, and healed innumerable folkes of their infirmities; and therefore after her death, she was, by the policy of the Popish priests, and follie of the common people, honoured for a saint."

previously

previously it had been insufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants. In the north wall of the chancel is a very curious ancient tomb; but the person whom it is intended to record, is not known. Against the east wall of the south aisle is a curious altar monument, of variegated marble, in memory of the Herdsons, once lords of this manor. Amongst the other memorials, is one of the Rev. William Langhorne, curate of Folkestone, who died in 1772. It bears an epitaph, written by his brother, the poet. A brass plate, in the pavement of the nave, records the name and character of Joan, wife of Thomas Harvey, and mother to the celebrated Dr. Harvey, who died in her fiftieth year, in November, 1605.

Amongst the distinguished persons, indebted for their birth to Folkestone, may be mentioned Dr. W. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood;* and John Philipot, the Somerset Herald, and author of *Villare Cantianum*, &c.†—Dr. Harvey left 200*l.* to be bestowed, at the direction of Sir Eliab Harvey, on the poor of this his native place; who accordingly, by a deed of trust, dated March 28, 1674, founded a school for twenty boys, and endowed it with a farm, called Coom, in the parish of Lympre.

On the heights, north of the town, are some remains of Roman encampments.

FORD.]—(See Sturry.)

FORDWICH.]—Fordwich is situated two miles E. by N. from Canterbury, on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. This town is a member of the port of Sandwich, and was anciently incorporated by the name of the barons of the town of Fordwich, but more lately by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who enjoy the same privileges as the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, but it has at present neither market nor fair.

FRINDSBURY.]—Frindsbury, anciently called *Æslingham*, which is now a distinct manor in Frindsbury parish, is situated two miles north-west from Rochester, to the see of which it was given, in the eighth century, by Offa, King of Mercia. The church occupies a commanding eminence, rising from the Medway, over which the prospect is extremely fine. It has a substantial tower at the west end, from which rises an octangular spire. Some parts of this building are very ancient; but

the sepulchral monuments are not entitled to particular notice.

Upnor castle is in this parish. It was erected by Queen Elizabeth, to defend the passage of the Medway; but it is now made use of as a powder magazine, for the security of which, there is an establishment, of a governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, master gunner, &c. with an officer's guard of soldiers: the latter are lodged in barracks behind the castle; and at a little distance, is a good house, with gardens, for the store-keeper. The castle, which is environed by a moat, consists of an oblong centre building, with a round tower at each end. The only period at which this fortress proved of any utility, was in 1667, when the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter, appeared at the mouth of the Thames, and detached his Vice-Admiral, Van Ghent, to sail up the Medway, and destroy the shipping. Van Ghent took the fort of Sheerness, and made dispositions to proceed up the river. Monk, Duke of Albemarle, made every possible effort to render his attempt abortive: he sunk several ships in the channel of the river, and drew a chain across, behind which he placed three large men of war. The Dutch, who were advancing very fast, passed through the sunken ships, and broke the chain. Van Ghent continued to advance, till, with six men of war, and five fire ships, he came opposite to Upnor castle; but he here met with so warm a fire from Major Scott, commandant in the castle, and Sir Edward Spragge, who directed the batteries on the opposite shore, that he thought it best to draw off, his ships having sustained considerable damage.

GAD'S HILL.]—Gad's Hill, immortalised by Shakespeare, as the scene of the exploits of Sir John Falstaff, is crossed by the high road to Rochester and Canterbury, about 26 miles from London. It was formerly a noted place for robbing of seamen after they had received their pay at Chatham.—It was here, that a famous robbery was committed about the year 1676. About four o'clock in the morning a gentleman was robbed by one Nicks, mounted on a bay mare, just on the declivity of the hill, on the west side. Nicks proceeded to Gravesend, and (as he afterwards confessed) from the difficulty of procuring a boat, was de-

* William Harvey was born on the 2d of April, 1578. After pursuing the study of physic about five years at Cambridge, he travelled to Padua in Italy, where he took up the degree of doctor, as he did likewise at Cambridge, upon his return to his native country. In 1607, he was elected fellow of the college of physicians; and about eight years after, was chosen reader of the anatomy and surgery lecture, founded by Dr. Richard Caldwell. In these lectures, he first opened his grand discovery, of the Circulation of the Blood. He was made physician to King James the First, and King Charles the First; and in 1651, published his treatise on the Generation of Animals. He died in June, 1657, without issue, leaving his estate to the College of Physicians, where a commemorative speech in Latin in honour to his memory, and that of their other benefactors, is annually delivered on the 18th of October. The present Ad-

miral Sir Eliab Harvey, Bart. M. P. &c. is a collateral descendant of this family.

† Of this gentleman, few particulars are known. He suffered in the cause of Charles the First, and was for a short time imprisoned in London, about the year 1644. He possessed a good knowledge of antiquities; and, besides the *Villare Cantianum*, he wrote a 'Catalogue of the Chancellors of England, &c.' and, 'Additions to Camden's remains concerning Britain.' He bore the same arms as Sir John Philipot, Lord Mayor of London, knighted by Richard the Second, for his conduct in the insurrection headed by Wat Tyler; and had afterwards a coat of augmentation granted to his paternal arms, for his bravery in attacking and vanquishing the pirate, John Mercer, who had greatly infested the narrow seas. He died in 1645.

tained there nearly an hour, which was a subject of considerable uneasiness to him—he however availed himself of the time and baited his horse: from thence he rode across the county of Essex, to Chelmsford: here he stopped about half an hour to refresh his horse, and give him some balls; and proceeded on to Braintree, Bocking, and Wethersfield; then over the Downs to Cambridge, and from thence, keeping always the cross roads, he passed to Godmanches-ter and Huntingdon, by Fenny and Stratford, when he baited his horse, and took some refreshment, and slept about half an hour. Keeping the north road, and riding at full speed, he arrived in York the same afternoon; here he changed his dress, and mixing with company as an inhabitant of the town, he went to the bowling green, where among other gentlemen was the mayor of the city. He immediately singled out his lordship, and contrived to do something particular, in order that the mayor might remember him; he then took the opportunity to enquire of his lordship, the hour of the day: the latter pulling out his watch, told him the hour, which was a quarter before, or a quarter after eight at night. On being prosecuted for the robbery, the whole merit of the case turned upon this single point; the person who had been robbed, swore to the man, to the place, and to the time, when the act was committed; yet as Nicks had the evidence of the mayor of York, to prove that he was in York at a certain time, the jury acquitted him, on the supposition that it was impossible a person could be in two places so remote, on the same day.

GILLINGHAM.]—Gillingham, the Gelingeham of Domesday, is a pleasant village, a mile and a half E. by W. from Chatham. It is principally inhabited by persons belonging to the dock-yard, or by those who have retired from the service. A sharp battle was fought here between Edmund Ironside, and Canute, the Dane. This place appears to have been formerly of considerable note: in a survey made in 1565, it is returned as having four quays, and twenty-seven ships and boats: the largest of these vessels, however, was only of twenty tons. On the edge of the marshes, skirting the Medway, below the village, a small fort was built for the defence of the river in the reign of Charles the First; but this, though enlarged, and sometimes dignified with the name of Gillingham Castle, was never of material service. The manor formed part of the ancient possessions of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a splendid palace here, and one of whom, John Stafford, in 1336, procured a grant of a weekly market, and an eight days' annual fair; but these have been long discontinued. The manor is now held under Lord Somers. The palace, which adjoined the south side of the church yard, was an extensive building; but scarcely any remains are left, excepting foundation walls, and what is supposed to have been the hall, now used as a barn and granary. This is chiefly built of flints, and has pointed windows.

The church is a spacious fabric, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on each side the latter, and a square tower at the west end. The east window is large and handsome. Over the pointed arch of the west entrance, is the niche in which stood the statue of our Lady of Gillingham, whose fame was so great in the Catholic times, that many pilgrimages were made to her shrine. Most of the windows were formerly adorned with rich painted glass, the gift of the family of Beau-
fitz, Lords of Twydiall, in this parish. The chan-
cel displays some slight remains of Norman archi-
tecture. The font is also Norman. In the north
chapel, are brasses of a knight and his lady, John
Beaufitz, and Alice, his wife; the former of whom
died in 1438. In the south, or Grange chapel,
are several memorials for the families of Bamme,
and Haward, or Hayward, formerly Lords of
Grange, a manor in Gillingham parish.

William of Gillingham, a learned Benedictine monk of Canterbury in the time of Richard the Second, who wrote a history of Britain, and another of his own monastery, was born in this town. Another native of Gillingham, was William Adams, an enterprising seaman, and "the first," says Hasted, "of any Englishman who discovered Japan effectually, to which remote island he began his voyage in 1598: he died about 1612."

The manor of Grange, mentioned above, lies about half a mile E. from Gillingham, and includes about 120 acres. It has always been accounted a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings, in Sussex; and, as such, in the reign of Edward the Third, it furnished one ship, and two able and well armed men, for the king's service for 40 days. Matthew de Hastings, who died in 1276, held the manor, by the service of finding one oar whenever the king should sail towards the port of Hastings. It was afterwards the property of John Philipot, Esq. Lord Mayor of London, in 1378, who afterwards opposed Wat Tyler's insurrection, in Smithfield. He built a small chapel here, part of which is yet standing, and now used as an out-house.

GODINGTON.]—The manor of Godington, situated in the parish of Great Chart, (half a mile W. by S. from Ashford) was anciently held by a family of the same name; from which it passed, successively, to the Champneys, Goldwells, and Tokes; the last of whom trace their descent from Robert de Toke, who fought by the side of Henry the Third, at Northampton, in 1264. John Toke, Esq. sheriff of this county in 1770, greatly improved the house and grounds, which are pleasantly situated near the north side of the Stour. The north front of the mansion is modern. The hall contains a good series of family portraits, several of which are by Cornelius Jansen. Among them are those of Captain Nicholas Toke, who was sheriff in 1663, and Diana, his wife, daughter to the Earl of Winchelsea. The former, who appears to have been of a strong athletic make, died in 1680, at the advanced age of ninety-

ninety-three. It is reported of him, that he walked from Godington to London, only a short time previously to his decease, in order to pay his addresses to a sixth wife. The stair-case is curiously carved; and in the windows, is a display of painted glass, exhibiting the arms, quarterings, and alliances of the family. In the drawing room, which is also wainscotted with carved oak, is a singular representation of the exercise and manœuvres of the ancient militia, with their arms, accoutrements, &c. in compartments formed round the upper part of the room. Several of the chimney-pieces are of Rethersden marble, sculptured with arms, &c.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in the parish of Great Chart, on the night of the 1st of May, 1580. The church is a handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on each side the latter; and at the west end, a well built tower, surmounted by a spire. This edifice was repaired, and partly rebuilt, about the time of Edward the Fourth, by James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, who was principal secretary to that king. The bishop, who was born in the family mansion at Goldwell, was also the founder of the Chantry chapel, which adjoins the chancel on the south; and a licence for that purpose, was granted him in 1471. In Weever's time, the portrait of this prelate was to be seen on the eastern window of the chapel, in a kneeling posture; and in every quarry (pane) was painted a golden well, or fountain, with this devise, his rebus. He died about the year 1493 or 1499. Between the chancel and the north chapel, is an old altar-tomb, on which, were brasses in memory of William de Goldwell, and his wife Avice, the bishop's parents. The north chapel has long been the principal burial place of the Tokes of Godington. In the pavement are several slabs inlaid with curious brasses.

GODMERSHAM.]—The manor of Godmersham (6½ miles N. E. by N. from Ashford) is amongst the possessions of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The court lodge, or manor house, now called the priory, is situated near the church. It was a residence of the priors of Canterbury, and still retains many vestiges of its ancient character. A statue, supposed to be that of Prior Fynch, in an episcopal dress, with a pastoral cross in one hand, and the other upraised in the attitude of benediction, is yet remaining in a small niche over the entrance porch. The church is a small fabric, and had formerly a chantry connected with it, on the south side. The chantry has been rebuilt, and converted into two seats, appropriated to the manors of Ford and Eggar-ton, both of which are in this parish.—Godmersham park enjoys a charming situation, on the west side of the high road, between Canterbury and Ashford. The mansion, which is a handsome edifice, was built in the year 1732, by the late Mr. Knight, who also inclosed the park.

In the parish of Godmersham, about the close of the 17th, or commencement of the 18th century, a

large Roman urn was found, of capacity to hold half a bushel. Within it was a shallow earthen pan, in which stood a small urn of fine red earth, but no remains of either ashes or bones. The large urn was covered with a broad flat stone, and fenced round with a wall of flints for its preservation. In the year 1703, on the acclivity of Trenworth Down, in the adjoining parish of Crundal, a Roman burying place, crossed by a waggon way, was accidentally discovered; and various skeletons, and human bones, with several small urns, and other vessels, have been found here at subsequent periods. Here also, in the years 1757 and 1759, the late Rev. Brian Fausset, of Heppington, discovered many Roman antiquities, which now form part of the valuable collection at Heppington.

GOUDHURST.]—At the little market town of Goudhurst, 13 miles S. by W. from Maidstone, and 44 S. E. by E. from London, are two Free Schools. Its population, in 1811, was 2082.—The church is a large and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low massive tower at the west end, which was formerly crowned by a high spire; but the spire having been set fire to, and greatly damaged, in a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, in 1637, it was afterwards taken down. In the church-yard is a remarkable yew tree, measuring 27 feet in circumference. The church contains several memorials of the Colepepers of Bedgebury, the rapid fall of whose family appears to have been occasioned by their associating with Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the ill-fated insurrection excited by him against Queen Mary. Here also are several monuments of the Campions, lords of the manor of Combwell, in this parish, and the site of the priory there, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time. The priory at Combwell, was of Austin canons, founded in the reign of Henry the Second.

Bedgebury, another manor in Goudhurst parish, was anciently the seat of an eminent family of the same name, by an heiress of which it was carried in marriage to the Colepepers, who were scattered for many ages over several parts of Kent. Sir James Hayes, who purchased this estate in the reign of Charles the Second, erected a new mansion, at a short distance from the more ancient one, which was pulled down. It afterwards passed to the late John Carter, Esq. sheriff of Kent, in 1789, who made several improvements in the house and grounds. The demesne is nearly surrounded by extensive roads: great part of it was formerly included in Bedgebury park, which was thrown open many years ago.

GOODNESTON.]—At Goodneston (two miles E. by N. from Faversham) is the seat of Sir William Egerton Brydges, Bart. whose progenitors have been seated here more than a century. They are a branch of the Brydges of Barton-Seagrave in Northamptonshire. The house, which is not ancient, is situated in a park, diversified with gentle swells, and

and surrounded by plantations. From Bonnington, in this parish, the Boys family spread its numerous branches through the eastern parts of this county, but kept possession of their original seat, till the death of Sir John Boys, the brave defender of Donnington castle: he died in 1664, and was buried in the church at Goodneston, which appears to have been partly built by his ancestors. Here are numerous monuments of the Boys and Engham families. On a flat stone, bearing the figures, in brass, of a man in armour, and his wife, with those of two sons and four daughters, and the arms of Engham above, is the following

Inscription.

" By doleful dynt of death's dyre dart,
Lo! here the corps of twayne,
Byrest of lyfe in age unripe
In natyve soyle remaine;
In person not in zeale distinct,
These twayne while they had lyfe,
Both Thomas Engham late Esquier,
And Elizabeth his wife,
Who lyving died to lyve,
Who dead yet lyve by fame,
With men in yearth, with God in spryte
Devoid of future blame.
" The said Thomas Engham dyed the of October,
A. D. 1558.
" And Elizabeth hyssaid wyfe the 4th of October then
laste paste."

GOODWIN SANDS.]—(See Deal.)

GRAINE.]—The Isle of Graine lies two miles W. N. W. from Sheerness: the manor is appendant to that of Gillingham. This island, says Hasted, is in size about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and contains only one parish, called St. James's. It lies very flat and low: the greatest part of it consists of pasture and marshes; and the vast tracts of the latter, in the neighbourhood, with the badness of the water, render it a very unwholesome spot. The salt works are on the S. E. side of the island, on the estate belonging to Mr. Dayeupport. The population is only about 200. The land is kept from being overwhelmed by the sea, by strong embankments of earth.—Off the end of this isle, is the Nore Light, placed here to enable the mariner to avoid the long and narrow sand-banks, which lie in parallel ranges, in the estuary of the Thames.

GRAVENY.]—The church belonging to this village (three miles N. E. by E. from Faversham) contains some very ancient memorials for the respective lords of the manor. Several of the inscriptions are singularly curious, from their containing the words; "post conquestum Angliæ," which seem to relate, from the inscriptions themselves, to some event of the year 1421. It has been conjectured, indeed, that the expression, post conquestum Angliæ, was intended to indicate the dissatisfaction felt by some portion of the people, at the provisions of the treaty called the peace of Troye, signed in May, 1420, and ratified by the English Parliament in May,

1421; the twenty-fourth article of which was particularly offensive to British feeling.

GRAVESEND.]—The market town of Gravesend, 16 miles N. N. W. from Maidstone, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ E. by S. from London, is situated on a declivity leading to the Thames; and is partly in the parish of Milton, which adjoins to that of Gravesend on the east side. Gravesend is written Graves-ham in the Domesday Book, and Gravesænde in the Textus Roffensis; Lambard supposes it to have derived its name from the Saxon word Gerefæ, a ruler or portreve, and to signify the end or limit of his jurisdiction; but more probably signifying the Ham, or Dwelling of the Greve, or Reve. Others have derived it from the Saxon Graef, implying a coppice, or small wood, which, compounded with ænde, forms Graef'sænde, and thus signifies the place at the Woodend.

In the reign of Richard the Second, the French and Spaniards, sailing up the river, burnt and plundered Gravesend, and carried off most of the inhabitants. As early as the year 1293, the watermen of Gravesend were in possession of the sole and exclusive right to the ferry between Gravesend and London; and they were then ordered to take in future "but one half-penny of a person passing," as they had done formerly, and not to extort "fares hurtful to, and against the will of the people." However, to enable the town to recover the loss inflicted by the French and Spaniards, the abbot of St. Mary-le-Grace, of Tower hill, having the manor of Gravesend in his possession, obtained of King Richard the Second, a grant to the men of Gravesend and Milton, of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on the conditions that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons, either at two-pence per head with their bundles, or the whole boats's fare should be four shillings. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding kings, and is still enjoyed under proper regulations. The boats are now large and commodious, and the sum paid by each person is one shilling and six-pence. Five of the tilt boats are licensed by the mayor; these sail regularly to and from London with every tide. Within the last two or three years, also, since steam-packets have been introduced into almost general use, one or two of these conveyances were established between London and Gravesend, but the use of them were successfully opposed by the Waterman's Company.

Besides the ferry just mentioned, here is one to Tilbury, in Essex, which lies immediately opposite to Gravesend. To obviate the inconveniences which attend this ferry, at which all horses, carriages, cattle, troops, &c. are obliged to pass hence into Essex, a plan was proposed, in the year 1798, by an engineer, named Dodd, to form a circular passage, or tunnel, under the bed of the Thames, between Gravesend and Tilbury, sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of land commerce, and to be

be lighted, so that an uninterrupted communication might be preserved. This scheme being warmly patronised, a subscription was opened to defray the expense, and the work was commenced on the Gravesend side. The water, however, soon began to impede the workmen, and increasing in quantity with every yard excavated, occasioned the concern to be relinquished.

The cod and haddock fishery furnishes employment to about 18 or 20 smacks belonging to Gravesend; and most of the Dutch turbot vessels lie off this town, and send their cargoes to the London market in small boats, &c.

In the year 1567, the parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by letters-patent, dated at East Greenwich; but Charles the First, in 1632, granted the principal charter. The chief officer had previously been called the Portreve, but by this charter he was styled Mayor, and in him, 12 jurats, 24 common-councilmen, a seneschal, or high steward, and other inferior officers, the government of the town is now vested. At the same time, the liberty of holding two additional markets weekly, and a four days' annual fair was granted, with a full confirmation of the privilege, exclusively, of conveying passengers and goods by water to London.

To the left of Gravesend, in a field, was the site of the ancient church: it is still called Church Field, and is now glebe land. The ruins of the buildings are often turned up by the plough, and also the bones of persons buried in the adjoining cemetery. The inhabitants residing near the Thames, finding the church was placed at a very inconvenient distance, obtained a licence to build a chapel, or oratory, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and the lane leading from the West Street it is still called Chapel Lane. The church, being burnt down, was rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Fisher, in 1510. In 1522, the churchwardens having neglected to ring the bells, a mark of respect due to the diocesan when he visits a parish, the same bishop prohibited the celebration of divine offices in that church. On the delinquents pleading, that, on the day of the visitation, not only the churchwardens, but all the parishioners were summoned to appear before the King's officers, on a commission of array against the Scots and French, the interdict was relaxed. The prelate, however, averred, that the parish had been as remiss at his last triennial visitation; and he admonished them to be, in future, more attentive and obedient. This church being afterwards dilapidated by neglect, was taken down, and the chapel of St. George became the parochial church. This was destroyed, with the greatest part of the town, by a fire which happened in August, 1727. Between the years 1731 and 1733, the present church was erected on the old site, under an act of the 4th of George the Second, which granted for the purpose 5000*l.* from the duties on coals and culm, levied under the acts of the 9th and 10th of Queen Anne, for building 50 new churches in and near London.

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It is a plain brick structure, with stone quoins, cornices, &c. The interior consists of a spacious nave, and chancel, on the north side a large gallery, and at the west end, an organ-loft, furnished with a fine organ. It does not contain any monuments, no person having been allowed to be interred here since the erection of the church.

This town has been greatly improved since the year 1764, when a new town-hall was erected, having an open space beneath, where the poultry-market is kept. In 1767, a new wharf, crane, and causeway, were made, the expense of keeping which in repair is reimbursed by small tolls for cramage and wharfage. In 1773, an act was passed for paving, cleansing, and lighting, the principal streets, &c.; under the respective clauses of which, material improvements have been effected. For the purpose of shortening the high road to Rochester, a new road from Northfleet was made a few years ago.

In 1811, the population of Gravesend amounted to 3110. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits or employments. A small manufactory for cables and robes is carried on here; and about 40 years ago, a yard for ship-building, which had long been disused, at the north-western extremity of the parish, was hired by a Quaker, named Cleverly, and several men of war and frigates, besides smaller vessels, have been since built here.—Most of the outward-bound ships in general, are supplied with live and dead stock at Gravesend; and also with vegetables; about 80 acres of ground, in the two parishes, being cultivated for that purpose, and for supplying the London markets with asparagus, which is in particular request for its size, and fine flavour. The inns and public-houses are numerous. In the summer season, additional visitors are attracted by a new bathing-house, erected by a subscription, in 1796. Some fossils are found in the neighbouring chalk-pits, similar to those of Greenhithe.

This town gave name to an ancient family, of whom Sir Stephen de Gravesend occurs in the list of knights who accompanied Edward the First to Scotland, in his 28th year. The celebrated French mathematician, Gravesand, is supposed to have been descended from this family.

Henry the Eighth erected a strong battery, or platform, at Gravesend, to repel any desultory attack from the French; but it has been suffered to fall to ruin, and its exact situation is not with certainty known. About 1778, a new battery of 16 guns was raised on the east side of the town, near the new tavern, which had been formed from the buildings of an ancient chantry, belonging to the parish of Milton, and which was then converted into apartments for the ordnance and artillery officers. Another battery, of sixteen guns, has been since raised in a situation somewhat nearer to the town.

GREENHITHE.]—(See Swanscombe.)

GREENWICH, BLACKHEATH, COMBE, WOODLANDS, &c.]—These places are so connected with each other,

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other, that instead of assigning to each a separate head, we have thought it preferable to notice them together:—Greenwich, the first in order, as of importance, lies $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.S.E. from St. Paul's cathedral. It was called Grenewic, by the Saxons, and subsequently East Greenwich, to distinguish it from West Greenwich, or Deptford. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, which is here from 220 to 300 yards broad, at low water. This part of the river has been very commodious for shipping from the earliest periods; and it was chosen as the station of the Danish fleet, during three or four years of the inglorious reign of King Etheldred.—The Danish army, at the same time, lay encamped on the eminences above the town, where various vestiges of entrenchments may yet be traced.—While the Danes had their chief station at Greenwich, they made frequent incursions into the interior of the country, particularly in the year 1011, when they laid siege to Canterbury, and having taken and plundered that city, massacred nine-tenths of the inhabitants. The prisoners, with Elpheg, or Alphage, the Archbishop of Canterbury, they conveyed to their camp, where they kept the Archbishop prisoner during seven months, demanding a large sum for his ransom, which he refused to pay, alleging, that the peasants of his church would be ruined by it. From his continued refusal to gratify their cupidity, he ultimately fell a victim to the barbarians. The citizens of London bought his body with a large sum of money; and he was buried in St. Paul's, London; but eleven years afterwards, his body was taken up by Canute, and conveyed with much pomp to Canterbury, where it was reinterred with great solemnity. The Archbishop was afterwards inrolled among the Romish saints; and on the spot where he fell at Greenwich, a church was consecrated to his honour. The site is now occupied by the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Alphage.

The manor of East Greenwich, anciently an appendage to that of Lewisham, was, with its principal, obtained by Henry the Eighth, in exchange for the monastery of Bradwell, and other lands; and this was afterwards called the Honour and Manor of East Greenwich. After the decapitation of Charles the First, it was reserved for the use of the state; and at the Restoration, it reverted to the crown. Besides this principal manor there was a subordinate manor in Greenwich, which came into the possession of the crown at a much earlier period. Henry the Fifth granted it, for life, to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1417; soon after which it was granted to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Henry the Sixth, who, in 1433, gave the Duke license to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to make a park of 200 acres.—Under this license, the Duke of Gloucester rebuilt the palace, and inclosed the park; and in the latter erected a moated tower, on the spot where the Observatory now stands. From the pleasantness of

the situation, he also bestowed the name of *Placentia*, or the manor of Pleasaunce, on this estate; an appellation which it retained for a long period. After his death, in 1447, it reverted to the crown: and Edward the Fourth made it a favourite residence, and was at considerable expense in enlarging and finishing the palace. Henry the Seventh is said, by Lambard, to have “beautified the palace, by the addition of a brick front towards the water-side.” Henry the Eighth, who was born here, enlarged the buildings considerably; and during his reign, Greenwich became “one of the principal scenes of that festivity for which his court was celebrated.” Leland, who was an eye-witness of the sumptuous festivals given at the palace, has elegantly described its beauties, in some Latin verses, which have been thus translated by Hasted:—

“Lo! with what lustre shines this wish'd-for place,
Which, star-like, might the heavenly mansions grace.
What painted roofs, what windows charm the eye!
What turrets, rivals of the starry sky!
What constant springs! what verdant meads besides!
Where Flora's self in majesty resides;
And beauteous, all around her, does dispense,
With bounteous hand, her flow'ry influence.
Happy the man whose lucky wit could frame,
To suit this place, so elegant a name,
Expressing all its beauties in the same!

The marriage of Henry with Catherine of Arragon, was solemnized at Greenwich, in 1510. On May-day, 1511, and the two following days, here were held grand tournaments. In 1512, the King kept his Christmas here, and again in 1513. At the latter celebration was introduced the first masquerade ever seen in England, which Hall has thus described in his Chronicle:—“The Kyng this yere kept the feast of Christmas at Grenewiche, wher was such abundance of viandes, served to all comers of any honest behaviour, as hath been fewe times seen: and against New Yeres night, was made, in the hall, a castle, gates, towers, and dungeon, garnishe with artillerie, and weapon, after the most warlike fashion: and on the frount of the castle was written, *Le Fortresse Dangerus*: and within the castle wer six ladies clothed in russet satyn, laide over with leves of golde; and every owde knit with laces of blewe silke and golde: on their heads, coyfes and cappes all of golde. After this castle had been carried about the hall, and the Quene had beheld it, in came the King, with five other apparaled in coates, the one halfe of russet satyn, spangled with spangles of fine gold, the other halfe rich clothe of gold; on ther heddes cappes of russet satyn, embroudered with workes of fine gold bullion. These six assaulted the castle: the ladies seying them so lustie and couragious, wer content to solace with them; and upon farther communicacion, to yeld the castle: and so thei came down, and daunced a long space. And after the ladies let the knights into the castle, and then the castle sodainly vanished out of their sightes. On the daie of the Epiphanie,

Epiphanie, at night, the King with XI other, wer disguised after the manner of Italie, called a Maske, a thing not seen afore in Englande: thei wer appa- raled in garments long and brode, wrought all with gold, with visers and cappes of gold; and after the banket doen, these maskers came in with six gen- tlemen disguised in silke, bearing staffe torches, and desired the ladies to daunce: some were content; and some, that knew the fashion of it, refused, be- cause it was a thing not commonly seen. And after thei daunced and commoned together, as the fashion of the maske is, thei took their leave and departed; and so did the Quene, and all the ladies."

The Princess Mary, and the Princess Elizabeth, Henry's daughters, were both born at Greenwich palace; the marriage of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, with Mary, Henry's sister, and Queen- Dowager of France, was publicly solemnized here. In 1217, a splendid tournament was held at Green- wich; and, in 1521, 1525, and 1527, the King kept his Christmas here. In the last-mentioned year, he received at this place, the French embassy, which consisted of eight persons of the highest quality and merit in France, attended by a retinue of 800 horse. On May-day, 1536, Ann Boleyn, was arrested here by the King's order, at the conclusion of a solemn just, wherein she is said to have betrayed an adul- terous passion, by some inadvertent levity. In 1537, and in 1548, Henry again spent his Christmas here. On the latter occasion, he entertained 21 of the Scottish nobility, whom he had made prisoners at the battle of Solway moss, and afterwards gave them their liberty without ransom. Edward the Sixth kept his Christmas here, in 1552-3, and here he expired on the 6th of July following. Queen Elizabeth was particularly fond of this palace, and made it her summer residence: she also visited it at other seasons of the year, passing the festive hours of that romantic period, in various gay diversions, attended with tilts and tournaments, in which the gallant knights of her court exerted their utmost skill. On the 2d of July, 1539, Elizabeth was en-

tertained by the city of London, with a muster of 1400 men, in Greenwich Park; the gunners wore shirts of mail; the others were arrayed in coats of velvet and chains of gold, armed with morris pikes and halberds, and bearing flags. A mock fight was exhibited; which the Queen viewed from the gal- lery over the park gate, with a splendid train of ladies, and accompanied by the foreign embassa- dors. "Three onsets," says Strype, "were given in every battle, the guns discharged on one another, the morris pikes encountered together with great alarm; each ran to their weapons again, and then they fell together as fast as they could, in imitation of close fight." These feats of arms greatly pleased the Queen, who "showed herself very merry;" and on her thanking the citizens for the diversion, "immediately was given the greatest shout that ever was heard, with hurling up of caps." On the 10th of the same month, there was tilting before the Queen; "a goodly banquetting-house being set up in the park, made with fir-poles, and decked with birch branches, and all manner of flowers, both of the field and garden, as roses, july-flowers, mary- golds, and all manner of strewing herbs and rushes." The evening concluded with "a mask, a great ban- quet, and great casting of fire, and shooting of guns, till twelve at night." In June, 1585, Elizabeth was here offered the sovereignty of the Low Countries, by the Dutch deputies. In May, 1586, she received the Danish ambassador at Greenwich; and, in July, 1597, the ambassador from the King of Poland.*

James the First was often resident at Greenwich; and the Princess Mary, and others of his children, were born here. His Queen, Anne of Denmark, added to the buildings, and laid the foundation of the "House of Delight," in the park, afterwards the ranger's lodge. This was finished by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, who employed Inigo Jones as the architect: and Horace Walpole characterizes it as "one of the most beautiful of his works." The ceilings were painted by Horatio Gentileschi; and the whole house was completed so

* Hentzner, a German traveller, who visited England in 1598, has given a curious and interesting description of Elizabeth's court at Greenwich. The presence chamber, he observes, "was hung with rich tapestry; and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with hay." When the Queen came out of her apartment to go to prayers, "she was attended in the fol- lowing manner:—First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the Garter, all richly dressed, and bareheaded; next came the Chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse between two, one of which carried the royal sceptre, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs de lis, the point upwards: next came the Queen, in the 65th year of her age, as we are told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black, and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black, (a defect the English seem subject to from their too great use of sugar:) she had in her ears two pearls with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red: upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lüneburgh table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the En- glish ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels: her hands were small, her fingers

long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking, mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness: in- stead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch: whoever speaks to her, it is kneel- ing; now and then she raises some with her hand: wherever she turned her face as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome, and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, 50 in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the anti- chapel next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occa- sioned the acclamation of "Long live Queen Elizabeth:" she answered it with, "I thank you, my good people."

sumptuously,

sumptuously, that Philipot says, "it surpassed all others of the kind in England." Charles the First, who was frequently at Greenwich, before the breaking out of the civil war, quitted it, for the last time, in 1641, when he set out with the resolution of taking his journey northward. On the passing of the ordinance for the sale of crown lands, the palace, then called Greenwich House, with part of the park and lands were sold; but, on the Restoration, they again devolved to the crown; and the King finding the whole building in a decayed and ruinous state, ordered it to be pulled down, and commenced a new and magnificent palace of free-stone on the same spot. The architect was Webb, son-in-law to Inigo Jones; from whose papers the designs are said to have been made. One wing, however, was all that was completed, at an expense of 36,000*l.* and herein the King occasionally resided. In the early part of the reign of William the Third, a project was formed for providing an asylum for aged and disabled seamen; and, in the year 1694, the King and Queen granted the palace, with other buildings, and certain parcels of land adjoining, for this truly noble purpose. The foundations of the first new building, called the Bass Building, were laid on the 3d of June, 1696, and the superstructure was completed in two years afterwards. It has, however, since received numerous additions and improvements.*—The government of this hospital was originally vested in the commissioners appointed by the crown; but it was not till the year 1775, that the commissioners became a body corporate, by a charter of his present Majesty. The Commissioners and Governor of Greenwich Hospital appointed under the charter, are, the archbishops, the lord chancellor, the lords of the Privy Council, all the great officers of state, the twelve judges, the flag-officers, and commissioners of the navy; the master, and five senior elder brethren of the Trinity-House; the mayor, and three senior aldermen of London; the

governor, the deputy-governor, the directors, and other officers, of the hospital; all for the time being. The principal officers are, a governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, a treasurer, secretary, auditor, surveyor, clerk of the works, clerk of the cheque, two chaplains, a physician, surgeon, steward, and various assistant and inferior servants. The governor's salary is 1000*l.* that of the lieutenant-governor is 400*l.* the captains have 230*l.* each per annum; the lieutenants, 115*l.* each; the treasurer, and surveyor, 200*l.* each; the secretary, clerk of the cheque, and steward, 160*l.* each; the auditor, 100*l.* the physician, 182*l.* 10*s.* the chaplains, 130*l.* each; and the clerk of the works, 91*l.* 5*s.* The officers are allowed a certain quantity of coals and candles in addition to their salaries, and 1*s.* 2*d.* per day, instead of rations.

In its present state, the hospital consists of four distinct quadrangular piles of building. The grand front opens on a terrace, skirting the southern bank of the Thames, and extending 865 feet, in the centre of which, is a descent to the river, by a double flight of steps. The ground-plot of the whole edifice forms nearly a square, of which, King Charles's building occupies the north-west angle; Queen Anne's, the north-east; King William's, the south-west; and Queen Mary's, the south-east. The interval between the two first-mentioned buildings, forms a square, 270 feet wide, in the middle of which, is a statue of George the Second, sculptured by Rysbrach, out of a single block of white marble, that weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French, by Admiral Sir George Rooke. This statue was presented to the hospital by Sir John Jennings governor from 1720 to 1743. The space between the two other buildings, which include the hall and chapel, forms a lesser square, apparently terminated by the ranger's lodge in the park, above which, on a commanding eminence, appears the royal observatory, rising from the midst of a grove

* In the same year that the new buildings were begun, the Parliament passed an act, that sixpence per month should be paid out of the wages of every mariner in the King's service, for the use of the hospital; and by another act, passed in 1712, all seamen in the merchant's service were subjected to the payment. In 1699, the funds were further augmented by a grant from the King, of 19,500*l.* which had been levied on certain merchants for smuggling; and in the same year, 600*l.* was obtained by a lottery, called the Charitable Adventure. In 1700, Henry, Earl of Romney, made over his grant of the tolls of Greenwich market to the new foundation. In 1705, the endowments were increased by the gift of Queen Anne, of the effects of Kid, the pirate, which amounted to 6472*l.* 1*s.* In 1707, the moiety of an estate, valued at 40,000*l.* was bequeathed to the hospital, by Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. with the profits of his unexpired grant of the North and South Foreland Light-houses, which grant has been since renewed for 99 years. In 1708, by an act of Queen Anne, all forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money were given to the hospital. In 1710, 6000*l.* per annum was granted towards the building of the chapel, &c. out of the new duty on coals and culm; and, in 1728, the House of Commons voted 10,000*l.* in aid of the funds of the hospital; and a similar sum was granted annually during many years afterwards. In 1735, the Commons, on a

message from the King, resolved, that the rents and profits of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, should be applied towards the completion of the hospital, and afterwards to the maintenance of the pensioners. Other benefactions have been made, for the use of the hospital, by different persons, at various periods, both of money and estates; and about the year 1806, a considerable addition was made to its revenue, by the act which grants an increase of pay to the officers and men of the royal navy. The allowance to the out-door pensioners was also increased, and some other arrangements made for the better relief of aged and infirm seamen. The "Chest at Chatham," too, in the management of which various abuses were discovered by the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, was, on their recommendation, removed to Greenwich. The Derwentwater estates produce considerable sums annually; for being principally situated in Cumberland and Durham, they include many valuable lead and other mines. These mines, in the year 1766, 1767, and 1768, produced 61,830 hynges of ore, which at the valuation of each hyng in those years, at 2*l.* 15*s.* amounted to the vast sum of 170,000*l.* The other revenues of the hospital arise from such of the grants above-mentioned, as were of a permanent nature; for fines for fishing with unlawful nets, and for other offences committed on the Thames; from the half-pay of those of its officers who have regular salaries, &c.



THE HALL OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Kent.

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of trees. The two squares are intersected by a spacious avenue, leading from the town through the hospital, and forming, with the areas, a kind of cross. The buildings immediately fronting the Thames, and bearing the name of King Charles, and Queen Anne, have a general correspondence in style and arrangement. King Charles's building contains the apartment of the governor, and lieutenant-governor, the council-room, 15 wards for the pensioners, and others, differently appropriated.—In the council-room, among others, is a painting of George the Second, in his robes; half-lengths of King William, and Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, who was killed in the battle of Solebay, half-length, by Sir Peter Lely; Lord Viscount Torrington, whole-length, by Davison; Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. whole-length, by Degard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, whole-length, by Richardson; Captain Clements, an oval, by Greenhill; John, late Earl of Sandwich, whole-length, by Gainsborough; and the head of John Worley, a venerable old man, who was the first pensioner admitted. Some of the original sketches, by Sir James Thornhill, for the paintings in the great hall, are also preserved in this room. In the anti-chamber, are two large sea-pieces, presented by Philip Harman, Esq. representing the exploits of his ancestor, Captain Thomas Harman, in the *Tyger* frigate, in the time of Charles the Second: in one of these he appears engaged with eight Dutch privateers, (from whom his bravery preserved a large fleet of colliers;) and in the other, with a Dutch man of war, which he took in the Bay of Bulls. Here is also a series of six small pieces, representing the loss of the *Luxembourg* galley, which was burnt by accident, in her passage from Jamaica to England, in 1727; and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew, who escaped in the long-boat, and were at sea twelve days before they could make the land, without either a morsel of victuals, or a drop of liquor.*

Queen Anne's building was chiefly erected between the years 1698, and 1728: it contains various apartments for the officers, and 24 wards for the pensioners. The two southernmost ranges of building, which bear the names of King William and Queen Mary, have, like the former, a general conformity to each other, though differing in the parts and ornaments. That part of King William's building which contains the great hall and vestibule, was designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, during the years 1698 and 1703. The north and south fronts of this building, are of stone; the west front, which was finished by Sir John Vanbrugh, is of brick, but has a tetrastyle frontispiece in the centre, of the Doric order, with columns of Portland stone, nearly six feet in diameter. Over the doors in the

vestibule, are compartments in *chiar oscuro*, recording the names of the benefactors to the hospital, and the amount of the donations. Here is also the model of an antique ship, found in the *Villa Mattea*, presented by Lord Anson. From the vestibule, a high flight of steps leads into the great hall, or saloon, 108 feet in length. This hall was painted by Sir James Thornhill, who was about six years in completing it. The sum paid him for his labour, was 6685*l.* being after the rate of 3*l.* for the ceiling, and 1*l.* for the sides, per square yard. "The ceiling displays a very large and deep oval frame, in the centre of which, King William and Queen Mary are represented seated on a throne, under a rich canopy, and surrounded by personifications of the cardinal virtues, the seasons, the four elements, the signs of the zodiac, and various other emblematical and symbolical devices. At each end of the oval, the ceiling is raised in perspective, and exhibits a gallery with an elliptic arch, supported by groups of stone-coloured figures: these galleries display various appropriate naval embellishments, with the English rivers, and the arts and sciences relating to navigation: in one of them are introduced the portraits of Flamsteed the astronomer-royal, and his pupil, the ingenious Mr. Thomas Weston, accompanied by Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. The sides of the hall are adorned with fluted pilasters, trophies, &c. and in recesses on the north side, which correspond with a double row of windows on the south, are allegorical figures, in *chiar oscuro*, of the more liberal virtues, as Hospitality, Generosity, Benignity, &c. From the saloon, a second flight of steps leads to the upper hall, which is also ornamented by paintings. The ceiling represents Queen Anne, with her consort, Prince George of Denmark, accompanied by various figures; and round them, the four quarters of the globe, with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. The side walls display the Landing of the Prince of Orange at Harwich, and of George the First at Greenwich: the upper end is ornamented by a large painting of George the First, and his family, with numerous emblematical figures; among which, Sir James Thornhill has introduced his own likeness." The wards in this building, are eleven in number.—Queen Mary's building contains the chapel, one of the most elegant specimens of Grecian architecture in this country, erected from the classical designs of the late James Stuart, Esq. This chapel was erected on the site of a former one that was destroyed by a dreadful fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, with part of the adjoining colonnade, the great dining-hall, several wards, &c. The vestibule before the entrance is octangular, and is adorned with colossal statues, in niches, of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, designed by West, and executed in arti-

* The whole number that escaped into the boat, was 23; of these, six only survived the distresses of the voyage, one of whom, Captain William Boys, was afterwards lieutenant-governor.

nor of this hospital, and in memory of his remarkable deliverance, was accustomed to pass as many days annually in fasting and prayer, as he had spent in the boat.

ficial stone, by Coade. The chapel, which is 111 feet in length, is capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys; exclusive of the seats for the directors, and other officers. The folding doors are of mahogany, highly enriched by carving. The interior of the chapel is fitted up with great taste and elegance. Many of the ornaments are naval; even the pavement reminds the spectator of the destination of the building, the stones being so disposed, as to represent the anchor, the mariner's compass, &c. Above the lower range of windows on each side, are small oval paintings, in chiar oscuro, representing the principal events in the life of our Saviour, by De Bruyn, Catton, Milburne, and Rebecca. Over the galleries, standing on a richly carved stone fascia, are ranges of pilasters, of the composite order, with scagliola shafts, in imitation of Sienna marble, corresponding with those of the eight grand Corinthian columns which support the roof. The ceiling is curved, and divided into compartments, ornamented in the ancient style. The organ gallery is supported by six fluted columns, with Ionic capitals and bases, crowned by an entablature and balustrade: in front of the gallery, is a small basso-relievo of Angels sounding the Harp, by Coade; and on a tablet beneath, is an appropriate inscription: the organ, by Green, is a very fine instrument.

The finest work of art, however, which decorates this structure, is the altar-piece, representing the Preservation of St. Paul from Shipwreck on the Island of Melita, by West. The principal group consists of St. Paul shaking off the viper, which had fastened on his hand, into the fire, attended by the brethren who had accompanied him, the friendly centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers. The figure of the apostle, though considerably smaller than many of the others, and removed to a greater distance, preserves its proper dignity of principal, not only from its situation in the middle of the picture, but also from the painter having contrived to throw the reflection of the fire full in his face, which beams with an awful benignity. The group in the fore-ground represents various mariners and prisoners, bringing on shore different articles, saved from the wreck; and near them, a female, in a mourning cloak, intended for a Roman lady, clasping, with affection, an urn, supposed to contain the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. An aged, infirm man, is also depicted here, as borne from the wreck, by two robust younger ones. The uppermost group consists of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel, and other necessities, from the summit of the rocks, for the relief of the sufferers: the sea, and the wrecked vessel, appear in the distance. This picture, 25 feet in height, and fourteen in width, is inclosed in a superb frame. On each side of the arch above, is an angel, in statuary marble, sculptured by Bacon; one bears the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. The altar-table, pulpit,

and reader's desk, are designed in the same elegant taste as the other parts. The wards in Queen Mary's building, are 13 in number.

The money received from visitors for viewing the chapel, and other parts of the building, is devoted, after a deduction of one-fourth for the persons who shew them, towards the support of the school.—The receipts from this source, with mulcts, absences, cheques, &c. of the pensioners, and the nurses; profits on provisions purchased of the pensioners; sale of household stores, and unclaimed property of deceased pensioners and nurses, have proved more than adequate to the expenses of the establishment. At first, ten boys only were admitted into the school: in 1731, they were increased to 60; and at length, to 200. "These boys," observes Lysons, "must be, at the time of their admission into the school, between eleven and thirteen years of age; objects of charity, of sound body and mind, and able to read; they are lodged, clothed, and maintained, three years; during which time, they are instructed in the principles of religion, by the chaplains, and in writing, arithmetic, and drawing, if they shew any genius for it, by the schoolmaster. Each boy has a Bible and Prayer-Book given him, on his entrance into the school, and is supplied, during his stay there, with all necessary books and instruments, which he is allowed to take with him, when he leaves the school: he is then bound out for seven years to the sea-service. The master, who is appointed by the directors, has a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and a house." The school-house was erected near the hospital, but without the walls, in the year 1783, from a design by the late James Stuart, Esq. Its length is 146 feet, and its breadth, 42; exclusive of a Tuscan colonnade in front, intended as a play-place for the boys in bad weather, 180 feet long, and 20 broad. The school-room is 100 feet long, by 25; and in the two stories above it, are dormitories of the same extent, furnished with hamnocks; the adjoining apartments are appropriated to the guardian, nurses, &c.

When the hospital at Greenwich, was first opened for the reception of pensioners, in January, 1705, 52 only were admitted; and, from that time to the present, their number has been progressively augmented, in proportion to the extension of the funds, to about 2500. At first, only the aged and maimed seamen belonging to the royal navy, were admitted; but those disabled in the merchant service, had the same privilege allowed, by Queen Anne, in 1710. Three years before that, all foreigners who had served in the British navy two years, were invested with the same rights as natives: marines are considered the same as seamen. Every pensioner has an allowance, per week, of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peas, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, fourteen quarts of beer, and a shilling for pocket-money; the latter sum is increased to 1*s.* 6*d.* for the boatswain's mate, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for



Engraved by J. G. from a Painting by G. Smith.

**LONDON FROM GREENWICH PARK,
Kent.**

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for the boatswain. The clothing allowed to every pensioner is a blue suit, a hat, three pair of blue yarn stockings, three pair of shoes, and four shirts, five neckcloths, and two night-caps, every two years; besides bedding, great-coats for the aged and infirm, and watch-coats for those on guard.—The bread and beer are made by persons belonging to the establishment. The widows of seamen, who are provided for in this charity, have the exclusive privilege of being appointed nurses in the hospital. They are provided with clothing, diet, and lodging, and allowed 8*l.* annually as wages. The total number of nurses admitted into this hospital, since its foundation, is from 7 to 800; that of pensioners, from 18 to 19,000.

In pursuance of an act passed in 1763, 1400 out-pensioners were appointed to receive 7*l.* per annum each: their numbers having gradually decreased by death, or admission into the hospital, 500 additional ones were appointed in 1782; and the same number in the succeeding year: the present number, on the establishment, we believe, is upwards of 3000.

The infirmary, which was erected without the walls, in 1763 and 1764, from designs by Stuart, is 198 feet long, and 175 broad. It consists of two stories, and is divided into two principal parts, appropriated respectively to those whose cases require surgical, or medical aid. The number of rooms is 64, all of which are fitted up to accommodate four persons; each having a fire-place and a ventilator. Within the building, are apartments for the physician, surgeon, matron, and attendants; with hot and cold baths, a surgery, dispensary, hall, chapel, &c.—In the burial-ground of the hospital, is a mausoleum, containing, amongst others, a memorial of Lieutenant Pierce Welsh, who was the first lieutenant of this institution. The inscription records his having lost his lower jaw, and part of his tongue, in an engagement with a part of the Dunkirk squadron; “after which he lived six years, four months, and twelve days, by liquids only:” he died in 1709. Here also was buried the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the translator and continuator of Rapin’s History of England.—He was appointed chaplain to Greenwich hospital, in 1738, and died in 1774.

The park, which was disjoined from the palace, when the latter was converted into an hospital, still continues vested in the crown. It contains 188 acres, and was walled round by James the First.—The upper part is considerably elevated; and from One Tree Hill, and the Observatory, the prospects are uncommonly fine, particularly of the metropolis, the county of Essex, the Thames, shipping, &c. The park, which itself affords much rich scenery, was laid out by Le Notre, in the time of Charles the Second. It is planted chiefly with elms, and Spanish chesnut. In one part are remains of various ancient barrows, most of which were opened, in 1784, by Mr. Douglas, author of the “*Nenia Britannica*.” Among the articles found in them were spear-heads, knives, human bones, and hair, frag-

ments of woollen cloth, lumps of iron, and broad-headed nails, with decayed wood adhering to them. The tower, which had been erected by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was re-built or repaired by Henry the Eighth; and again enlarged and ornamented by Henry, the learned Earl of Northampton, to whom it had been granted by James the First, and who made it his chief residence. Charles the Second, in 1675, had it pulled down, and on its site founded the present Royal Observatory; a foundation, observes Lysons, “which owed its origin to the following circumstance:—Monsieur de St. Pierre, a Frenchman, who came to London, in 1675, having demanded a reward from Charles the Second, for his discovery of a method for finding the longitude, by the moon’s distance from a star, a commission was appointed to examine into his pretensions.—Mr. Flamsteed, who was appointed one of the commissioners, furnished St. Pierre with certain data of observation, by which to calculate the longitude of a given place. This he was unable to do, but excused himself by asserting, that the data were false. Flamsteed contended that they were true, but allowed that nothing certain could be deduced from them, for want of more exact tables of the moon, and more correct places of the fixed stars, than Tycho’s observations, made with plain sight, afforded. This being made known to the King, he declared that his pilots and sailors should not want such an assistance. He resolved, therefore, to found an Observatory, for the purpose of ascertaining the motions of the moon, and the places of the fixed stars, as a means of discovering that great desideratum, the longitude at sea.” The spot was chosen on the recommendation of Sir Christopher Wren, and Flamsteed was appointed the first astronomer-royal, on the advice of Sir Jonas Moore. The materials of the old tower were employed to construct the new building, towards the expense of which the King gave 500*l.* and as many bricks as were wanted, from a spare stock at Tilbury Fort. It was completed in August, 1676, and Flamsteed being put into possession, began to make “observations” in the following month. He resided here many years, doing ample justice to the royal choice. He died here in December, 1719, and was succeeded by Dr. Halley, who principally directed his attention to the motions of the moon: he died at the Observatory, in 1742. Dr. Bradley, his successor, made many important “observations:” and in his time, some very valuable additions were made to the instruments at the Observatory. Dr. Bradley died in 1762, and was succeeded by Nathaniel Bliss, M. A. whose decease, in 1764, made room for the advancement of Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, who conducted the business of his situation with eminent ability. After his appointment, the Observatory was furnished with an excellent achromatic telescope, of 46 inches, focal length, with a triple object-glass, &c. by Dollond; and the whole astronomical apparatus was greatly improved by Dollond, Nairne, and Arnold. The observations made here

here, since 1767, have been published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society, who visit the Observatory once a year. Within the building is a deep dry well, formed for the purpose of admitting observations to be made on the stars in the day-time. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. F.R.S. died at the Observatory, on the 9th of February, 1811, having held the situation of astronomer-royal, with the highest credit to himself, and the happiest results to the maritime world, for the long period of 46 years. On the death of Dr. Maskelyne, without waiting for applications, or running the risk of solicitations from any quarter, the Prince Regent sent for the president of the Royal Society, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, and desired to be informed who was the fittest man in point of science, and all other qualifications, to succeed Dr. M. ?—Sir Joseph Banks replied, Mr. Pond :—and he was accordingly appointed astronomer-royal. This gentleman has distinguished himself by a very able translation of Laplace's celebrated work on astronomy, and other scientific publications.

The building, formerly denominated the Ranger's Lodge, and now (having undergone numerous alterations and enlargements) appropriated as the Royal Naval Asylum, was begun by Anne of Denmark, and completed with much magnificence, by Henrietta Maria. The history of the noble institution, by which it is now occupied, is thus given by Mr. Lysons :—

"The Royal Naval Asylum, lately established at Greenwich for the education and maintenance of orphans, and other children of his Majesty's sailors, and mariners, originated, as good frequently does, out of evil, in a fraud upon the public, by a man, who in the year 1798, collected considerable sums under the pretence of supporting an institution of this nature, at Paddington, which he called the British Endeavour. Some circumstances having occurred to excite suspicion, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, who had been a subscriber to his institution, resolved, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, (now auditor to the Naval Asylum,) and some other gentlemen, to investigate the matter.—A meeting of the subscribers was convened, the fraud which had been practised became apparent, the manager of the "British Endeavour" was committed to prison, and a prosecution commenced against him. The professed intention of the late undertaker, being of such apparent utility, it was resolved to establish an institution of a similar nature, under better auspices; and as the Duke of York had signified his intention of establishing a Military Asylum, it was determined, at the suggestion of Dr. Clarke, to confine this institution to the children of seamen and marines, and to call it, the Naval Asylum. The Duke of Sussex going abroad for the benefit of his health, the Duke of Cumberland graciously accepted the office of President; and, under his protection, aided by the exertions and zeal of the committee, the new institution continued for

some years to flourish at Paddington, the place of its original establishment; but the number of children never exceeded 70; being as many as the premises then occupied for that purpose, could contain.

"In consequence of the papers relating to the Naval Asylum having been laid before the Right Hon. William Pitt, then prime minister, and the communications made by him to his Majesty, his Majesty declared his inclination to make it a royal foundation for 1000 children; and the necessary arrangement having been made for that purpose, it became such on the memorable day of the battle of Trafalgar. It is now managed by a board of commissioners, consisting of some of the distinguished officers of state, the navy, and the marine forces. In the year 1807, an act of Parliament passed, by which his Majesty, who had graciously signified his intention of so doing, was empowered to grant the palace in Greenwich Park, commonly called the King's House, Queen's House, or Ranger's Lodge, to the commissioners of the Royal Naval Asylum. This is the same building which has already been spoken of, as begun by Anne of Denmark, and finished by Queen Henrietta Maria. It was at a later period, the residence of those brave officers, Matthew Lord Aylmer, and Sir John Jennings, who successively held the double appointment of ranger of the park, and governor of the hospital, and was afterwards the occasional retirement of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, when prime minister, his wife, Lady Catherine Pelham, being the ranger.

"The Queen's House, or Ranger's Lodge, on the front of which is still preserved the name of Queen Henrietta Maria, with the date 1635, now forms the centre of the Naval Asylum, and contains the apartments of the principal officers, and the school-room, and dormitories of the girls: the great hall, a cube of about 54 feet, remains as before, surrounded by a gallery. The wings, which are intended to be about 30 feet in front, and about 318 feet in depth, are united with the original building by colonnades of nearly 180 feet each: these wings, one of which is nearly finished, are intended for the school-rooms and dormitories of the boys, who are to be 800 in number, and apartments of some of the officers.

"The children were removed to Greenwich, in the month of November, 1807, at which time there were about 70 children, of which about one-third were girls. The complement of girls is now complete; but, as yet, there are only 100 boys.

"In the selection of children for this asylum, the general system is, to prefer, first, orphans, who have no mothers, and whose fathers have fallen in his Majesty's service; secondly, orphans of such fathers, whose mothers are living; thirdly, children, whose fathers have been wounded or maimed on board his Majesty's fleet, are incapable of further service, and whose families are numerous, and in need; fourthly, children, whose fathers are actually employed in his Majesty's

Majesty's fleet, in distant service, and whose mothers have died during the father's absence; and fifthly, children, whose fathers are actually employed in his Majesty's service, and whose families are numerous, and in need. The children must be free from mental and bodily infirmity; they must not be under the age of five years; the girls must not exceed ten years, nor the boys twelve years of age.—At a proper age, the children are to be bound apprentices, except such of the boys as shall be placed, with their own consent, as sailors in his Majesty's service. The boys are instructed in rope-making, which was carried on with great success at Paddington, and in other trades, for which convenient buildings are appropriated.

"The officers who hold commissions under his Majesty, for the government and care of the Royal Naval Asylum, are the governor, Captain Dacres; the secretary, Lieutenant Baynes; the auditor, the Rev. Dr. Clarke; the chaplain, the Rev. William Morgan; the surgeon, Mr. William Gladstone; and the steward, Mr. Charles Brewer; there are also a matron, deputy-matron, and other inferior officers, besides the school-master and school-mistresses.—Upon the first establishment of the Naval Asylum as a royal foundation, the committee of the patriotic fund offered to give the sum of 40,000*l.* towards its support, on certain conditions, which were approved of by his Majesty's commissioners; in consequence of which the committee of that fund are entitled to recommend children to the Asylum. Under the act already mentioned, a house within the park, at the foot of Maize Hill, sometime in the occupation of Admiral Braithwaite, and afterwards in that of Sir Douglas, Knt. was granted to the commissioners of the Asylum, and is the residence of the surgeon of the establishment: another house, not far from the Ranger's Lodge, which had been occupied by the maitre d'hotel of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, was included also in the same grant, and has been improved, and appropriated to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, the auditor, to whose unremitting zeal and exertions, from the first moment of its original establishment, this noble national institution has been under the highest obligation."

Since the preceding account was written, the establishment has been perfected, and is now in a very flourishing state. By death and retirement, however, some necessary changes have taken place in the list of officers mentioned above.

Two religious houses are understood to have existed in Greenwich, in ancient times; but, of their remains, there are now not the slightest vestiges.—The old church of St. Alphage, having become very ruinous, the roof fell in, about midnight, on the 28th of November, 1710. It was consequently provided, by the act for erecting 50 new churches, in and near London, that one of them should be in the parish of Greenwich. The new church is a handsome stone fabric; it was completed in 1718, by an architect named John James. At the west end is a square

tower, with a cupola above, supported on Corinthian pillars, and over that, a small spire: the interior is fitted up in the Grecian style, and pewed with oak. Against the north wall, hangs a painting on board, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth; on the south wall, is a picture of Charles the First at his devotions; and, on the east wall, are portraits of Queen Anne, and George the First.—In the old church, was a portrait, on glass, of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and various other monuments and memorials; amongst which were several brasses: one was in memory of Thomas Tallys, the father of the collegiate style of music, and musician in the chapel, in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, and his three immediate successors. His epitaph is thus printed, in Strype's Circuit Walk, annexed to Stow's Survey of London:—

"Entered here doth ly a worthy wyght,
Who for long time in musick bore the bell,
His name to shew was Thomas Tallys hyght,
In honest vertuous life he did excell.
He served long tyme in chappell with great prayse,
Fower sovereynes reygnes, a thing not often seen,
I mean Kyng Henry and Pryne Edward's dayes,
Queene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.
He maryed was, though children he had none,
And lyved in love full thre and thirty yeres
With loyal spouse, whose name yclypt was Jone,
Who here entomb'd him company now bears.
As he did lyve, so also did he dy,
In myld and quyet sort, O! happy man!
To God full oft for mercy did he cry,
Wherefore he lyves, let Death do what he can.

Here was also a monument to commemorate the learned Kentish antiquary, William Lambard, Esq. In this building also was a chantry, dedicated to the Holy Cross, belonging to a guild or fraternity in Greenwich, of that name.

In the register of this parish, are recorded the names of many eminent and remarkable persons who have been interred here, but for whom no memorials have been placed in either of the churches. Among them, are those of Major-General James Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, in Sept: 1759, and was buried here, near his father, Lieutenant-General E. Wolfe, in the November following: Lavinia, Duchess of Bolton, the celebrated Polly Peachum, who was buried in February, 1760.—Amongst the other remarkable entries in the register, are the two following:—"Francis North, son of Samuel, North, (being born without arms, his hands growing out of his shoulders,) baptised July 4, 1619."—"November 18, 1685, John Cooper, of this parish, almsman in Queen Elizabeth's college, aged 108 years, and Margaret Thomas, of Charlton, in Kent, aged 80 years, married by license of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and leave of the governors of the Drapers."

In addition to the charitable foundations already noticed, are two hospitals, or colleges, for poor people; the more ancient of which, was founded in 1576, by William Lambard, Esq. the celebrated Kentish antiquary. This is said to have been the first hospital

pital erected by a Protestant. It was endowed for the maintenance of 20 poor persons, either male or female; called the "College of Queen Elizabeth;" and consigned to the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and the Drapers' Company. The original allowance to each pensioner, was six shillings per month; but this has been increased to fifteen shillings monthly, and a chaldron and a half of coals yearly. A preference is directed to be given to the aged, the maimed, the blind, to those impoverished by casualty, to those afflicted with any continual sickness, not contagious; and to those burthened with a numerous family: a man is also to be preferred before a woman, the married to the unmarried, &c.—The second hospital, called Norfolk college, stands near the river, at the east end of the town. This was founded in 1613, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, and governor of Dover castle. He endowed it with lands and revenues, for the support of a warden and 20 pensioners; of whom 12 must be parishioners of Greenwich, and eight of Shotisham, and Castle Rising, in Norfolk. The management of this institution he vested in the Mercers' Company, who allow the inmates eight shillings weekly, for commons, besides clothes, lodging, and salaries, which are varied at the discretion of the Company. The chapel contains a monument by Stone, (for executing which, that artist was paid 500*l.*) in memory of the founder of the college. In the east window of this chapel, is a painting on glass, of the Crucifixion; and also some coats of arms, exhibiting the early alliances of the Howard family.

The Grey Coat School, in which 60 boys are clothed and educated, was founded by a bequest from Mr. John Roan, who, in 1643, gave the reversion of all his land and houses in Greenwich, to trustees, for that purpose. The Green Coat School was founded and endowed by Sir William Boreman, in 1672, for 20 boys, who are clothed, and instructed in writing, accounts, and navigation. This school is under the direction of the Drapers' Company. A new school-house was built for the boys, about 30 years ago. Another school, for the education and clothing of girls, was instituted here about the year 1700, and is supported by an annual subscription from the ladies, aided by a collection, at a charity sermon.

Two burgesses were returned to Parliament, by the inhabitants of this town, in the year 1557, but this was the only time of their exercising that right. The assizes were held here, in 1558, 1561, and 1562.

Below Norfolk college, is a spacious iron wharf, now, or recently, belonging to Millington, and Co. but formerly to the Crawleys, to which the various articles manufactured at their immense iron works at Swalwell, Winlaton, Winlaton Mill, and other places on the banks of the Derwent, in Durham, as described in our account of that district, are forwarded for the convenience of the home trade.

This town was the landing-place of the Princess Augusta, of Saxe-Gotha, the mother of George the Third; and the first interview between that Lady and Frederic, Prince of Wales, her destined husband, took place in the balcony of the Ranger's Lodge, fronting the Park. Her Royal Highness, the present Princess of Wales, also landed here, previously to her marriage. Another memorable event, of a different nature, was the landing of the remains of Lord Nelson, who fell in the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. Having been decreed a public funeral, the body lay in state, in the hall of the hospital, on Sunday, January 5, 1806, and the two following days; about 80,000 persons being admitted into the hall each day. On the 8th of January, the body was conveyed, in solemn procession, by water, to the Admiralty, preparatory to its interment in St. Paul's cathedral, on the 9th. The remains of Nelson were conveyed to the cathedral on a splendid funeral car, which was afterwards presented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dartmouth, to Greenwich hospital; "there to remain as a permanent memorial of the gratitude, which a generous nation is ever willing to shew to those heroes, who have fallen gloriously in its naval service." The car is preserved in the upper part of the great hall. On the decease of Lord Collingwood, Nelson's noble second in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, his remains also, previously to their interment at St. Paul's, were deposited in the great hall, near the funeral car of his brother in arms.

The affairs of "the Chest at Chatham," are managed by the officers of Greenwich hospital, in a building erected for the purpose, near the western entrance of the hospital, about the year 1806.

The streets of Greenwich are very irregular, and the whole town is intersected, as it were, by the hospital and its adjuncts.

On the south of the town lies Blackheath, situated partly in this parish, and partly in those of Lewisham and Charlton. Its name is derived either from the appearance of the soil, or the bleakness of its situation. The Watling Street led across this heath, in its course from London to Dover; and various Roman antiquities have been found here, especially on the side nearest to Greenwich. Where the roads to Dover and Lee separate, are remains of three barrows, in one of which some bones have been found. In 1710, there were dug up here a number of urns; two of them of an unusual form, the one globular, and the other cylindrical, of fine red clay. The cylindrical one, about 18 inches in length, contained a great quantity of ashes, and six or seven coins; on two of which, the names of the Emperors, Claudius and Gallienus, could be distinguished. The globular urn, about six feet three inches in circumference, in its widest part, also contained ashes; and below the rim, at the mouth, were the words *MARCUS AURELIUS* IIII. rudely scratched. A glass urn is also mentioned by Dr. Plot, to have been found on this heath, in a bed of hard gravel.—Blackheath,

heath has frequently been the station of a military force. In 1381, Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and their associates, were encamped here. Jack Cade twice occupied the same station, in 1540. In 1452, Henry the Sixth pitched his tent upon Blackheath, when preparing to withstand the forces of the Duke of York, afterwards Edward the Fourth; in 1471, the Bastard, Falconbridge, encamped there with his army; and, in 1497, Lord Audley, and the Cornish rebels, pitched their tents upon Blackheath, where they awaited the arrival of Henry the Seventh, and his army. A battle ensued; the rebels were overthrown, and their chiefs taken and executed. Blackheath has been the scene also, of several triumphal processions, and ceremonial meetings. In 1400, Henry the Fourth, with great parade and magnificence, met here the Emperor of Constantinople, Manuel Palæologus, when he arrived in England, to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. Here, in 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London, with 400 citizens, met their victorious monarch, returning from the field of Agincourt. Here, in 1416, the citizens met the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England, conducting him hence to Lambeth, where he was met by the King. In 1474, the citizens met Edward the Fourth here, as he returned from France. In 1519, a solemn embassy, consisting of the Admiral of France, the Bishop of Paris, and others, with 1200 persons in their train, was met by the Lord Admiral of England, attended by a numerous retinue. The same year, Cardinal Campeius, the Pope's legate, was received here by the Duke of Norfolk, and a number of prelates, knights, and gentlemen, who conducted him to a rich tent of cloth of gold; then he arrayed himself in his Cardinal's robes, and rode thence in much state to London. A still more magnificent procession, was that which appeared upon Blackheath, at the meeting between Henry the Eighth, and the Lady Anne of Cleves, on the 3d of January, 1540-1.* In April and May, 1585, the city militia, to the number of 4 or 5000, mustered before Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, completely armed, for six or eight days: during this period, they encamped on the heath.—On the 1st of May, 1645, "Colonel Blunt, to please the Kentish people, who were fond of old customs, particularly May games, drew out two regiments of foot, and exercised them on Blackheath, representing a mock fight, between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. The people," says the writer of the Diurnal, whence this extract is taken, "were as much pleased, as if they had gone a maying." Of late

years, several military reviews have taken place on this heath.

The Paragon, and one or two of the mansions in South Place, which nearly adjoins it, on the south part of the heath, are modern brick edifices, tastefully ornamented by colonnades. These buildings occupy a part of the estate called Wricksmarsh, which formerly belonged to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. who purchased it about the year 1721, after the death of the widow of Sir John Morden, Bart. the founder of Morden college. Sir Gregory having pulled down the old mansion, erected a very magnificent structure of brick, faced with stone, consisting of a centre, and two wings, united by a colonnade. He died in 1775, having bequeathed this mansion and estate to his great nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, Bart. in tail male, who assumed the name of Page; and in 1781, obtained an act of Parliament, to enable him to alienate. He accordingly sold Wricksmarsh House and Park, to John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham Place, in 1784, for the sum of 22,550*l.* Three years afterwards, this gentleman sold the house, by auction, in lots, to be taken down.

Morden college, so named from its founder, Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, who had been settled at Aleppo, and on his return, erected this structure for the reception of decayed merchants, lies at a short distance from the Paragon, on the east. When the buildings were completed, in 1695, he placed in them twelve decayed Turkey merchants. By his will, he endowed his college with the reversion, after his lady's decease, of various estates, the annual rental of which is now about 1600*l.* The pensioners, the number of whom is now 30, must be upwards of 50 years of age, and either bachelors, or widowers: the allowance of each, is 40*s.* per month, with coals, candles, washing, medicines, &c. There is also a treasurer and chaplain; the former has a salary of 50*l.* and the latter of 60*l.* per annum. The management of the college is vested in seven trustees, of the Company of Turkey Merchants. The college is of brick, with stone quoins and cornices; it forms a spacious quadrangle, having a piazza surrounding the inclosed area. Over the entrance, are full-length statues of Sir John and Lady Morden; and in the hall, are their portraits, with that of Queen Anne: in the chapel, are the arms of the founder and his lady; and a record of benefactions which have been made to the college, since its original endowment, amounting to nearly 3000*l.*

Immediately adjoining the west side of Greenwich Park, are several respectable villas, one of which, an irregular brick building, whitened over,

* The Chronicles tell us, that she came down Shooter's Hill, at twelve o'clock; and alighted at a tent of cloth of gold, prepared on the heath for her reception. The King went through the Park to meet her, attended by most of the nobility, bishops, heralds, foreign ambassadors, &c. The procession from the heath, to Greenwich palace was attended by those in the King's

and the Princess's train, in number 600, by 1200 citizens, and others, clad in velvet, with chains of gold, by most of the female nobility, and a great number of ladies. All the city barges were on the water, near the palace; and the procession was saluted with peals of artillery from the tower in the Park. The marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel at Greenwich.

was, for some years, the residence of Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales; who, in 1800, was made Ranger of Greenwich Park; an appointment which she not long since resigned. This house had been previously inhabited by the Duke of Buccleugh, and prior to that, by the late Duke of Montagu.

Chesterfield House, nearly adjoining, was enlarged by Philip, the late Earl of Chesterfield. It was occupied for some years by the late Duchess of Brunswick, by whom the lease was purchased, in 1807. Another of these villas was formerly inhabited by Major-General Edward Wolfe; occasionally by his son, the conqueror of Quebec; and more recently, by the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton. Several other villas are situated on the opposite part of Blackheath, towards Lee and Lewisham, some of which are on the estate of the Earl of Dartmouth. In digging into the Earl's garden, in 1803, several Roman urns were found.

Ascending the hill, from Deptford to Blackheath, between 2 and 300 yards from the road, on the north, a singular cavern was discovered about the year 1780. The entrance is on the side of the hill, by a flight of steps, descending about 50 feet; this leads into a range of seven irregular chambers or apartments, cut out of a stratum of solid chalk, and communicating with each other by smaller avenues.—The apartments vary in extent, from 12 or 15, to 36 or 40 feet, both in length and width. In the furthest chamber is a well, 27 feet deep, which formerly supplied very fine water. The extreme depth of the lower part of this cavern from the surface of the ground, is supposed to be about 170 feet; and its length, from the entrance, is nearly the same.

On Maize, or Maze Hill, just without the walls of Greenwich Park, on the east, is an irregular castellated brick structure, erected by Sir John Vanbrugh. It commands some fine views of the Thames. At a little distance, are Vanbrugh's fields, where, in an elevated situation, is a house of a similar character, and by the same architect, called the Castle.

East Combe manor, which has passed for several centuries, with the manor of Greenwich, and in 1613, was settled on Anne of Denmark, for her life, belonged a few years ago, to Henry Goodwyn, Esq. an eminent brewer.—Between East Combe, and West Combe, is Woodlands, the beautiful seat of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. who laid out the grounds, and erected the mansion, about the year 1772. The interior is tastefully fitted up, and contains a small, but well-chosen collection of pictures. Among them is the celebrated portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Garrick, between Tragedy and Comedy. The botanic garden is said to contain one of the most extensive collections of curious plants, and heaths, in England.

West Combe was alienated, about the year 1553, to John Lambard, Esq. whose son, William Lam-

bard, the scholar of Nowell, and the friend of Camden, made it his chief residence. Here also he appears to have arranged the materials for his "Perambulation of Kent;" and most probably composed a great part of his other works. His great grandson, Thomas Lambard, Esq. sold this manor about the year 1648, to Hugh Forth, who conveyed it to the Biddulphs, from whom it was purchased, about 1718, by Sir Gregory Page, Bart. who erected the present mansion at a little distance from the old site. The lease came afterwards into the possession of Charles, third Duke of Bolton, who resided here several years, with the celebrated Polly Peachum, afterwards Duchess of Bolton. The house commands some fine prospects.

GROOMBRIDGE.]—(See Speldhurst.)

HACKINGTON.]—The parish of Hackington, or St. Stephen's, lies a mile and a half N. from Canterbury. Hales Place, the seat of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. who is owner of the principal part of this parish, was purchased by his great grandfather, (a Colepeper,) in the reign of Charles the Second. The ancient mansion, or Place House, of St. Stephen's, was pulled down by the late baronet, who in 1768, erected a more extensive building, in a pleasanter situation. It stands on a commanding eminence, and consists of a spacious body, and two wings for offices, built of brick, in the Ionic order, with stone jambs and cornices. Many improvements have also been made in the park and grounds, which occupy a considerable extent, and include some fine scenery. St. Stephen's church is built in the form of a cross, with a tower, surmounted by a low spire, at the west end. The principal part was erected about the close of the 12th century. The south cross was rebuilt by Sir Roger Manwood, lord of the manor, who lies buried here, in a large vault, made in his lifetime: on his tomb, which he mentions in his will, to "have alsoe newe made there," is his bust in his baron's robes, and cap, with the figures beneath, of his two wives and five children, kneeling, &c.

HALLING.]—At this place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by W. from Rochester, the bishops of that see formerly had a palace, which was rebuilt in the 12th century.—Of this edifice there are still some remains. The bishops formerly had a fine vineyard here, now a meadow. Lambard, the Kentish historian, passed several years at Halling, after he had married his second wife, Silvester, the daughter of Richard Deane, Gent. The memory of this lady is still recorded in the church by a brass plate.

HALSTOW.]—High Halstow is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. from Rochester; and Lower Halstow is four miles N.W. by W. from Milton. The church of the latter is a small mean edifice, standing on a mound, on the borders of the marshes, but somewhat remarkable, from the numerous pieces of Roman tile that are worked up in the lower parts of the walls. In this parish is Standgate creek, the lower part of which, near its junction with the Medway, is the station which has been assigned for the performance of quarantine.

rantine. Here all vessels arriving from foreign countries, infected with the plague, or other contagious disorders, are obliged to stop; and the respective crews of the detained vessels are prohibited from going on shore, till the expiration of the time assigned by government.

HARbledown.]—At the little village of Harbledown, a mile and a quarter W. S. W. from Canterbury, is an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, for female lepers, founded in the year 1084 by Archbishop Lanfranc. The additions which have since been made to the original endowment, by private grants of individuals, have increased the revenues of this institution to 250*l.* per annum. There are at present twenty-six inmates, who enjoy the privilege of freeholders. A master, fifteen in-brothers, and the like number of sisters, form the establishment. The chapel, or church, appears to be the original Norman fabric, and is of curious structure. It consists of a nave and chancel, with aisles opening to the nave, and a square tower at the south-west angle. In the window of the north aisle, is a good painting of St. John Baptist, with a banner, displaying the Agnus Dei. The font is ancient. Harbledown church is dedicated to St. Michael: it consists merely of a nave and chancel, opening to each other by a semi-circular arch; the windows seem to have been of the lancet form. There is a marble tablet on the south-wall, in memory of G. Gipps, Esq. who represented the city of Canterbury in four Parliaments. His residence was at Hall Place—so called from the manor of Hall—in this parish.

HARRIETSHAM.]—At Harrietsham, seven miles E. by S. from Maidstone, is a pleasure ground, &c. of about six acres, in which are several beautiful cascades.—Harrietsham Place, now or lately, the residence of W. Baldwin, Esq. is pleasantly situated on the commanding eminence of Slede Hill—so called from the Slede family, anciently lords of the manor.—Harrietsham church is of the Elizabethan age.

HARTY.]—The channel, or “fleet,” which divided this isle ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Faversham) from that of Shepey, is now nearly filled up, and may easily be crossed, excepting at high tides, &c. “The island of Harty,” observes Hasted, “lies opposite to the parish of Ore in this county, the waters of the Swale flowing between them, over which there is a ferry, called Harty Ferry. The grounds are entirely pasture, on which are constantly feed-

ing about 4000 sheep. The centre of it is a rising ground. The church stands nearly in the middle of it. There is no village, and only six Lookers’ cottages in the whole of it; these people, about 20 in number, being the only inhabitants; the unhealthiness of the air, deterring others from settling here. It is about two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and consists of one parish, of the same name as the island itself.”

HAWKHURST.]—The populous parish of Hawkhurst, extending into the county of Sussex, lies five miles S. S. W. from Cranbrook. As an appendage to the manor of Wye, it anciently formed part of the possessions of Battel Abbey, and enjoyed the privilege of a market and fair. Near the church is an ancient family seat, called Elsfords, belonging to the Boys family. The church was founded in the reign of Edward the Third, by the Abbot of Battel. The windows were anciently adorned with painted glass, of which there are still some slight remains. In the north chapel lies buried, Richard Kilburne, Esq. author of the ‘Topographie, or Survey of the county of Kent,’ who died in 1678; having been for many years an inhabitant of a mansion called Fowlers, near the east end of the hamlet of Highgate, in this parish. The seat, called Tongs, near Fowlers, belonged to the Dunks, eminent clothiers in this neighbourhood. Sir Thomas Dunk, in 1718, bequeathed 2000*l.* for the building and endowment of a Free School, and an Alms-House for six decayed house-keepers of both sexes, in Highgate. Subsequent donations have greatly increased the revenues of these establishments.

HAYES.]—The charming little village of Hayes, anciently Hese, two miles S. from Bromley, is the site of several agreeable villas. Hayes Place, formerly a seat of the Scotts, was, about the middle of the last century, purchased by the late Earl of Chatham, who erected the present mansion, which, during an alienation of about two years, to the Honourable Thomas Walpole, was cased over with white brick, and afterwards reconveyed to the earl. Here, after his retirement from public affairs, he spent much of the evening of his days.

During the first part of his residence here, was born (May 28, 1759) his second son, William, a statesman, who, by many, is regarded as “greater than his father.”*—Since the decease of Lord Chatham, the estate has had many owners: it was recently the property of Philip Delaney, Esq.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, the present Lord Chief Justice

* Our limits preclude us from entering into any details of the life of that distinguished statesman, William Pitt; but a brief record of dates will probably be acceptable to the reader. His mother was Hester Grenville, sister of Richard, late Earl Temple. He was placed under the tuition of Dr. Wilson, since canon of Windsor, but the earl, his father took upon himself the important charge of forming his mind—and at a proper season he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he studied under the superintendence of Dr. Turner and Dr.

Pretyman. On leaving the University, he was entered at Lincoln’s Inn, and shortly afterwards was called to the bar, but he followed the profession only a short time, politics being the field where his talent and his inclination directed him, and where he was afterwards destined to perform so conspicuous a part. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Appleby: his first display of oratory and talent, was on the side of opposition, against Lord North, in the American war. In 1782, he brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the state of

tice of the court of Common Pleas, has a villa on Hayes Common.

Hayes church contains the banners that were borne at the public funeral of the great Earl of Chatham. Among the sepulchral memorials are several brasses in commemoration of different rectors of this parish; one of which is inscribed as follows:—

"Who faine would lyve, he must not feare to dye; death is the waie
That leades to lief, and glorious ioies, that triumphes over claie
Come poore, bewaile this want; come friend, lament and saie with me,
This man did dye to lyve, and lyves though dead his body be.
Pfull xxiii yeeeres a Rector here he was, and then John Hoare,
Unwedde, deceast, one thousand yeeeres fyve hundred eighty-four,
"the xi daie of februarie,
When he had lyvd lx (probably lxv) score and three."

HEPPINGTON.]—(See Nackington.)

HERNE.]—The village of Herne, which lies five miles N. E. by N. from Canterbury, is supposed by Duncombe, whose antiquities of 'Reculver and Herne,' were published in the Bibliotheca Topographica, to have derived its name from the number of Herons that frequented these parts; though Hasted has deduced it from the Saxon Hyrne, or Hurne, signifying a nook or corner. The church is a large and spacious edifice. Several of the Fineux and Milles families lie buried here. Among the ancient brasses in this church, is the figure of Lady Philip, wife of Matthew Philip, Lord Mayor of London: she died in 1470, and is represented with a gold chain, in the dress of the times. In the old register of this parish, is the following singular entry under the date of 1565: "John Jarvys had two woemen children baptised at home, joynd together in the belly, and havving each the one of their arms lying at one of their shoulders, and in all other parts well proportioned children: buried Aug. 29." The pious Ridley, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and London, held this living for several years. At Herne Bay is a small bathing place. Two Hoys, each about sixty tons burthen, sail alternately to London every week, with corn, hops, flour, &c. Several colliers also frequent this haven. In the channel nearly opposite to "Herne Bay," is the Pan Rock, so called from the abundance of fragments of Roman earthen-ware, and some entire pans, which have been found here by the oyster-dredgers, and which, according to a tradition prevailing in these parts, formed part of the

of Parliamentary representation, which was rejected only by a small majority. On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, and the consequent change of ministry, Mr. Pitt was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Shelbourne administration, and that of the coalition, having successively given way, a new cabinet was formed in the winter of 1783, when the important offices of first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, were conferred upon Mr. Pitt. He ultimately succeeded in carrying a new bill for the better government of India; he formed a commercial treaty with France; and he framed a new and beneficial scheme for extinguishing the national debt, by a sinking fund. He held his high situation,

cargo of a vessel anciently wrecked here. This rock is thought by some to have been the site of a Roman pottery.

HEVER.]—In this village, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Tunbridge, are the venerable remains of Hever Castle, the ancient seat of a family of that name. The castle was erected in the reign of Edward the Third, by William de Hever, who had obtained the king's licence to 'embattle his manor-house,' &c. The estate afterwards came into possession of the Cobham family, who sold it to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London and Lord Mayor of the city. He was great grandfather to Ann Boleyn the unhappy consort of Henry the Eighth. The Boleyns made this their principal residence, and it was here that the stern tyrant, during the halcyon days of courtship, is said to have spent some of his happiest days. Tradition states, that on his visits to the castle, he would wind his bugle-horn as soon as he came within sight of its towers, in order to announce his approach. On the demise of Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of the unfortunate Anne, Henry claimed the estate, in right of his wife; which he afterwards considerably extended. Ann of Cleves, after her divorce, had this and the adjoining manors settled upon her for life, at the yearly rent of 93*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* She made Hever castle her principal residence; and died here in 1556, or 1557. The estates were then sold by commissioners, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's household, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died in 1561. The manors of Hever Cobham and Hever Brocas, have since passed to the Medleys of Sussex. The castle has a moat, and drawbridge. Its entrance is embattled and defended by a portcullis. The inner buildings form a quadrangle, inclosing a court. The hall still retains vestiges of its ancient splendour. The great stair-case communicates with various chambers, and a long gallery having a curious ceiling in stucco. On the windows of the stair-case, there is a display of various shields, with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns. A small recess, opening from the gallery, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry, as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery is a trap door, which leads by a gloomy descent to the moat or dungeon. In Hever church there is a stately tomb of dark

during the whole of the first revolutionary war with France. In the year 1800, he accomplished the union of Great Britain and Ireland, soon after which he retired from office. In 1804, he returned to power; but so disastrous was the progress of public affairs, that his constitution, naturally delicate, eventually sunk beneath the pressure, and he closed his earthly career, at Putney, on the 23d of January, 1806. He was honoured with a public funeral, in Westminster Abbey, where his remains were deposited along with those of his father. In addition to his high political offices, Mr. Pitt was warden of the Cinque Ports, governor of the Charter House, master of the Trinity House, and high steward of the University of Cambridge.

marble,

marble, in memory of Sir Thomas Boleyn, who died in March 1538; and is represented by a full sized brass, in the robes and collar of the order of the garter, his head reclining on a helmet, and his feet on a wyvern. There are likewise some memorials of the Cobhams, of Stuborough castle, in Surrey, the ancient lords of the manor.

HIGHAM.]—At Higham, or Lillechurch, the Hec-ham of Domesday, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. from Rochester, King Stephen founded a benedictine nunnery, about the year 1151, of which his daughter Mary, afterwards abbess of Rumsey, became the first prioress. The site of the nunnery, of which there are yet some slight remains, is now a farm house and offices, situated at a short distance eastward from the church. Towards the latter part of their residence here, the nuns had become dissolute; and in 1513, were accused before the bishop, of scandalous and licentious conduct. They do not appear to have denied the charge, but requested that their punishment might be commuted to imprisonment in their own abode. An ancient causeway leads across the marshes in this parish to the banks of the Thames, whence there was formerly a ferry into the adjoining county.

Higham church is divided into two parts by four large pointed arches. Over the communion table, is a tablet in memory of Sir Francis Head, Bart. who resided at the Hermitage, in this parish, where he rebuilt the mansion, and much improved the grounds. In the south wall of the north chantry is a piscina, and almerie above; and in the north-east corner, is a large ancient tomb, of grey marble, without inscription or date; supposed to be that of the prioress Joane de Hadloe, buried in 1328. Above it, against the wall, is a brass plate, thus inscribed:—

*All those that for my Soule doth pray,
To the Lorde that dyed on Good Friday,
Graunte theym & me by their petition,
Off othere offences to have remission:
Ye may P'ceide now yn every Age,
Thys lyft ys but A pylgrynage
Toward heven that ys Eternall;
Wherian to God bringe us all amen.
Here lyeth Robert Hylton late Poman of,
Garde to the high and mighty Prince of most
famous memory Henry the thirff; which
depyed othe of this p'sent lyfte the iij day
of december Anno Dni M^o.cccc^o.xxiii.*

The pavement exhibits some ornamented tiles. The font is square, and is supported on a circular column in the centre, and on four others at the angles.

HINXHILL.]—In the parish of Hinxhill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Ashford, a singular phenomenon occurred in the month of August, 1727: a field was observed to be on fire, and continued to burn nearly six weeks, till it had consumed about three acres of

ground to ashes. It yielded a smoke and strong smell like a brick-kiln. The soil was of a marshy, peat-like texture, and generally moist; but, this year, it was less so than usual.

HOLLINGBOURN.]—This village (the Hoilinge-borde of Domesday) lies six miles E. by S. from Maidstone. The church is a handsome building, and stands near the bottom of the chalk hills. It contains some fine monuments of the Colepepers, among which are two of the Lords Colepeper. Here are also some memorials of the Duppa family; the mansion, a handsome building, was erected by Baldwin Duppa, Esq. between the years 1717 and 1722. In this church are also the remains of the pious and learned Grace, Lady Gethin, who died in October 1697 at the age of twenty-one. The altar-cloth, pulpit-cloth, and cushion, were presented by the daughters of Sir John Colepeper; they are of purple velvet, and beautifully adorned with figures of grapes and pomegranates in gold.

HOO.]—In the church of Hoo, St. Werburgh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Rochester, are some remarkable brasses: one, of an aged woman, for Dorothy Plumly, who died in 1615; two others of vicars who died in 1402; and the figure of a knight, son of John Cobham, the third Baron Cobham, in curious plate armour, and his lady, Matilda, with an inscription, recording their death in the year 1465.—Within the manor of Hoo—formerly of great extent—there were at one time six churches; three of which were those that now belong to the distinct parishes of High Halstow, All-hallows, and St. Mary's; St. James's, in the Isle of Graine, is supposed to be a fourth; that of Merston, formerly a distinct parish, but now incorporated with Shorne, a fifth; and the present parish church of St. Werburgh is the sixth.—In this parish, in the winter of 1809, an instance of horrid barbarity, coupled with gross superstition, occurred. A farmer having in his possession, a duck which layed dun eggs, he was desirous to dispose of the bird, it being considered unlucky. About this time, a distemper broke out among the farmer's cattle, which was attributed to the omnious bird. A female servant, whose cruelty equalled her superstition, to avert the threatened disaster, formed the resolution to destroy it. With this intent, she one morning precipitated the creature alive into an oven, and repeated this inhuman process three successive mornings, until the bird died. When the circumstance transpired, the girl was threatened with a severe punishment, which operated so strongly upon her, that she fell into violent convulsions.

HORSTED.]—Horsted, a farm, about three miles from Rochester, is traditionally said to derive its name from Horsa, the Saxon chief, whose remains are also thought to have been interred in a wood, at a little distance from the farm. Several celts, old swords, and other antiquities, have been found in the neighbourhood.

HORTON.]—Kirby Horton is four miles S. by E. from

from Dartford; Monks Horton is five miles N. N. W. from Hythe. At the former, near the banks of the Darent, are the massive ruins of a castle founded by the Rosses, who held this manor at the period of the Domesday Survey. Roger de Kirkby acquired the estate by his marriage with Lora, heiress of the Rosses, about the twentieth of Edward the First, and he re-edified the castle, and also the mansion of Kirkby court, which, after having passed through various families, has at length come into the possession of Queen's College, Oxford. The castle demesne is now a farm. In Horton church, there are several monuments of the Bathurst family, who resided at Franks, a venerable mansion in this parish, on the west side of the Darent, erected towards the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. Reynolds Place was another eminent seat at Horton, so called from a family of that name, but it is now a farm.

At Monks Horton, a priory was founded for Cluniac Monks, at the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, and made subordinate to the priory of the same order at Lewes, in Sussex. The priory estate has been held from the time of Edward the Sixth, by the Mantells; and being held under a crown entail, is not subject to alienation. It is now tenanted as a farm, and the dwelling occupies a part of the monastic buildings, having adjoined to it, a small, but beautiful piece of ruin of the west entrance to the priory church. The mouldings are singularly curious. The situation is very secluded.

In this parish is Mount Morris, much noticed, as having been, for many years, the residence of the celebrated and eccentric Lord Rokeby,* into whose family it came by marriage. The mansion was built about a century ago, by Thomas Morris, Esq. whose family were seated here in the time of Elizabeth. It is a large square brick edifice, built from designs by Gibbs. The great stair-case is of fine oak. The apartments are lofty. In a pannel of the book room is a curious picture of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu, author of the "Essay on Shakespeare," &c. when young, executed by Hoare, of Bath. The park is well wooded, and contains nearly 1000 acres, of which between 2 and 300 of the lower parts are very rich pasture. The late Lord Rokeby took great delight in attending to his flocks and herds here. At his death, 13,000 guineas, and upwards, were found in his house; which, the day after his burial, were carried to Canterbury, and distributed between the two banks in that city. His lordship had a horror of paper circulation; and, always predicting that the bank would stop payment, wished to be provided against that hour.

From the brow of Hampton Hill, which rises above

the grounds on the north, is an extensive prospect of sea and land, comprehending all the intermediate country to Boughton Hill, and the hills of Sussex, with the coast of France, and the contiguous channel. The manor, and ancient seat of the Rookes—from whom descended the celebrated Admiral Sir Geo. Rooke—near the church, have been laid into Lord Rokeby's park.

HOTHFIELD.]—Hothfield, three miles N. W. by W. from Ashford, is the hereditary seat of the Tufsons, Earls of Thanet. The house, a square edifice, of Portland stone, was built by the late earl, on the site of the old mansion: it occupies a commanding situation near the edge of the heath. The south-east side of the grounds are skirted by that branch of the Stour which rises at Westwell; and are also watered by a rivulet which flows through them from the north.

Hothfield church, which stands near the manor house, was partly destroyed by fire in the reign of James the First, but was soon afterwards re-edified by Sir John Tufston, Bart. On the tomb of Sir John, and his lady, on the north side of the chancel, lie their effigies at full length.

HUNTON.]—The parish of Hunton, 4½ miles S. W. by S. from Maidstone, lies below Coxheath, to the south, just within the northern borders of the Weald. The inclosures are mostly broad hedgerows, mingled with large and venerable oaks. It formerly had a weekly market.

Hunton church exhibits some memorials of the Fanes, a branch of the ennobled family of that name, who purchased the manor and seat of Burston, in this parish, in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. The mansion of the Fanes is now a farmhouse; and the chapel which belonged to it, has been desecrated. In the register are the following entries of Great Storms. "1746. On Midsummer day this year, happened the greatest storm of thunder and lightning, wind and rain, was ever known in the memory of man."—"1703. On the nineteenth day of August this year, happened a much greater storm of thunder, wind, hail, and rain, than that in the year forty-six; the hail-stones being six and seven inches round." The rectory of Hunton, which is a peculiar of the archbishops of Canterbury, has been held by several eminent men. The parsonage-house is most delightfully situated.—At a short distance, is a pleasant seat, called Jennings, now, or lately, the property and residence of the Dowager Lady Twysden.

HYTHE.]—The little maritime and market-town of Hythe lies 33 miles S. E. by E. from Maidstone, and 67½ E. S. E. from London. In Saxon, "Hythe," or "Hithe," signifies a port, or haven. This is one

* Matthew Robinson, who, in 1794, succeeded to the Irish Barony of Rokeby, was born in 1713, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Possessed of a strong and original mind, he was eager in investigating, and profoundly conversant in, the politics of his country. Throughout his life, he was a staunch

whig. Amidst many other peculiarities, he, for the last eight or ten years of his life, wore a long and flowing beard. He died on the 30th of November, 1800, and was buried in Monks Horton church. He was succeeded by his nephew, Morris, the present Lord Rokeby.

of the principal cinque ports, and a place of considerable antiquity. According to Leland, it was a town of great length, and had four churches, and an abbey. In the reign of Edward the Second, upwards of 360 houses were destroyed by an accidental fire, which was followed by a dreadful pestilence.—Its present population is about 2500.

Hythe is supposed to be indebted for its origin to the ancient ports of Limne, and West Hithe, successively; the harbours of which became choaked up with sand. It has itself suffered the same fate, and at present scarcely deserves the name of a port. In the latter part of the reign of Richard the Second, above 200 houses were destroyed by fire.—Five of the ships belonging to the port were lost, and 100 men were drowned; by which misfortunes the inhabitants were so much impoverished, that they had thoughts of abandoning the place, and building themselves a town elsewhere; but King Henry the Fourth, by his timely interposition, prevented this, relieving them for some time, from their service as a cinque-port. Elizabeth, in the year 1574, granted the townsmen a charter of incorporation, by the style of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hithe. The corporation consists of the mayor and 12 jurats, 24 common-council-men, two chamberlains, and a town-clerk. The town is very pleasant and healthy on the side, as well as at the foot of the Quarry Hill, where the principal street runs, which is of a handsome breadth, and from the bridges at the extremities of it, about half a mile in length. The court-hall and market-place are nearly in the centre of the town; the latter was built by Lord Strangford, who represented this port in Parliament, in 1671. All the houses, on the side of the hill, have an uninterrupted view of the sea southward, Romney Marsh, and the adjacent country. The houses are mostly modern built, and the whole has a neat and cheerful appearance. In one of the streets, leading to the beach, is a small theatre. As one of the cinque-ports, this town has returned members to Parliament, ever since the 42nd of Edward the Third.

Here are two hospitals for the maintenance of the poor; one called St. Bartholomew's, and the other St. John's. The former, founded by Haims, bishop of Rochester, about the year 1336, is situated at a short distance south-westward from the church.—There are ten poor persons in it, five men and five women. There are about 100 acres of land belonging to it, of the yearly value of 120*l*. It is under the management of three trustees, now called wardens, chosen by the mayor and corporation. The other hospital, of St. John, is situated at the east end of the town. Its revenues are derived from 54 acres of land. It is under the management of trustees, who are in general members of the corporation. The number and qualifications of the poor relieved, is at the discretion of the trustees, and there are six apartments for their accommodation. The building stands on the south side of the High Street.

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Hythe church is a handsome structure, consisting of three aisles, a north and south cross, and three chancels, with a tower and steeple at the west end. It stands on a high and steep hill, a considerable height above any in the town. The room over the porch is the town hall, where the mayor and other members of the corporation are chosen yearly. The church contains a great number of monuments and memorials. In the crypt, or vault, under the east end of the middle chancel, is piled up a vast quantity of human skulls and bones, 28 feet in length, and eight feet in height and breadth. They are supposed to have been the remains of the Britons, slain in a bloody battle fought on the shore, between this place and Folkstone, with the retreating Saxons, in the year 456; and to have attained their whiteness, by lying some time exposed on the sea-shore. Several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by some heavy weapon, probably the Saxon battle-axe.

In the church yard, rises a spring of good water; and two small streams run across the town at each extremity; the one descending from Saltwood, and the other separating this parish from that of Newington. On the beach, in this vicinity, several small forts are to be seen, in addition to the Martello towers along the coast; they were constructed soon after the commencement of the last war. There are some very extensive barracks for infantry, on the heights immediately above Hythe; and in the vicinity of these, several mud-walled cottages, for the wives and families of the soldiers. There are other barracks, of a temporary kind, within the town.

IGHTHAM.]—Ightham, or Eightham, as it was formerly called, is a mile and a half S.W. from Wrotham. It derived its name from the eight hams, or boroughs,—Eightham, Redwell, Ivyhatch, Borough Green, St. Clere's, the Moat, the Beaulies, and Oldborough,—which lie within its verge. Ightham Court Lodge, the manor-house, is a respectable old mansion. St. Clere's, formerly called Oldham St. Clere, gave name to the family of Oldham, one of whom was with Richard Cœur de Lion, at the siege of Acre. William Glanvill Evelyn, Esq. was recently the owner. The moat, now the property and residence of Thomas Selby, Esq. was purchased by Sir William Selby, Knt. of Branxton, in Northumberland, in the time of James the First. On the top of Oldborough Hill, are the remains of a considerable entrenchment, of Roman origin. It is now so much overgrown with wood as to make it difficult to trace its lines. It is of an oval form, and comprises 137 acres. On the brow of the hill is an entrance into a cave, which has long been filled up by the sinking of the earth, so as to admit a passage but a very small way into it; but, according to tradition, it was of considerable extent.—In Ightham church, are some curious monuments of the Selbies; and also the tomb and effigies of Sir Thomas Cawne, the owner of Nulcombe, an estate in Seale parish, in the reign of Edward the Third.

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KENARTON.]—

KENARTON.—At Kenarton, or Kenardington, seven miles E. by S. from Tenterden, below the hill on which the church stands, and adjoining to it on the south-east, are the remains of some ancient fortifications of earth, with a breast-work, thrown up, and a small circular mount, and in the adjoining marsh, below it, is another of a larger size, with a narrow ridge or causeway, seemingly leading from one to the other. These works seem to have been thrown up during the wars between King Alfred and the Danes, perhaps about the year 893, when a division of them sailed up the river Rother.

KESTON.—In the parish of Keston, five miles S. by E. from Bromley, stands Holwood House, which was purchased of the Burrows family by the late Right Hon. Mr. Pitt. In the recess of public business, this was his favourite retreat; the beauty of the situation compensating for the smallness of the mansion. Mr. Pitt enlarged the house, by the addition of a good sized room, with a spacious bow window towards the south: the grounds were improved by Repton. On the west side of Holwood Hill, on Keston Down, are the vestiges of an immense encampment, which Horsley conjectures are Roman. Its form is elliptical, and it is surrounded by treble ditches, and vast ramparts, and measures nearly two miles in circumference. The banks and ditches on the north side are thickly covered with wood: those to the west side are bold and deep. The inclosed area is intersected by several roads. The situation is very commanding. Towards the north, at a short distance from the outer ditch, is the source of the river Ravensbourne; from this spring, the soldiers were supplied with water, and the path which leads to it, may still be traced. The south-east part of the area composes a lawn: other parts are in tillage. There are various conjectures respecting the origin of this post: the most probable is, that Aulus Plautius encamped here while waiting the approach of the Emperor Claudius. Dr. Harris says, "I am fully persuaded it is Roman; not only from its form, but also from the Roman bricks, tiles, and other remains that have been turned up hereabout by the plough." Hasted adds, "that coins of the Middle and Lower Empire, have been frequently picked up by those whom curiosity have led to the spot."

KINGSTON.—The manor of Kingston, five miles S.E. by S. from Canterbury, belongs to Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart. At a little distance from the village, is a small villa, belonging to Edwin H. Sandys, Esq. a lawyer, who is descended from the celebrated Sir Edwin Sandys, of Northbourne, the author of *Europæ Speculeum*. In this parish is Ileden, the seat of Thomas Watkinson Payler, Esq.

KNOWLE.—(See Sevenoaks.)

KNOWLTON.—The parish of Knowlton, containing only about 430 acres, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Wingham, nearly all belongs to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, Bart. whose grandfather obtained it in marriage with the daughter of Admiral Sir John Narborough, who

had purchased this manor of the Peyton family, formerly of Peyton Hall, in Suffolk. This gentleman erected the present mansion in Knowlton Park; but considerable alteration has been made in it by Sir Thomas D'Aeth. The Park is ornamented by many fine trees, particularly about the house. In the church, are various monuments of the families who have successively inherited this estate.

LAMBERHURST.—In the parish of Lamberhurst, 14 miles S.W. by S. from Maidstone, are large tracts of coppice wood, in which are several furnaces, for melting and manufacturing iron ore, with which the soil abounds. The only one of them in that part of the parish, within the county of Kent, is called Lamberhurst, or Gloucester furnace, in honour of the Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne's son, who in 1698, visited it from Tunbridge Wells. The iron rails round St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, were cast at this furnace.

LANGDON.—East Langdon, with the hamlet of Marton, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.E. from Dover. At West Langdon, in a delightfully secluded situation, are the remains of an abbey founded in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Sir William de Auberville, the elder, for Premonstratensian canons, who were brought hither from Leyston, in Suffolk. The site of the abbey demesnes is still called the Abbey Farm; but the principal building has been new fronted with brick, and other alterations have been made.

LEE.—This respectable little village, which is inhabited chiefly by genteel families, the occupants of several pleasant mansions, lies seven miles S.E. by E. from St. Paul's cathedral. The manor is the property of Lord Sondes. Lee Place was upwards of a century the seat of the Boone family, who founded an almshouse and school here, and endowed it with lands and rents, producing between 70/. and 80/. annually. On the acclivity of the eminence, to the north, is the pleasant villa formerly inhabited by the Fludyers. Beyond this is the church, in which may be seen a curious brass, in memory of Nicholas Ansley, Esq. serjeant of the cellar to Queen Elizabeth; and a handsome monument of his son, Bryan Annesley, Esq. gentleman pensioner to that queen: the effigies of the latter, with his wife, the one in armour, and the other in the dress of the times, lie under an elliptic arch, ornamented with a mosaic pattern, studded with roses. Beneath the brass plate of Nicholas Ansley, Esq. is the following

Inscription.

"When the Quene Elizabeth full five yeres had rain'd,
Then Nicholas Ansley, whos corps lyes here interred,
At fyve and twenty yeres of age was entertayned
Into her servis, where well himselfe he carred
In eche man's love, till fifty and eight yeres ould,
Being sergant of her seller, death him controul'd."

In the church-yard are the tombs of Dr. Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.; the Right Honourable T. C. Roper, Baron Dacre; William Parsons, Esq. the comedian; and the late John

John Charnock, Esq. F.S.A. author of the "History of Marine Architecture," &c.

The Papillons of Acrise retain their hereditary villa in this parish.

Lee, a charming residence in the parish of Ickham, two miles W. from Wingham, was greatly admired by Lord Orford. The house, observes his Lordship, "which was but indifferent before, has been, by the skill and art of Mr. Wyatt, admirably improved in the disposition of the apartments: amongst them is a very beautiful library, finished in the most perfect style of Gothic taste. The three fronts of the house convey the idea of a small convent, never attempted to be demolished, but partly modernized, and adapted to the habitation of a gentleman's family; and the gently spreading trees, and the adjoining rivulet, seem to correspond with it, and to form a site selected by monks, with a view to retirement and meditation; while, at the same time, no distant prospects tantalised them with views of opulence, and busy society. The little library has all the air of an abbot's study, except that it discovers more taste." Amongst the pictures, is the celebrated original miniature by Holbein, of Anne of Cleves, the flattering air of which led the way to the marriage of that Princess with Henry the Eighth. The name of this seat was anciently written Legh, and it belonged to a family of that name, one of whom is thought to be commemorated by an ancient tomb, in the north wall of Ickham church. The estate was purchased by Sir Paul Barrett, Knt. Sergeant at Law, in the time of Charles the Second. His descendant, Thomas Barrett, bequeathed it to his nephew, Thomas Barrett Brydges, eldest son of Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart.

LEEDS.]—The village of Leeds or Leeds Street, lies 5 miles E. by S. from Maidstone. It is situated on a small stream, which flows into the Len, and consists of a long row of straggling houses, extending towards Langley. The church is spacious, and has a remarkably low tower at the west end. In the chancel is a piscina, and three stone seats. A handsome mural monument may be seen at the east end of the south aisle, in memory of Sir Roger Meredith, Bart. of Leeds abbey, who died in 1738. There is another elaborate monument commemorative of Jane, the daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, relict of Sir William Meredith.

Leeds castle, which forms a very prominent feature in the central division of the county, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Bromfield. The site is rather low, with reference to the grounds to the south and east; but to the north-west, it commands an extensive view over a finely diversified country. The castle is surrounded by a broad moat, abundantly stocked with fish, and supplied with water by the Len rivulet. The entrance is towards the west by a stone bridge of two pointed arches, communicating with a strong gateway, of considerable depth, and still in good preservation, with deep grooves for portcullises. Another gateway, appar-

ently of great strength, which defended the entrance of the bridge, is in ruins. The inner gate opens into a spacious court, in which are two ranges of building embattled, of different ages, containing the principal apartments, offices, &c.; to the former a modern front has been added, with sashed windows, but in the pointed style. The family rooms are few, and comparatively mean. Amongst the few paintings in the lower apartments, is a large one of the Battle of Lepanto; and portraits of Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, and George the First. Up stairs, is a marble statue of Fairfax, usually styled Black Tom, from the darkness of his complexion. The walls beyond this part eastward, are flanked by round towers; and towards the north, is the more ancient and gloomy pile which formed the keep; the foundations of which rise immediately from the water, and are of immense strength. The ancient communication with this, was by a drawbridge, but is now by a bridge of two arches, covered over, and built upon. The Park, which contains some fine timber, is very agreeably diversified. Kilburne says, "touching the foundation of this castle, I find that one Ledian, a chief counsellor of King Ethelbert. the Second, about 800 years since, raised there a pile or fort for his safety, which was afterwards wasted by the Danes, and so continued till the time of King William the Conqueror." No mention, however, of a fortress, is made in the Domesday Survey. After Bishop Odo's disgrace, this manor was granted to the Crevequers, by one of whom, the present castle was founded, and afterwards made the head of his barony. The next possessors were the Leybornes, who finding that the strength of the fortress excited the jealousy of Edward the First, resigned it to that King, whose successor, Edward the Second, granted it in exchange, in his eleventh year, to Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, who was afterwards styled the rich Lord Badlesmere, of Ledes, and who having joined the discontented barons, was eventually hanged at Canterbury, for treason. Previously to this, the castle was besieged by the King's troops, and being at length given up, the castellan, Thomas Colepeper, was hanged; and the Lady Badlesmere, and her family, sent prisoners to the Tower.

Richard the Second is known to have resided here at different periods; and Henry the Fourth was also resident here in his second year, in consequence of a dreadful plague which then raged in London. Archbishop Arundel afterwards procured a grant of this castle; and, in the year 1439, Archbishop Chicheley sat in the process against Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, for sorcery and witchcraft. Edward the Sixth granted the manor and castle of Leeds to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy of Ireland. His son, Sir Warham St. Leger, who was killed in a skirmish in Ireland, in 1599, alienated this manor and castle to Sir Richard Smyth, of Westenbanger, whose son and successor, dying without issue, in 1632, his two sisters became his coheirresses; and their

their husbands joined in the sale of their demesnes to Sir Thomas Colepeper, from whose family they passed in marriage to the Lords Fairfax. The late Lord Fairfax, dying without surviving issue, in 1793, his estates in this county devolved on his nephew, the late Dr. Denny Martin, who had assumed the name of Fairfax, and whose ancestors had for some time, resided in the adjoining parish of Loose. His brother, General Martin, and his sisters, lately held the estate, and resided in the castle.*

Leeds abbey, founded in the reign of Henry the First, for regular canons of the order of St. Austen, stood about three-quarters of a mile south-westward from the castle. The endowments made by the Crevequers, were considerable; but they do not appear to have been much increased by subsequent benefactions, till the reign of Henry the Seventh, when the monks, being much embarrassed by debts, were so liberally assisted by James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, that they seem to have acknowledged him as a second founder, and at his request, in return for the relief bestowed, instituted a chantry of one priest in the conventual church, to pray for the repose of his soul. The site of the priory, with the house, orchards, gardens, demesne lands, &c. were afterwards granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, K.G. of Ulcombe; which passed from thence into the hands of Sir William Meredith, Bart. in 1606, and was the residence of his family till 1758. About 1765, these estates were purchased by the late John Calcraft, Esq. and are now occupied by his son. The abbey church, said to have been a magnificent structure, was consumed by fire, shortly after the Dissolution; and the ruins of the abbey itself were wholly removed in the year 1790.

LEIBOURNE.]—Leibourne, or Leybourne, which gave name to a knightly and noble family, of whom Sir Roger de Leybourne accompanied Richard the First to Palestine, in whose time they had a castellated mansion here, is five miles N. by W. from Maidstone. The manor, castle, and advowson of Leybourne are now vested in Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. of the Grange, in this parish. The remains of the castle are principally confined to a ruined gateway, machicolated, and flanked by round towers, and some remains of walls and arches: the whole has been surrounded by a moat: and within the site, stands a more modern mansion, now a farm-house,

* The late Lord Fairfax was buried in the family vault in Bromfield church, which is a small edifice, neatly fitted up, but without a single monument. His Lordship, after much extravagance, had requested to be buried as a pauper; and, agreeably to his desire, he was carried to the grave almost as such. He had been long resident at Leeds castle; and before his accession to the title, on his brother's death, had the honour of entertaining their present Majesties, from the evening of November the 3d, 1779, till the morning of the 5th. In the same vault with him, lie buried his two wives, and his sister, Margaret, who married the Rev. Dr. D. Wilkins, the celebrated antiquary. In the parish register are several items of the baptisms of the St. Legers, Scots, Crofts, and Colepepers, and many of the Fairfaxes. The village of Bromfield consists of only a few scattered

houses; and a large building of brick, erected by the late Lord Fairfax, for the use of the hop-pickers. The property of this manor has descended in the same way as that of the manor of Leeds. The present Lord Fairfax is a clergyman, and came from North America, to claim his peerage and seat in the House of Lords, which having obtained in 1800, he returned to the United States. The Fairfaxes had immense possessions in America, partly derived from their alliance with the Colepepers, and forming together one of the largest private estates in the world; but the greatest part was lost through the American revolution. The Martins had also considerable estates in that country, which were sold by Colonel Martin, brother to the General

LENHAM.]—The little market town of Lenham, 4½ miles N. W. by W. from Charing, and 4½ S. E. by E. from London, has been mistaken, by some of our antiquaries, for the Durolevum of Antoninus; a station which may, with more probability, be assigned to Judde Hill, at Ospringe. The town, which has greatly sunk in importance, has now a population of little more than 1500. The manor of West Lenham is the property of George Best, Esq. of Chilston; that of East Lenham forms part of the estates of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

Lenham church consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a small chapel, which seems to have been called St. Edmund's; and at the west end, a square tower. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina of singular form; and near it a stone seat, beneath a cinquefoil-headed arch. On the north side, is an ancient figure of a man, inclosed in the wall, with his head resting on pillows. Here is also a marble tablet in memory of Dame 'Alicia Colepeper, daughter of Sir William Colepeper, of Preston Hall, and relict of Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Hollingbourn,' who died in April, 1737, in her ninety-third year; and a brass plate inscribed for Robert Thompson, Esq. who died in 1642, æt. forty-seven: "he was grandchild to that truly religious matron, Mary Honywood, wife of Robert Honywood, of Charing, Esq. who had, at her decease, lawfully descended, 367 children; sixteen of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the 3d generation, nine in the fourth; whose renown lives with her posterity, whose body lies in this church, and whose monument may be seen at Mark's Hall, in Essex, where she exchanged life for life."

LESNES.]—At Lesnes, Lessness, or Westwood, a mile and three quarters N. N. W. from Crayford,

houses; and a large building of brick, erected by the late Lord Fairfax, for the use of the hop-pickers. The property of this manor has descended in the same way as that of the manor of Leeds. The present Lord Fairfax is a clergyman, and came from North America, to claim his peerage and seat in the House of Lords, which having obtained in 1800, he returned to the United States. The Fairfaxes had immense possessions in America, partly derived from their alliance with the Colepepers, and forming together one of the largest private estates in the world; but the greatest part was lost through the American revolution. The Martins had also considerable estates in that country, which were sold by Colonel Martin, brother to the General

stood

stood Lesnes Abbey, which was founded in the year 1178 by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of the realm, for canons of the order of St. Augustine. This nobleman, who had been appointed Regent, during the absence of Henry the Second in France, bade adieu to temporal honours, and retired into his own monastery. He survived this event but a few months, and was buried with great pomp in the choir of the church. The church of this abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, and, what is rather remarkable, also, to St. Thomas à Becket; for the prelate had not been dead eight years, and he had, moreover, excommunicated De Lucy, for 'being a contriver of those heretical pravities, the Constitutions of Clarendon.' The original endowments consisted of the western moiety of Erith parish, including West-Wood, now called the Abbey Wood; hence its ancient name, the Abbey of West-Wood. The estates were subsequently augmented by different benefactors. This abbey was dissolved in 1524, under a commission for suppressing the smaller monasteries, in order to endow the colleges of Ipswich and Oxford, under the patronage of Wolsey; and its estates were placed at the disposal of the cardinal, for that purpose. After his disgrace, they reverted to the crown, and were subsequently the property of various individuals. In the year 1630, Sir John Hippesley, Knt. says Weever, "appointed certaine workemen to digge amongst the rubbish of the decayed fabricke of the church (which had laine a long time buried in her owne ruines, and growne over with oke, elme, and ashe-trees) for stones, and these happened upon a goodly funerall monument; the full proportion of a man, in his coate armour, his sword hanging at his side by a broad belt, upon which the flower-de-luce was engraven in many places: (being, as I take it, the rebus, or device, of the Lucies:) this, his (Sir Richard Lucie's) representation, or picture, lay upon a flat marble stone; that stone upon a trough, or coffin, of white smooth hewn asheler stone: in that coffin, and a sheet of lead, (both being made fit for the dimension of a dead body,) the remaines of an ashie drie car-kasse lay enwrapped, whole, and undisjointed, and upon the head some haire, or a simile quiddam of haire, appeared: they likewise found other statues of men in like manner proportioned, as also of a woman in her attire and habiliments, with many grave-stones and bones of the deceased; to see all which, great confluence of people resorted, amongst which number, I was not the hindmost." The relics, which were supposed to be those of the founder, were reinterred by order of Sir John Hippesley, who planted on the spot, a bay tree. He soon afterwards sold the estate, which has since been bequeathed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The site of the abbey, and its surrounding demesne, is now a farm; and nothing remains of the ancient edifice, except the outer walls. The bay tree, which Dr. Stukely (who visited this abbey in 1753,) describes as being the 'finest of the kind he had ever seen,' and which

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Hasted represents, as 'wholly withered and decayed,' is now said to be very flourishing. The ancient stocks of chesnut in the abbey wood, strongly favour the opinion, that this tree was indigenous in Britain.

In a delightful situation, about one mile from the Thames, and nearly the same distance between Lesnes Abbey and Erith, stands Belvidere, the seat of Sampson Gideon, Lord Eardley. The grounds, though small, are agreeably diversified, and well wooded: and on the east side is a flourishing plantation. The shipping which pass continually, and in full view of the mansion, add greatly to the charms of the scenery, and render it uncommonly animated. The interior of the mansion is ornamented with taste, and contains a choice collection of pictures.

LEWISHAM and SYDENHAM.]—The populous village of Lewisham, 6½ miles S. E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, extends nearly a mile in length. The manor, now the property of Lord Dartmouth, was given by Elthrua, niece of King Alfred, to the abbey of St. Peter, in Ghent; subordinate to which, here was a benedictine priory, supposed to have been founded in the Saxon times.—Lewisham church, which was rebuilt about the year 1774, forms a parallelogram, with a small semicircular recess at the east end, for the altar. At the west end, is a good organ, on each side of which, is a handsome monument of the Petrie family. One of these monuments, in memory of Anne, wife of John Petrie, Esq. who died in 1787, was executed in Italy; it includes a fine bas-relief in statuary marble, representing the deceased on her death-bed, with her husband and children lamenting round her. The other, commemorative of Margaret, relict of the Rev. Robert Petrie, was sculptured by Banks: it represents Mrs. Petrie, dying in the arms of Religion, and supported by Faith and Hope. Most of the old monuments were thrown carelessly into the vault, when the church was rebuilt. Amongst the numerous monuments in the church-yard, that to the memory of the unfortunate Thomas Dermody—a name that will ever be dear in the recollections of genius—is entitled to notice. This ill-starred youth, whose life seems to have been spent in repulsing the efforts of fortune and of benevolence to serve him, expired in this neighbourhood, in a state of the most abject poverty, on the 15th of July, 1802, at the early age of 28. The monument, which was erected by his generous friends, bears the following inscription, from one of his own poems, entitled, "The Fate of Genius."

" No titled birth had he to boast;
Son of the desert; Fortune's child;
Yet not by frowning fortune cross'd,
The muses on his cradle smil'd.

" He joy'd to con the fabling page,
Of prowess'd chiefs, and deeds sublime;
And e'en essay'd in infant age,
Fond task! to weave the wizard rhyme;

" And

3. H

" And though fell passion sway'd his soul,
By prudence seldom ever won,
Beyond the bounds of her control,
He was dear Fancy's favour'd son.

" Now a cold tenant does he lie,
Of this dark cell, all hush'd his song;
While friendship bends with streaming eye,
As by his grave she wends along;

" On his cold clay, lets fall a holy tear,
And cries, though mute, there is a poet here."

In the parish register of Lewisham, amongst many entries of burials of aged persons, are the following: 'Alice Baylis, alias Pheasant, widow, aged 106 years, May 14, 1726; Jane Willoughby, aged, as on the coffin, 110, buried Ap' 4, 1729; Jane Tilt, from Sydenham, aged 109, Ap' 6, 1794.'—A Free Grammar School was founded here by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, rector; and who, by will, in 1656, bequeathed a large property to the Leather-sellers' Company, for charitable uses. The will contains many curious regulations for the government of the school, and conduct of the master, and directs, that it shall be for the education of thirty-one boys, of the several parishes therein named; one scholar yearly to be sent to either of the Universities. Mr. Colfe also founded an English school at Lewisham, for thirty-one boys; and an Alms-house for five 'poor godly householders.'

The hamlet of Sydenham is on the south-west side of Lewisham, adjoining Surrey, and on the edge of Sydenham Common, from the upper part of which is an extensive and beautiful prospect. Sydenham is celebrated for its mineral springs, the waters of which are of a mild cathartic quality, nearly resembling those of Epsom. They were discovered in 1640, and have all been conducted to the same well. Before this discovery, Sydenham contained only a few cottages, scarcely worthy of mention.—"In the year 1806, some Roman antiquities were found by a labourer, as he was digging in a gravel pit, on Sydenham common; the most remarkable were two fragments of inscribed tablets of copper, containing part of a decree of the Emperor Trajan, in favour of the veterans of the auxiliary cohorts, serving in Britain."

LIMNE.]—Limne, or Lympne, is 2½ miles W. from Hythe. At this place, upon the side of a hill, are the remains of an ancient fortress (now called Stutfall Castle) which included ten acres of land, and the ruins of a Roman wall may be seen almost to the bottom of the hill. This is a noble piece of antiquity, and was doubtless the *Portus Lemanis* of the Romans, though the port is now choaked up with sand; the horn and mace are however still to be seen, with other signs of ancient grandeur. The remains of this Roman work, hang, as it were, upon the side of the hill, the descent being pretty steep, and form an irregular square, without a ditch. A brook, which rises from a rock on the west of the

church, flows along the east side of the wall, and after passing through it, glides by a farm-house at the bottom. The composition of the walls, is similar in appearance to those at Richborough: they are twelve feet thick, and in some places, upwards of ten feet high. The real harbour is thought by some, to have been a little to the eastward, and most probably, the ancient town belonging to it, as old foundations have been frequently discovered at the side of the hill, and several Roman coins, and other antiquities have been dug up in its neighbourhood. In addition to this, a field adjoining the church-yard of Limne, is called the Northern Tower, which has borne this name beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. We are informed by Dr. Stukeley, that the road between this place and Canterbury, is out in a straight line on a solid rock of stone, whence the town appears to derive its name, as *Lla*, in the British tongue signifies a way, and *Maen* a stone. About half a mile eastward from Limne church, is a spot called in ancient records, Shipwey Crosse, or Shipway, only, where, according to Lambard, the pleas and assemblies of the Cinque Ports were anciently held, and the lord wardens sworn into office. This place gave its name to the lathe of Shipwey; though now "brought to decay and obscurity;" and it was here that "Prince Edward, the sonne to King Henrie the Third, exacted of the Barons of the Five Portes, their oth of fidelity to his father, against the maintainers of the Barons warre."

In this parish is the manor—anciently, also, a chapelry—of Street, formerly Courtup-Street, "wher," says Leland, "the Nunne of Cantorbury wroughte al her fals miracles," under the name of Bellirica, or Belcaire, and where, "the commune voice saeth that the towne hath bene large, and they shoe now theyr signa prætoriana, that is to say, a horne garnished with brasse, and a mace;—but the lykelyhod ys, that they longed to Lymne, sumtyme a notable towne and haven.—Hard by the chapel apere the old ruines of a castelet." This is now an insignificant place, consisting of only two or three houses. The chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin, and known by the name of "Our Lady at Court-up-Street," was, at the time of the Reformation, brought into great notice by the pretended inspiration of Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, who was a servant girl in the adjoining parish of Aldington. Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, induced, observes Lambard, "by the fame of this marveylous maiden," directed a commission of seven persons, among whom was Dr. Bocking, and four other monks of Canterbury, "to examine the matter, and inform him of the truth.—These men opposed her of the chiefe points of the Popish believe, and finding her sounde therein, not onely waded no further in the discoverie of the fraude, but gave favourable countenance, and joyned with her in setting forth of the same; so that at her next voyage (journey) to Our Lady of Court-up-Street, she entred the chappell with Ave Regina Cælorum in pricksong,

pricksong, accompanied with these commissioners, many ladies, gentlemen, and gentlewomen, of the best degree, and three thousand persons besides of the common sort of people in the country. There fell she eftsoones into a marvellous passion before the image of Our Lady, much like a bodie diseased of the falling evill, in the which she uttered sundry metrical and ryming speeches, tending to the worship of Our Lady of Court-of-Strete, (whose chapell there shee wished to be better maintained, and to be furnished with a daily singing priest,) tending also to her owne bestowing in some religious house; for such, said shee, was our ladies pleasure; and tending finally and fully to the advancement of the credite of such feined myracles as were then reported." She was afterwards admitted into the nunnery of St. Sepulchre at Canterbury, when the plot began to thicken; and the effect which her divination and foretelling had upon the common people, was by the monks employed to counteract the measures, which the king was then pursuing, with regard to his divorce, and to the reformation. Henry however, was not a man to be so diverted from his purpose: the privy council were ordered to examine into the facts, and on their report, an act of attainder was passed against the nun and her immediate accomplices, who shortly afterwards expiated their offence at Tyburn.

LIMINGE.]—At Liminge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Hythe, formerly stood a nunnery, which was founded by Ethelburga, daughter of King Ethelbert. The church stands on high ground; and, over the entrance to the tower, are the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling those of Archbishop Warham, in whose time the tower was rebuilt. The nave is open to the aisle by three elegant obtuse arches. In a window of the chancel is an episcopal head, in stained glass. In the valley extending through Liminge towards Elham, is a very large barrow, on which are several trees, the whole forming a conspicuous object. At Sibton, in this parish, is a small residence, formed out of a farm-house, belonging to William Honeywood, Esq.

LINSTED.]—Linsted is three miles S. E. from Sittingbourn. Linsted (or Teynham) Lodge is a large building, the seat of the Lords Teynham, erected in the reign of James the First. Great part of the park has been converted into farming land.

LINTON.]—The little parish of Linton, four miles S. from Maidstone, is famous for the excellence of its hops. Linton Place is a seat of the Mann family. The house, which commands from behind a rich prospect over the Weald, was erected about the middle of the last century, by Robert, grandfather of the present Sir Horace Mann, Bart. a great army clothier, who realised an immense fortune by contracts with government, under the patronage of Sir Robert Walpole, with whom he appears to have lived in habits of particular intimacy. The church is a small neat building, and contains several monuments, the most conspicuous is one of G. Mann, Esq. from

a design of the late Lord Oxford, of various coloured marble, inclosing an arched recess, with an urn, which has a short Latin inscription, tributary to friendship. The late Sir Horace Mann, Bart. K. B. who died in Italy, in 1786, was also buried in this fabric.

LOOSE.]—This charming little village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Maidstone, is situated near a small stream, which flows into the Medway, and is called the Spa of Kent, from its resemblance to the German Spa. On the stream are several paper and corn mills; and much tanning and fulling, are here carried on. In the church, is a mural cenotaph for Richard Beale, merchant, who died at Hamburgh in 1702 and bequeathed 500*l.* to augment the curacy of this parish.

LUDDESDON.]—The small parish of Luddesdon is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Rochester. In the church is an altar-tomb, in commemoration of James Montacute, natural son of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who was killed at the siege of Orleans, in 1428. He was owner of the manor.

LULLINGSTONE.]—The parish church of Lullingstone lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. by S. from Fooks Cray. At Lullingstone, formerly a distinct parish, but now united to Lullingstone, was a small church, built with flints and Roman bricks, now exhibiting merely a pile of ruins. Near this spot, have been ploughed up, Roman bricks, coins, and instruments of various descriptions; and a little farther to the south of the ruins, part of a tessellated pavement was discovered. This estate belongs to Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. and is the residence of his family. The park and grounds, as also the mansion, have been greatly improved by the present owner and his predecessor. Lullingstone church is a small edifice. The interior is extremely neat, it is paved with black and white marble, the ceiling stuccoed, and the windows are ornamented with fine painted glass, both ancient and modern. Here are some splendid monuments, in memory of the Rokesle, Peché, and Hart families; a curious brass, representing a knight in complete armour, with a lion at his feet, is commemorative of Sir William Peché, who died 1487. On the south side of the altar may be seen a splendid tomb of Sir Percyval Hart, and his lady. On the opposite side, is the elaborate monument of Sir John Peché, the lord deputy, who is represented by a knight in armour, in a recumbent posture. Below the east window of the north chapel is the tomb and effigies of Sir George Hart, second son of Sir Percyval, and his lady, the former in armour, and the latter in the dress of the times. The west side of the chapel exhibits a rich monumental screen, in stucco, in the Gothic style, a memorial of "Percyval Hart, Esq. the munificent repairer and beautifier of this church," who died in 1738. On the north side is an elegant mural monument, in memory of Dame Ann Dyke, and her two husbands, John Bluet, Esq. and Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. Among the painted glass are representations of the martyrdom

martyrdom of St. Amphibalus, St. George and the Dragon, St. Botolph, St. Agnes, St. Ann instructing the child Jesus, St. Elizabeth, and a variety of other saints, with small historical illustrations, and various arms of the successive owners of this manor. The nave is divided from the chancel by a finely carved Gothic screen in wood, embattled, and supporting the rood-loft, which is still in a perfect state.

LYDD.]—Lydd is a small market town, with a population of about 1500, 86½ miles S. E. by E. from Maidstone, and 71½ S. E. by E. from London. It occupies a low site, near the south-west extremity of the county, where a point of land forms the Bay of Dengeness. It is a corporation by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. Fishing and smuggling constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants. The church is a large edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower, and contains numerous monuments. The holm trees, or sea hollies, mentioned by Leland, still flourish on the beach.—On the point of land called Dengeness, is a light-house, which is built partly on the model of the Edystone light-house. This point is defended by a fort, and several ranges of barracks, which were erected in the vicinity, during the first war of the French revolution.

MAIDSTONE.]—Maidstone, the county town, is 34½ miles E. S. E. from London. The houses rise immediately from the eastern banks of the Medway, and extending up the acclivity towards the north, are, in the upper parts of the town, very considerably elevated above the valley. The soil (mostly a loam, with an under stratum of shattery lime-stone, in which oyster, and other shells, are frequently found,) is peculiarly favourable for hops, fruit orchards, and filbert plantations, which abound in this neighbourhood.

By some, Maidstone has, though erroneously, been considered as the *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus. Several writers have conjectured, that this was the *Caer Meguiad*, or *Megwad*, of Nennius's catalogue of British cities. The Saxons named it *Medwege-stun*, from its situation on the *Medwege*, middle river, or *Medway*, as it is now called. In the Domesday book, it occurs by the appellation of *Meddestane*; and in records of the time of Edward the First, it is frequently, according to Harris, written *Maydenestane*: from the latter, Maidstone was an easy transition. The manor formed part of the estates of the see of Canterbury at a very early period. After the dissolution, it continued in the crown till Edward the Sixth gave it to Sir Thomas Wyatt. Charles the First, bestowed it on the Lady Elizabeth Finch, whom he had created Countess of Winchelsea, and whose descendants continued to possess it till 1720, when Heneage, the fourth earl, alienated it to Robert, Lord Romney, in whose family it still remains.

The rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, and the bat-

tle fought here in 1648, between the Kentishmen in the interest of Charles the First, and the troops of the Parliament under Fairfax, are the chief historical events relating to this town. It was at "the Bear-ingle, by the Little Conduit," that Wyatt (who then resided at the Mote) first proclaimed his design, and had sufficient influence to engage the inhabitants in his scheme. After the defeat of the insurgents, Wyatt was executed on Hay Hill, near what is now Berkeley Square, in London; but some others, were hanged in this town; and, as a general punishment for the inhabitants, Queen Mary deprived the borough of its charter, which had been granted by Edward the Sixth. Several respectable Protestants were burnt here, in the King's Mead, during the reign of Mary. In the battle between the Loyalists and Fairfax, the forces were unequal, and the former experienced a signal overthrow.

Maidstone, a borough by prescription, was anciently governed by a Portreve and twelve brethren. Edward the Sixth, in 1549, incorporated the inhabitants by the style of "Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty;" and, in 1552, they returned two members to Parliament. Queen Elizabeth, in her second year, granted a new charter, with additional privileges. Some of its clauses having occasioned doubts as to their precise meaning, James the First, in 1604, granted an explanatory charter; and afterwards, in 1619, a second: by these charters the town was governed till 1682, when a new one was issued, and continued in force till the revolution, when the ancient ones were again resorted to, and acted on till 1748. In that year, the corporation being dissolved by a judgment of Ouster, pronounced against the acting jurats, on an information of *Quo Warranto*, a new charter was granted by George the Second, by which the government of Maidstone was vested in a mayor, twelve jurats, forty common councilmen, a recorder, two serjeants at mace, and other officers.

From the maritime survey made in 1565, it appears, that here were then 294 inhabited houses, twenty-two persons engaged in merchandise, four landing places, and five ships and hoys, of from thirty to fifty tons burthen. About three years afterwards, the manufacture of linen thread, &c. was introduced into this town by the Walloons. This manufacture is still continued; and the flax spun for the thread-men, is vulgarly denominated Dutch-work. The great source of the wealth of Maidstone is, however, in the cultivation of hops; and the erection of many paper, corn, and other mills, in this and the adjoining parishes, has contributed to augment the wealth and population of the town. "The produce of these mills, which is conveyed to London, Rochester, Chatham, &c. by water, greatly increases the carrying or barge trade; and the number of hoys, barges, and small craft, employed upon the Medway, and belonging to the inhabitants of this town, is very great.

great. From the Weald of Kent, and its vicinity, much timber is brought hither by land-carriage, and afterwards sent down by water to Chatham dock, and other places more distant. Here are, also, large warehouses, and stowage rooms for hops, and several wharfs for coals, timber, &c. so that the banks of the Medway continually present a very busy scene." A distillery of English spirits, or Maidstone Geneva, established by the late Mr. George Bishop, has been carried on here to a great extent, for several years. Here are also two very considerable breweries, for porter, &c.

In the years 1593, 4, and 5; 1604, 1609, and 1666, 7, and 8, the plague committed dreadful ravages here. The Pest-house is yet standing at Tovel.

Mr. Lysons states, that, in January, 1795, through the melting of the preceding snows, "the ice about Teston coming down in large sheets with the current, choked up the arches of that bridge, and destroyed Bow bridge. The furious current, with its loaded surface, carried away the wooden bridges of Barnjett and St. Helen's at Barming; resisted by that of East Farleigh, until its parapet walls gave way, the whole contents floated with rapidity down the river, damaging the locks, and threatening Maidstone bridge; but at length the loaded water, increased by the back river, rising higher than the walls, the whole of the ice passed on: fortunately the frost of the ensuing night arrested the water on its way, and a more gradual thaw removed it without further mischief. Those who lived in the houses near the river, were compelled to use boats in the street, and take to their upper rooms, as their houses were several feet deep in water. The fields had a very extraordinary appearance, from the vast sheets of ice which lay upon them, and had bent and kept down trees of considerable thickness. It was justly compared to the breaking up of the great frosts in North America."

In this town, the archbishops of Canterbury had a palace as early as the reign of King John. On the site of the old mansion, which was pulled down by Archbishop Ufford, about the year 1348, was built a new palace, by Islip. Considerable additions were afterwards made by Archbishop Courteney, who died here in 1396; and further alterations, and considerable repairs, were made in the time of Henry the Seventh, by Archbishop Morton; but in the next reign, Cranmer exchanged this palace, the manor of Maidstone, &c. with the king. Queen Elizabeth granted the palace, with other demesnes, to Sir John Astley, Knt. who afterwards became master of the revels to James the First. This family alienated this, and all their other estates, in the neighbourhood, to the Lords Romney, about the year 1728, or 29. The remains of the palace are still considerable, and form an agreeable residence, close to the Medway, in the south-east part of the town.

Maidstone church consists of a nave, aisles, and

chancel, with an embattled tower, on which formerly stood a spire, about eighty feet high, that was destroyed by lightning in November, 1780. The side walls are also embattled. The windows are large, and divided by mullions, into several lights, with rich tracery above. "This is one of the largest parochial edifices in the kingdom: its entire length within is 227 feet; of which the chancel includes sixty-three and a half: its breadth is ninety-one feet; that of the chancel and its aisles, sixty-four." The chancel (perhaps the whole of this fabric) was rebuilt in the time of Richard the Second, by Archbishop Courteney, who, in 1395, obtained the king's licence to make this church collegiate, for the use of the warden, chaplains, and other members of the new college which he was then building, close to the southern side of the cemetery. He was buried in the middle of the chancel, where his skeleton was found in 1794; a discovery which terminated the contention that had long been carried on, respecting the real burial place of Courteney.

On the south side of the chancel, are the remains of four very elegant stone seats, displaying the arms of Courteney, and of Arundel. Here also are the ancient wooden stalls used by the master, brethren, and other persons belonging to the college; and beneath these seats, are various carvings of human heads, grotesque figures, and other devices. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient tomb, wherein was buried one of the Woodvilles, or Widvilles, ancestors to Edward the Fourth's queen, (probably her great-grandfather,) who were sometime seated at the Mote. In the vaults within the communion rails, several of the ennobled families of Astley and Marsham lie buried. Many other monuments and sepulchral inscriptions appear in this fabric. The church is well pewed, and furnished with large galleries, and a good organ.

Archbishop Courteney's college was an extensive pile of stone; most of the buildings are yet standing; but they have long been converted into a dwelling house, with its offices, stowage rooms for hops, oats, &c. Of the several masters of this college, who were of literary eminence, the learned William Grocyn, prebendary of Lincoln, the tutor and friend of Erasmus, is recorded as the principal. On the suppression of this college, in the first of Edward the Sixth, its gross annual income was estimated at 212*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The estate is now the property of the Earl of Romney. The chapel, and some other parts of the hospital founded by Boniface, still remain in the West-Borough; the cemetery belonging to it, is now a garden. Another ancient foundation, called the priory, or friary, is now a dwelling, at the corner of East Lane, fronting to the High Street, which has its lower or ground floor vaulted with stone, with a Gothic door-case, the-top of which, from the town being very much raised since the fourteenth century, is now so low, as to run parallel with the pavement. This is supposed to have been the house of a Convent of Franciscan or Grey Friars.

founded at Maidstone, in 1331, by Edward the Third, and John, Earl of Cornwall, his brother, but afterwards removed to Walsingham, in Norfolk. St. Ezith's chapel, of the history of which, but few particulars are known, appears to have been long used for Divine worship. The remains of the chancel have been divided, and converted into a boarding-school, and an assembly-room; and the cemetery has become a nursery-ground, and a garden.

Near the river, at the end of Earl Street, is the Free Grammar-School, where many eminent literary characters have received their early education. The school-room, &c. were originally the chapel and lodgings of the "fraternity of Corpus Christi," founded by some inhabitants of Maidstone, and professing the rules of St. Benedict. When this fraternity was suppressed, the buildings then called the Brotherhood-hall, &c. were purchased by the mayor and commonalty of Maidstone, who established the Free Grammar-School. Various donations have, at different times, been made to this school, the principal of which was bequeathed, in 1618, by the Rev. Robert Gunsley, rector of Titsey, in Surrey, for the purpose of founding an exhibition for four scholars to University college, Oxford; two of them to be chosen from this establishment, and two from the Free-School in Rochester. Here are also two charity-schools, and two ranges of almshouses, each for six persons of both sexes. The poor-house, a brick building, standing near the church, was built about the year 1720, by Thomas Bliss, Esq. a native of Maidstone.

In the year 1791, an act was obtained for the purpose of new paving and lighting this town: its different market-places have been repaired, and the fish-market rebuilt, since that period. The river also, which is crossed by an ancient stone-bridge of seven arches, has been much improved by the building of a large lock beyond Allington castle. The grant for the weekly markets, was obtained from Henry the Third, through the influence of Archbishop Boniface; that, for the monthly ones, from George the Second. The fairs are principally held in a meadow of 16 acres, and in the High Street.

The shire hall is a good modern structure, erected at the joint expense of the corporation of Maid-

* Three persons of this town, most probably natives, obtained considerable notoriety during the civil wars. These were Andrew Broughton, recorder, and twice mayor of Maidstone; Thomas Trapham, M.B. who was surgeon both to Fairfax and Cromwell; and Thomas Read, Gent. who, on the trial of Charles the First, deposed that he had seen that monarch at "the head of a guard of horse" between Lostwithiel and Fowy. Broughton was one of the two clerks, and also secretary of the "High Court of Justice," and in that situation, he read both the charge preferred, and the sentence passed, against the unfortunate Charles. Excepted from the bill of indemnity, at the Restoration, he fled privately to the continent, and took refuge in Switzerland, with Ludlow, Say, Deady, Lisle, and some others. He died at Vevay, in that country, of "old age alone," in 1687.—Trapham, who was admitted a bachelor of

stone, and of the justices for the western division. Near to it is a prison called the Brambles, now belonging to the corporation, but anciently to the archbishops. The gaol, a spacious stone building, in East Lane, has been erected since the year 1741, in place of the more ancient prison, which stood in the centre of the town. It has been since much enlarged, and strengthened at a great expense; and some excellent regulations have been made for its government. The conduit, which forms the principal reservoir for supplying the inhabitants with water, stands on the upper end of the High Street; it was built about 1624, and cased with free-stone. Another reservoir is contained in a new octagon building, stuccoed, in the lower part of the town; also used as a butter-market. The water is conveyed by pipes laid under the Medway, from an inclosed spring, called Rocky Hill, in the West Borough. The corn-market is a circular space, having a roof supported on pillars, and surmounted by a gilt wheatsheaf. In Earl Street is Earl's Place, an ancient stone mansion, having a large oriel window filled with painted glass, in which are various birds, represented in different actions; and also the arms of Archbishop Stafford, repeated six times.

This town, extending from north to south, about a mile, and from west to east, somewhat more than three quarters, consists chiefly of four streets, intersecting each other, with smaller ones branching off at right angles. The High Street is spacious, and for the most part well built: on the west side is a small but neat theatre. Nearly half the inhabitants are supposed to be dissenters from the establishment, principally Presbyterians and Anabaptists. Here are extensive barracks, both for infantry and cavalry, in the road to Rochester, at a short distance beyond Week Street. The buildings are of wood, painted white, and forming a hollow square, with a riding-school towards the river.

This town has given birth to several eminent men,* particularly of a family surnamed De Maidestan, of whom Sir Walter had license, from Edward the Second, to embattle his mansion here.† We may also enumerate Dr. Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, from 1531, to 1544, when he died, and was buried in his own cathedral; John Jenkyns, a celebrated musician and composer, in the reigns of

physic, in 1648, was "a bitter enemy," observes Newton, "to Charles the First, to whose body, after his decollation, he put his hand to open and embalm: when that was done, he sewed his head to his body; and that being done also, he brutally and insolently said to the company, that he had 'sewed on the head of a goose.' Afterwards he was surgeon to Cromwell, at Worcester fight, was a great man among his party, and got what he pleased."

† Ralph de Maidestan, who was Bishop of Hereford between the years 1234 and 1239, is celebrated by Matthew Paris, as "a man of excellent learning, and holiness of life." He resigned his bishopric in the latter year, and became a Franciscan friar at Gloucester, where he died, and was buried in 1245. Walter de Maidestan was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, in 1303; and others of his family became ecclesiastics of note.

Charles

Charles the First and Second; the Rev. William Newton, vicar of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, who published the "History and Antiquities of Maidstone," in 1751; and the admirable engraver, Woollet.*

The Mote, the seat of the Earl of Romney, stands about a mile S.E. from the town. This estate was anciently the property of the Leybournes, who had a castellated mansion here, from the moat surrounding which, most probably, it derived its present name. It afterwards passed through the families of Shofford, Ditton, Burghersh, and Woodville, or Widville; of whom Richard de Widville, K. G. Earl Rivers, and Lord of the Isle of Wight, was father to Elizabeth, Edward the Fourth's Queen. "When this good man," observes Philipott, "was miserably massacred by Robert Ridisdale, Captain of the lewd people of Northamptonshire, who took him at Edgcot-field, and struck off his head at Northampton, (their will being their law, and mischievous minister to their wild designs,) all his seven sons who survived him died without issue, and then Sir Thomas Wyatt, grandfather to Sir Henry Wyatt, afterwards his successor in the possession of it, became owner of this place." After his attainder, Queen Mary granted the estate for a term of years to her kinsman, Archbishop Cardinal Pole; but having again become vested in the crown, it was finally granted out by Elizabeth, and it afterwards passed through different families, by descent and purchase, to the Tuftons, Baronets. Sir John Tufton, Bart. bequeathed it to his niece, by whom it was soon alienated to the learned Sir John Marsham, Bart. Sir Robert Marsham, Bart. was created a peer by the title of Baron Romney, in June, 1724; and his grandson, a Viscount and Earl, in June, 1801.—The old mansion, a venerable but rambling building in the lower part of the Park, and embosomed in trees, was taken down about 17 or 18 years ago; the Earl having previously erected a new and more splendid structure on a knoll, commanding some fine views. The principal apartments are spacious, and magnificently fitted up, containing some good family portraits, and other paintings. A broad piece of water, crossed by a handsome

bridge, has been formed in front of the mansion.—The Park, which is extensive, contains some very fine oak, and other timber.

Park House, a handsome structure, agreeably situated about half a mile from Maidstone, is the property of Sir Henry Calder, Bart.

MALLING.]—The market of West (or Town) Malling, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Maidstone, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by E. from London. The village of East Malling, on the opposite side of the Medway, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Maidstone.—The population of West Malling, in 1811, was 1154; that of East Malling, 1256. The manor of West Malling, according to Lambard, was given "to Burhicus, Bishop of Rochester, by King Edmund, brother of Athelstane, under the name of the three Plough-lands, in Mealinges." After a temporary alienation, it was restored to the bishops of this see." A Benedictine nunnery was soon afterwards founded here, by Bishop Gundulph, who endowed it with the manor, church, and other estates. The bishop presided, in person, over the nuns, and at his decease, directed that an abbess should be ordained, subordinate, however, to the Bishops of Rochester. In 1190, the abbey, and also the village, suffered considerably by fire. Several valuable privileges were granted to this abbey by King John and his successor; its annual revenue, at the period of its spoliation by Henry the Eighth, was estimated at 245*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The manor and abbey-buildings, after having passed through various hands, now rest in the possession of Sir John Honeywood, Bart. of Elmsted, whose predecessor rebuilt the abbey-house, which is at present the residence of George Talbot Hatley Foote, Esq. Many parts, however, still remain of the original pile, and also a portion of the west end of the abbey-church, a beautiful relict of Norman architecture. Some stone coffins have been dug up here, with rings, and other trinkets. Over a doorway, is a heart, goutté de sang, transfixed by a spear: and on the gateway, a shield ermine, a crosier in bend sinister. The abbey grounds were well watered by a clear stream of water, flowing from Nether Well, where may be seen the ruined tower of St. Leonard's cha-

* William Woollet, of humble, yet respectable origin, was born in August, 1735. Having been placed under Tinney, an engraver of some eminence, in London, he very early distinguished himself. When a young man, he was employed by Boydell, to engrave the Niobe from Wilson's celebrated picture; and the masterly manner in which the engraving was finished, at once established his fame, and evinced the increasing superiority of his talents. This print now bears a very high price; for, as a representation of a land storm, it ranks with the very finest. Woollet's first historical plate was the Death of General Wolfe, from West. This was received with general admiration; and Woollet was appointed engraver to the King. He next exhibited his talents in portrait engraving, and executed a much admired likeness of Rubens, from a picture by Rubens himself. Of all his works, however, that perhaps, which has obtained the highest professional approbation, is The Fishery, in which a man of war is represented as coming into port in a

heavy gale of wind. This bears a greater price than either the Niobe, or Death of Wolfe. Woollet was cut off prematurely, yet not till he had exhibited a vigour of taste, a depth of judgment, and a power of handling, fully equal, if not superior, to any engraver that ever lived. From his early years, he employed every opportunity to improve himself in drawing; and it has been mentioned as a fact, that when on a journey by the stage to Maidstone, he prevailed on the coachman to stop till he had sketched a very fine dock, then growing by the road side. His death was accidental; he ruptured his groin in crossing a stile; and his delicacy preventing him from getting proper assistance in sufficient time, he died within a few months in extreme agony, on the 23d of May, 1785, in his 50th year. Four days afterwards, he was buried opposite to the west end of St. Pancras church, near London, where an upright grave-stone records his memory. A monument to his genius has also been erected in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

pel.—The church of Town Malling is a large handsome fabric, with a Norman tower at the west end. Here are some ancient and curious brasses. A small free school was built here: but it is without an endowment. The houses are of red brick; and, in general, good buildings, forming a street of about half a mile in length. The salubrity of the air, and the charms of the situation, have induced many genteel families to fix their residence in this neighbourhood.

Bradbourne, in East Malling, is the seat of Sir John Papillon Twysden, Bart. a descendant of the upright Judge Twysden, who purchased this estate about the year 1650. His great grandson, Sir Roger Twysden, greatly improved this seat, which forms one of the most delightful residences in Kent. A small rivulet flows through the park, which falls into the Medway, near Mill-Hale, a hamlet of Aylesford. Some portraits of Judge Twysden are to be seen in Bradbourne House.

MARGARET'S.]—St. Margaret's, or St. Margaret at Cliffe, is situated on a small bay, near the South Foreland, five miles N.E. from Dover. It stands within a quarter of a mile from the edge of the cliffs, which are here of considerable height. The manor-house of West Cliffe, now a farm, was formerly the residence of the Gibbons, a family which gave birth to the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; and by the female line to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. The church is an ancient structure, of Norman origin. The angles of the tower were formerly ornamented with turrets; but one of them having fallen, the others have been taken down. St. Margaret's Bay is only frequented by fishing craft, to defend which, a small pier, or jetty, was made here in the time of Archbishop Morton. Lobsters, small, but finely-flavoured, are caught here.

MEOPHAM.]—This village, 6½ miles W. by S. from Rochester, was the birth-place of Archbishop Meopham, who, about the time of Edward the Third, is said to have rebuilt the church; the east window of which displays an archiepiscopal figure, commemorative of this prelate.

MERSHAM.]—Mersham is 3¼ miles S.E. from Ashford-Hatch, in this parish, has been the seat of the Knatchbull family nearly three centuries. The mansion is a spacious brick edifice, with wings. The burial-place of the Knatchbulls is in Mersham church: the principal monument is that of Sir N. Knatchbull, and Bridget, his second Lady, daughter to J. Astley, Esq. The former, who died in 1636, is commemorated by a full-length effigy in white marble, leaning on his right elbow; above which, under a canopy, is the figure of his Lady, kneeling.

MEREWORTH.]—The manor of Mereworth, five miles S. E. from Wrotham, lent its name to an ancient family, a representative of which, Sir William de Mereworth, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in his expedition to Acon. It has since passed through various families, and is now the property of

Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. under the title of Baron Le Despenser. His splendid residence, Mereworth castle, was erected by the late Mildmay Fane, eighth Earl of Westmoreland, after a design by Colin Campbell, from a beautiful building in Italy.—From its having been erected on the site of an old embattled mansion, it is called, though not in strict propriety, a Castle. It consists of a centre, and two wings, for offices, of equal elegance. The principal front is towards the north, and the entrance opens under a portico, ascended by a grand flight of steps. The great hall, from which all the principal apartments diverge, is lighted up by a dome and cupola. The rooms are in general small, but are fitted up in a style of great splendour. The grounds behind the house are agreeably diversified; and, in front, is a broad sheet of water. The parsonage-house is a handsome edifice, and presents a good object from the castle. An avenue of three miles in length has been cut by his Lordship through the Hurst Woods, to communicate with the London road. Wild swine were found in the woods so lately as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and among the quarry hills, the martin cat may still be seen. The church is built on the plan of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, but is more splendid, and has an elegant spire. Here are no pews, but seats, as on the continent: the pillars are an imitation of marble. In the east window, is some fine painted glass, representing the arms and alliances of the Earls of Westmoreland. The remains of the Fanes, removed from the old church, were re-interred in a chapel at the west end. In the register, are various items of baptisms, and burials of this family.

Yates, the property of Mrs. Masters, is another handsome seat in this parish, about one mile west of the castle.

MILTON.]—The ancient market-town of Milton—Midletun, or Middleton—part of the demesnes of the Saxon Kings, lies twelve miles N.E. by E. from Maidstone, and 39 E. by S. from London. The greater part of the town is built on the acclivity of a hill, about half a mile from the high road, sloping down to a small creek which falls into the Swale. The streets are narrow, and badly paved. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits, and fishing. The vicinity of this town to the Swale, caused it to be frequently plundered by the Danes, in their piratical incursions. It was here that the veteran chief, Hastings, endeavoured to establish himself, in the time of Alfred; and the remains of his encampment, may be seen in the marshes of Kemsley Downs.

Milton appears to have shifted considerably from its ancient site, the church being now at a distance to the north of the present town. It was a place of considerable importance in the time of William the Conqueror; who, according to the Domesday Book, held the manor, in which were "309 villeins, with 74 borderers, having 160 carucates." There were also "six mills of 30s.; 27 salt-pits, of 27s.; 32 fisheries,

fisheries, of 22s. 8d.; and wood for the pannage of 120 hogs." A market was granted to this town, by Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second, with the liberty of holding a four days' fair annually. The town is governed by a portreeve, who is chosen annually. The market-house and shambles are situated in the centre of the town: at a small distance from these, is an old timbered building, called the Court House, where the manor-courts are held: and beneath this, is the town gaol. The population of Milton, in 1811, was computed at 1746. The church is a large handsome fabric, consisting of two aisles, and two chancels, with a massive embattled tower at the west end. Some ancient monuments may be seen here.

The oyster fishery has been, for centuries, the principal source of employment to the inhabitants of this town. The right of fishing in the manor and hundreds of Milton, was granted by King John, to the abbey at Faversham: at the Dissolution, it reverted to the crown; and it is now held on lease, by a company of Free Dredgers, who are governed by their own particular rules, or bye-laws, made by ancient custom, at the Court Baron: the oysters from this fishery are in great request, under the name of Native Miltons. There are four wharfs here, and considerable shipments of corn are annually made for the London markets. In the western part of this parish, are several acres of coppice-wood, which are interspersed with numerous stumps of old chesnut-trees, whence these woods are usually called the Chesnut-woods: many of the trees have a venerable appearance, and seem to have served as boundaries for the parishes, and also for private property.

Northwood, an extensive manor in this parish, was granted to Stephen, son of Jordan de Shepey, who lived in the reign of Richard the First, and King John: he built here a mansion-house, to which was added a park well stored with deer, and wild boars; he erected, likewise, a free chapel.—The estate was continued in a direct male line in the family, till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the family became extinct, and the manor was allotted to a co-heiress, the wife of Sir John Norton, Knt. who became possessed of it, in her right—His descendant, Sir Thomas Norton, Knt. sold the manor to Manasses Northwood, Esq. of Dane Court, Thanet, who was descended from a collateral branch of its ancient owners. His son sold it to Sir William Tufton, of Hathfield, Bart. in the reign of Charles the First, since which it has had numerous owners.

MONGEHAM.]—Great Mongeham lies two miles, and Little Mongeham two miles and a half W.S.W. from Deal. The former was given to the church by Eadbert, King of Kent, for a supply of diet and apparel to the monks of St. Augustine's, and upon the dissolution of the convent, it was annexed to the revenue of the crown. Henry the Eighth, in the third year of his reign, granted it to the dean and

chapter of Christchurch, Canterbury. Barville lies partly in this parish, and was in the possession of the Crayfords, for some centuries. Little Barville was joined to Great Barville, about the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth.

MOTTENDEN.]—At Mottenden, or Modinden, a priory of Trinitarian friars was founded, by Sir Michael de Ponynghes, Knt. about the year 1224. The site of the priory, granted by Henry the Eighth, to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, lately belonged to J. Curteis, Esq. Mottenden is in Headcorn parish, nine miles W.S.W. from Charing.

MURSTON, &c.]—The village of Murston is one mile E. of Milton; that of Bapchild, is a mile and a half E.S.E. and that of Tong, is a mile and three-quarters E.N.E. from Sittingbourne. Their churches, though small, are all very ancient, and exhibit some striking specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture. The exterior walls of Tong church are of more modern date than the inside of the fabric. Bapchild church consists of a nave and north aisle, with two chancels, and a square tower, crowned by a spire. Widred, or Withred, King of Kent, is recorded to have assembled a great council of the nobility and clergy, in the year 694, at Bapchild.—Another council is said to have been held in this place, in the year 798, by Archbishop Athelard.—The parish of Tong, according to tradition, derived its name from Thwang-ceastre, a fortress belonging to Hengist, which he is said to have built here, on receiving from Vortigern a grant of land, of the extent that might be encompassed with an ox-hide; which he ingeniously cut into thwangs, or thongs. This story may, perhaps, rest upon no solid foundation, and its close resemblance to that of the origin of Carthage, will raise considerable doubts in the mind of the classical reader as to its truth. The name is more probably borrowed from Thong castle, in Lincolnshire; as it was there the Saxons obtained their first victory. The site of Tong castle is about a quarter of a mile to the north of the high road; a high mount, surrounded by a deep moat, are the only vestiges of the ancient fabric. Several urns, a brass helmet, a sword, &c. have at various times been dug up within the area of the castle. The large tract of marsh land which extends through this neighbourhood, renders the situation extremely unhealthy.

"He that will not live long,
Let him dwell at Murston, Tenham, or Tong,"

has long been a proverbial phrase.

NACKINGTON.]—The village of Nackington is two miles S. from Canterbury. Nackington House was purchased by the Milles family, about the year 1730. Heppington, another seat in this parish, belongs to the Fausset family; one of whom, the Rev. Bryan Fausset, formed here a curious collection of Roman antiquities.

NETTLESTEAD.—Nettlestead, 5 miles W.S.W. from Maidstone, was the ancient seat of the Pimpes, who

held this manor under the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, in the time of Edward the First. This family becoming extinct, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, Nettlestead fell under the patrimony of John Scott, of Scott's Hall, and now belongs to Lord Barham. In the church, are two monuments of the wives of Sir John Scott, son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Scott. The windows are adorned with painted glass, illustrative of Scriptural subjects, with the arms and alliances of the Pimpes, &c.

NEWENDEN.]—Newenden, anciently Anderida, or Caer Andred, is situated on the brow of the high ground above the Rother, where that river divides Kent from Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by S. from Tenterden. Caer Andred was totally destroyed, about the year 491, by the Saxon chief, named Ella, who had invaded England, with a large body of forces, on the invitation of Hengist. After a very vigorous resistance, all the inhabitants were massacred, and the walls themselves razed to the ground, in which desolate state it remained for many ages. Dr. Harris imagines, that the exact site of the ancient city, is a raised point of land, called the "Castle Toll," containing 18 or 20 acres, situated between the river Rother and Haydon sewer, about a mile and a quarter, east-north-east, from Newenden Street, and which, "on the east side, has the remains of a deep ditch and bank, which seems to have been continued quite round it." The manor of Newenden, with other lands, was granted, by the name of Andred, to the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury, for the feed of their hogs, "ad pascua porcorum." The village now consists of only a few cottages surrounding the church, in which is a fine old stone font, standing on four pillars, with capitals of flowers, and ancient Saxon ornaments round the top. In the marshes near the river, is a strong Chalybeate spring.

The manor of Losenham, in this parish, was long the seat of a younger branch of the Auchers, but was at length carried, in marriage, to the Colepepers. Sir Thomas Fitz-Aucher founded a priory here, for Carmelite friars, in 1241.

NEWINGTON.]—There are two parishes of this name, in Kent; one, two miles and a half N.E. by N. from Hythe; the other, three miles W. N. W. from Milton. At the former, Roman coins have been dug up; and, at Milkey Down, in this parish, three human skeletons were found, in 1760, with remains of necklaces, composed of glass, coral, and other beads, of various colours, and sizes. The manor is now the property of J. D. Brockman, Esq. of Beachborough, a descendant from Henry Brockman, whose great-grandson, Sir William, highly distinguished himself in the defence of Maidstone, against General Fairfax, in 1648. The house is situated among most romantic grounds, with conical hills rising in front, clothed with a smooth sheep pasture: on one of the hills, is an octagon summer-house, commanding a very extensive view over the

adjoining country, and of the coast of France.—Blackwose, or Canons Court, in this parish, derived its latter name from a cell of Premonstratensian canons, founded here, and made subordinate to the priory of that order, at Lavenden, in Buckinghamshire.

The other place, named Newington, is thought to occupy the site of a more ancient town, inhabited by the Britons, and subsequently by the Romans. The Watling Street crossed this parish, near the spot now occupied by the village. About a mile further to the west, is Key-Col Hill, from *Caii Collis*; and, about a mile beyond that, is Key Street, from *Caii Stratum*. The second field, on the north of the high road from Key-Col Hill, has also long been noted under the appellation of Crockfield, from the abundance of Roman vessels dug up therein. In another field, adjoining, on the south-west, is a large artificial mount, with remains of a broad and deep ditch. About the beginning of the reign of Charles the First, many hundreds of Roman pots, urns, &c. of all sizes and fashions, were dug up in Crockfield; containing nothing, however, but bones and ashes. Round the upper part of one of them, of a globular form, was an inscription, partly defaced, of which the words *Severianus Paler*, could be traced. The last Earl of Winchelsea searched here several times with success, and had a numerous collection of these urns. This place was probably a common burial-place for the Romans. In the reign of Elizabeth, a weekly market was held at Newington; but it has long been discontinued.

Newington church is situated on a rising ground, about a mile and a half from the village, on a kind of bay, surrounded by finely-wooded hills. It has an embattled tower, at the west end, constructed of square flints and rag-stone alternately. The principal chancel is separated from another, on the north, by two plain, pointed arches; the pier between which, exhibits, in mouldings and capitals, a curious specimen of Roman architecture, and the mixed style which succeeded. In the south chancel, is a curious coffin-shaped tomb of freestone, covered with a slab of dark grey marble: on each side, are five deeply recessed pointed arches, with trefoil heads: one of the arches is open into the tomb. It is not known for whom this tomb was raised. The font is one of the few remaining of the beaufet kind. Several of the Hasted family have been buried here.

NONINGTON.]—Nonington is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Wingham, of which it was anciently a chapelry.—In the church, are several memorials of the Hammond and Boys families; and some quaint, though not very curious epitaphs. The following, however, appear to be worth transcribing:—

" In Kent and Essex, where she came,
She left behind her such a name
For virtues wreathed one in one,
For sweet behaviour, and religion,
For modest wisdom, and sobriety,
True marriage love, unstained chastity,

In

In life and death, I count her blest,
Which so could live, and so did rest."

"Here lyes her corps which living held a spiritt,
That zeal and modesty did still inheritt,
Till God, who knewe the virtues that she had,
Saw her too good to live with us, so bad;
Her earthly part lies here involv'd in dust:
Her heavenly soule a saint among the just."

"If piety to God, and love to saintes,
If pity to the poor, in their complayntes,
If care of children's godly education,
If modest caryage meritt estimation,
All these, and more, shall this good lady have,
To kepe her ever from oblivion's grave,
God he will crowne her with eternal blisse,
The church doth honour her, the poore her misse,
Her godly offspring treading in her wayes,
To their succeeding age commend her prayse,
Such honor she, such honor may they find,
That unto Syon beare a loving mynd."

The manor of Fredville, in this parish, which was, for nearly two centuries, the principal seat of the Boys family, now belongs to Mr. Plumtree, who has added to the house, which was built by Miss Brydges, sister of the late Brook Brydges, Bart. and paved in a large circuit of ground, which he has ornamented with plantations. At short distances from the front of the mansion, are three remarkable oaks, one of which is of vast size, and immemorial age: it has the name of Majesty; and, at eight feet from the ground, its circumference is more than 28 feet. The other two are called Beauty, and Stately: the former is a very fine tree, the stem going up straight and clean, to the height of about 70 feet, and the girth at four feet from the ground, being nearly 16 feet: the circumference of the latter, at the same height, is rather more than three yards.

St. Alban's Court, also in this parish, was anciently called Estwall, or Esolo: its present name was derived from its having been granted to the church and monastery at St. Alban's. William Hammond, Esq. is the present owner. From a younger branch of this family, sprung James Hammond, the elegiac poet. The original front of the house was to the south-east, as appears by a porch, with the Hammond arms, bearing date in 1556: but a façade was added to the north-east, about the year 1665. This mansion contains a large collection of family portraits, some of which are remarkable as examples of the best style of Cornelius Jansen, who, about the year 1636, resided at Bridge, for the purpose of painting for the family of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham castle; Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bourne Place; and Sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's Court; between which families a close degree of consanguinity existed.

NORTHBOURNE.]—At Northbourne, 2½ miles W. from Deal, in the time of Henry the Eighth, were ruins of an old stone building, thought to have been King Egbert's palace. Leland states, that in break-

ing down a wall, a dark cell was discovered, in which were the skeletons of two children, one of which had a large pin stuck through its skull. It has been consequently imagined, that the young kinsmen of Egbert were murdered here, rather than at Eastry.

NORTHFLEET.]—Northfleet, one of the peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, lies a mile and a half W. from Gravesend. The north-west of this parish is a low marsh, formerly covered by the Thames, and now crossed by a high causeway, and bridge, with flood-gates, to prevent the tides flowing beyond it, and also to give an issue to the freshes. The village is irregularly built round Northfleet Green, and on the sides of the high road. The chalk works here employ numerous hands, and extend from the northern side of this village to the Thames. The church is one of the largest in the diocese: it consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel, with a low tower erected within the site of the foundation walls of the former tower, and not correspondent with the rest of the building. Octagonal columns, which spread off into pointed arches, without the intervention of capitals, separate the nave from the aisles. In the chancel, are some remains of ancient oak-stalls, and in the south wall of the south side are three stone seats. On a slab, in the pavement of the church, is a full-length brass figure of a priest, standing beneath a rich ornamental canopy, and round the verge of the slab, is an imperfect inscription of the date of 1370. About 35, or 40 years ago, the grave beneath this stone was opened, and the body of Peter de Lucy found wrapped in leather, according to the ancient method of interment. On the south side of the chancel, is a piscina, under a neatly ornamented pointed arch; and on a carved wooden screen, of the time of Queen Mary, which separates the chancel from the nave, is a range of heads, of the Saviour and twelve apostles, much defaced. Another piscina is in the north chantry: and, on a grey marble slab, are small whole-length brasses of a knight and his lady, with two escutcheons above, one of which displays the arms of Rykeld, a family long seated in Frindsbury parish. The knight is in close-armour, standing on a lion, with a long sword at his left side, and a dagger at his right: his lady is in a long cloak, the folds elegantly disposed, with a necklace and rose, and a small dog, collared, at her feet.

OFFHAM.]—The ancient little parish of Offham is 3¼ miles S.E. by E. from Wrotham. It stands on high ground, and is nearly surrounded by woods. The houses are scattered round a broad green, on which stands a quintin, opposite to the dwelling-house of the estate, which is bound to keep it up. This relic of ancient custom "is formed by an upright post of wood fixed in the ground, with the upper part rounded so as to receive the socket of a cross-piece, one end of which is expanded like a fan, and pierced full of holes: to the other end is attached

attached a bag of sand, which swung round, with a force proportionate to the blow given to the broad part of the transverse, when the game of the quintin was played." This diversion, now almost forgotten, is supposed to have been borrowed from the Romans. There is a tradition, that Jack Straw was born at, and assumed his surname from, a small cottage at Pepingstraw, in the parish of Offham.

ORPINGTON.]—At the village of Orpington, 2½ miles S. by W. from Foot's Cray, are the remains of an ancient seat, called Bark Hart; an appellation bestowed by Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here by Sir Percival Hart, in 1573, with the exhibition of a sea-fight, &c.

OSPRINGE.]—Ospringe, sometimes called Ospringe Street, lies three-quarters of a mile W.S.W. from Faversham. On the stream, which flows through the village, and afterwards falls into Faversham creek, are extensive gunpowder works, some of which belong to government. A neat range of barracks, for infantry, was built in this village, during the late war. Close to the stream, here was anciently an hospital, founded by Henry the Third, about the year 1235, for a master, and three regular brethren, of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks. In the reign of Edward the Fourth, the house was entirely forsaken by its inmates, in consequence of an infectious disorder breaking out among the brethren; and, hence, the establishment was neglected: through which, its possessions escheated to the crown, and were, by Henry the Eighth, granted to St. John's college, Cambridge. The remaining buildings of the hospital have long been converted into dwelling-houses. Ospringe church is an ancient fabric, and stands about half a mile to the south of the village: it had formerly a circular tower, at the west end, built of flints, which fell to the ground, while the bells were ringing, in celebration of King William's return from Flanders, on the 11th of October, 1695.

On Judde Hill, in this parish, was a Roman camp, probably the Durolevum of Antoninus.—Within the area, on the summit of the eminence, is a respectable mansion, called Judde's House, or Judde's Folly, built by Daniel Judde, about the year 1652. The camp was of a square form, surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, parts of which are still entire: within the area, was a high artificial mount. In the gardens of Judde House, several Roman coins have been found; and, westward of the hill, were discovered fragments of culinary ware, and a medal of Vespasian, intermixed with oyster-shells. The estate is held, at present, by Colonel Achmuty, on lease, under the dean and chapter of Rochester. At a short distance from Judde Hill, are several breastworks across the field opposite the west, and at the foot of the hill, are the ruins of Stone chapel, in which, Roman bricks are intermixed with flints. Within the south wall, is a separate piece of Roman building, about a rod in length, and three feet high, composed of Roman

tiles, and layers of hewn stone. Various Roman remains have been found, likewise, in the neighbourhood of Faversham; and, on Davington Hill, a Roman burial-place has been discovered.

OTFORD.]—The parish of Otford lies three miles N. from Seven-oaks. The Archbishops of Canterbury had a palace here, with two parks, and other large possessions. St. Thomas a-Becket is said to have been particularly fond of this retirement; and here, also, he was reported to have performed many miracles. Amongst others, tradition records the following:—While he resided here, at Otford, he found considerable inconvenience from the want of water. To remedy the defect, he struck his staff in the ground, at the spot which is now called St. Thomas's Well; and, immediately, a stream of water sprung up, which has continued plentifully to supply the house with water to this day. It is also reported of him, that one day, while walking in the park, and employed in prayer, the sweet melody of a nightingale, which had placed herself on a neighbouring tree, greatly interrupted him in his devotional exercises: in the power of his holiness, he straightway commanded, that no bird should thenceforth presume to sing in that neighbourhood. It is further said, that a blacksmith, who lived in the town, having spiked his horse, he ordained, that no smith should, from that time, ever thrive within the parish. Another saint, called Bartholomew, the Apostle, was also held in great veneration at Otford, and his feast day was joyfully celebrated here. This man was purveyor of poultry to the parson of the parish, and was consulted by the neighbourhood, on account of a very singular faculty he possessed. By presenting him with a cock or a hen chick, pregnant women were enabled to have their wishes gratified, whenever their partiality inclined them either to a male, or a female, child. The cocks and hens continued under contribution to this cunning fox, until Henry the Eighth, who had made an exchange with the archbishop, for the manor of Otford, arrived here, and being informed of St. Bartholomew's practices, ordered him into confinement.

Edward the First was entertained at Otford, in the year 1300. Henry de Dene made additions to the buildings, and his successor expended upwards of 30,000*l.* upon them, and was frequently visited by Henry the Eighth, to whom Archbishop Cranmer surrendered the manor and palace. The latter afterwards fell to decay, and is now a pile of ruins. Two great battles were fought in this vicinity, in the time of the Saxons; vestiges of which are discernible. The first battle was in the year 773, between Aldric and King Offa, the latter being victorious, after a severe contest. The latter battle was in the year 1016, when Canute was defeated by Edmund Ironside.

OTHAM.]—Otham is 2½ miles S.E. by E. from Maidstone. This neighbourhood is celebrated for its hops. The manor of Otham, with that of Gore Court, in this parish, has been several years in the family

family of the Hornes, of which the late Bishop of Norwich (see Eltham,) was a distinguished member.

OTTERDEN.]—Otterden is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Charing. The church was rebuilt with brick, in the years 1753, and 4 :—it contains several monuments for the Lewins and Curteises, formerly lords of the manor. In the old church, were some ancient memorials for the Auchers, who resided at Otterden Place, a large Elizabethan mansion, now the seat of the Wheelers.

PATRICKSBOURNE.]—Patricksbourne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by E. from Canterbury, belonged, at the time of the Norman Survey, to the Bishop of Baieux; but, after his disgrace, it was divided into the two moieties of Patricksbourne Cheyney, and Patricksbourne Merton. The latter was given to the priory of Beaulieu, in Normandy; and a cell of Augustine canons, subordinate to that foundation, was established here. It was subsequently alienated to the priory of the same order, at Merton, in Surrey; and it was granted, at the Dissolution, to Sir Thomas Cheyney, K.G. of Shurland, who thus became possessed of the whole manor, the moiety, called Patricksbourne Cheyney, having descended to him, from Sir Alexander de Cheyney, to whom it had been given, by Sir William de Say, in the reign of Henry the Third. After passing through several intermediate possessors, it was purchased, about the year 1704, of — Braems, by John Taylor, Esq. who had been previously settled at Bifrons, a seat near Patricksbourne church; and, from him, it descended to Edward Taylor, Esq. M.P. The great uncle of this gentleman, was the celebrated Dr. Brook Taylor, author of a Treatise on Lineal Perspective, who died in 1731: his brother, Colonel Herbert Taylor, was private secretary, and aid-de-camp, to the Duke of York, and afterwards private secretary to the King. Bifrons was so called, from a house, with a double front, built by the Bargraves, which was taken down about 40 years ago, by the Rev. E. Taylor, who erected the present mansion, a respectable brick structure, nearly on the same site. The situation is rather low, but the grounds are beautifully laid out.

The church is a small fabric, of Norman origin, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire on the south side, and a small chapel adjoining to it, opening into the nave. The principal entrance, which opens from the tower on the south side, is most highly enriched with sculpture, great part of which is in fine preservation.—Wyverns, winged monsters, and animals, birds, human heads in various positions, encircled by foliage, and foliage of divers kinds, are all combined in the embellishments of this entrance. The space above the transom contains two ranges of stones, the uppermost sculptured with a representation of God the Father, in the centre, with angels at the sides; and the lowermost with dragons, a dog couchant, foliage, &c. Over the outer moulding of the arch, the work is carried up pyramidically, having, in the centre, a semicircular arched niche, containing a

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mutilated figure of the Lamb. In the side of the tower, at some distance above this, but more modern, is a square stone framing, the centre of which has the twelve hours in relief. In the window of the chapel, appropriated to the owners of the manor, are two small paintings on glass; one of them, of the Crucifixion, and the other, of the Woman washing Christ's feet. Here are several memorials of the Taylor and Denne families; and in the churchyard, between the buttresses of the chapel, is the tomb of Mary Taylor, eldest daughter of John Taylor, Esq. who died in March, 1771, in her 91st year.

The villa of Higham, in this parish, is the property of James Hallet, Esq. The situation is very pleasant and commanding.

PECKHAM.]—East, or Great Peckham, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E.; and West, or Little Peckham, 4 miles N.E. from Tunbridge. The manor of West Peckham was held in the time of King John, by the service of bearing one of the King's goshawks beyond sea, when demanded, from the feast of St. Michael to that of the Purification. One part of the manor is now the property of Lord le Despenser, and the other of the Earl of Torrington. On the latter estate, was formerly a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers. Oxenoath, in this parish, is the property and residence of Sir William Geary, Bart. It anciently belonged to the Colepepers, and was held of the manor of Hoo, near Rochester, by the "yearly payment of a pair of gilt spurs." On a rising ground, is seen the house, an old brick mansion, which commands a good prospect over the Weald.

PENSHURST.]—The pleasant little town of Penschurst, the name of which is derived from the old British words, "Pen," signifying head, or top, and "Hurst," a wood, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.S.W. from Tunbridge. It has been much and justly celebrated as the seat of the Sydney family, who resided here for two centuries; and the estate is still occupied by one of their descendants, John Shelley Sydney, Esq. by the female line. It was anciently the seat of the Pencesters, or Peuchesters; and, having passed through several other families, it was granted, by Edward the Sixth, to Sir William Sydney, one of the heroes of Flodden Field. The church is a large and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, which are numerous, are various tombs and monuments for the Sydneys, most of whom lie buried here; with various brasses for other families. The upper half of the figure of Sir Stephen de Penchester, who was interred here, in the south chancel, or chapel, still remains. He appears to have been represented as completely armed, with a shield on his left arm, and his right hand grasping the hilt of his sword; his head incased in a hood of mail, is resting on a pillow: the tomb is wholly destroyed.

The family mansion, situated at the south-west angle,

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angle of the park, is an extensive pile of building; it is one of those castellated dwellings, which succeeded to the gloomy residences of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The chief buildings form a quadrangle, inclosing a spacious court, and comprehending a great hall, and chapel, with numerous apartments. The state rooms are splendid, and are adorned with the portraits of the Sydneys and Dudleys, and the monarchs who patronised them, some of which are by Holbein. There are, in addition to these noble ornaments, several other pictures, portraits, and historical subjects, well worthy of attention. "In the midst of the old hospitable hall, (observes King, in his *Observations on Ancient Castles*,) still remains the great fire-hearth, with the old frame of iron, big enough, and strong enough to hold vast piles of wood; and almost sufficient to sustain the trunk of a tree. The steps, in some parts of the house, are vast blocks of solid oak; and the floor of the first state room, and of many others, are formed of huge thick planks of oak, that seem rather to have been hewn out with a hatchet, or adze, than to have been either sawn or planed."

Penshurst Park, though considerably reduced in extent, since the decease of the last Earl of Leicester, of the Sydney family, includes more than 400 acres of ground, finely diversified by eminences, lawns, and woods. It is nearly approached, on the south-east side, by the united streams of the Eden, and the Medway; and within it, is a fine piece of water, called Lancup Well. Above the well, at a short distance, stands a famous oak, said to have been planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sydney, and now upwards of 22 feet in girth. Both Ben Johnson and Waller celebrated this tree; and, in a poem called *Penshurst*, by E. Coventry, are some elegant lines, in reference to its connection with the natal day of Sydney. The oak, beech, and chesnut-trees, are mostly of fine character, and luxuriant growth.

About half a mile S. from Penshurst, is Ford Place, which was the seat of the Sydneys, before they had the grant of Penshurst. It is now the property of Richard Allnutt, Esq. whose grandfather purchased some of the Sydney estates, and erected a good house, at South Park, so called from its relative situation to Penshurst Park, which is now the residence of the family.

Adjoining Penshurst Park, on the west, is the little seat of Red Leaf, which formerly belonged to the Spencers, a branch of the ancient family of that name, at St. Alban's, Herts. Abraham Spencer, Esq. devised it to the Harveys, of Tunbridge, by whom it is still held.

Hall Place, in the neighbouring parish of Lyghe,

* The Rev. Basil Kennet, younger brother of Bishop White Kennet, was born at the vicarage-house, at Postling, in October, 1674. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1696, he published his *Romæ Antiqua Notitia*, or the *Antiquities of Rome*, 8vo. a book of great utility. The following year, he was chosen fellow of his college, and published the

or Leigh, adjoins Penshurst, on the north. It belongs to James Harbroc, Esq.

PLUCKLEY.]—This parish, which forms part of the northern boundary of the Weald, lies four miles S.W. from Charing. The church was erected by Sir Richard de Pluckley, who lived in the reigns of Stephen, and Henry the Second. Adjoining the chancel, is the burial-chapel of the Denings, in which are several family memorials. A brass, representing a knight in armour, is commemorative of John Dering, Esq. who obtained Surrenden by marriage. Another brass, represents his son, Richard Dering, Esq. and his two wives. Some other curious brasses may be seen here for other branches of this family, and also for the Malmayns.

PLUMSTED.]—The village of Plumsted, which formerly had a weekly market, lies ten miles E. by S. from St. Paul's cathedral. The court-lodge, or manor-house, is a neat building, inhabited by the lessee of the manor-farm. The church is in a ruinous state; one part at present remains, with a neat tower of brick, embattled at the north-west angle. Among other monuments, is one in memory of Dr. Benjamin Barnett, prebendary of Gloucester, and vicar of Plumsted, who died in 1707; and also an elegant mural monument of John Lidgebird, Esq. of Shooter's Hill, who died in 1771. The parish embraces a considerable extent of land, which is of a various nature—the market gardens are large and numerous. The marshes were originally enclosed, in the reign of Edward the First, by the monks of Lesnes abbey; frequent commissions have since been issued to inspect the banks, and repair the breaches. Notwithstanding these precautions, upwards of 2000 acres of land in this, and Erith parish, were, in the time of Henry the Eighth, wholly inundated, and the injury was not fully repaired till the reign of James the First. A school-house was built here, in 1797, at the expence of Henry Lidgebird, Esq. and in the year 1807, a donation of 1000*l.* was made to the parish, by William Cole, Esq. of Dulwich, to endow a sunday-school.

POSTLING.]—The little village of Postling is three miles N. by W. from Hythe. The church has much excited the attention of antiquaries, from the circumstance of a small stone with a latin inscription, in old Saxon characters, having been affixed against the wall of the chancel, mentioning the period when the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The original has disappeared, but an engraved copy may be seen in Pegge's *Sylloge of Ancient Inscriptions*.*

PRESTON.]—There are two parishes of this name, in Kent: one, a mile and three-quarters N. from Wingham; the other, half a mile S.E. from Faversham.

Lives of the Grecian Poets. In 1706, he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn; where, becoming obnoxious to the Inquisition, his life was endangered. In 1714, he returned to England, and commenced his degrees of D.D. but survived this only a few months. He published some sermons, and several translations.

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The latter was given to the church of Canterbury, by Kenelph, King of Mercia, by the name of Coppan-stone, and it still belongs to the dean and chapter. The church consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a small tower and spire, rising from the east end of the south aisle. In the chancel, is a sumptuous, but dilapidated table monument, on which lie the full-length effigies of Roger Boyle, Esq. and Joan, his wife, daughter of John Naylor, Gent. of Canterbury, whose descendants were ennobled by the titles of Earls of Burlington, Cork and Orrery, Viscounts Carleton and Boyle, and Lords Carleton and Clifford. On a slab, in the pavement of the chancel, are brasses of Valentine Baret, Esq. and his wife, Cicely; the former died in 1440; the latter, in 1442. He is represented in complete armour, with spurs; and, at his feet, a lion: his lady is in the dress of the age. This branch of the Barrets resided at Perry Court, in Preston parish. On another slab, before the altar, is a brass figure, in armour, with a long sword hanging before him, but without helmet, or spurs; and, on a slab, in the nave, is a curious brass, in memory of Bennet Finch, of this parish.

RADIGUND'S ABBEY.—On an elevated spot, about three miles S.W. of Dover, are the remains of Bradsole, or St. Radigund's abbey, founded for Premonstratensian canons, about the year 1191. The walls of the out-buildings, gardens, &c. cover a considerable extent of ground; and the whole appears to have been surrounded by a broad ditch and rampart, inclosing an extensive circular area. The walls of the entrance gateway, of great strength and thickness, are yet nearly entire, and finely mantled with ivy. The north and west sides of the chapel, with part of the dwelling occupied as a farm-house, are also standing. In the farm-yard, is a large broad pond, said to have been anciently of greater extent, and to have given the name of Broadsole to this manor and abbey; the word sole, or soale, being a Kentish provincialism for a pond. There are said to be some extensive subterraneous passages beneath the parlour of the farm-house.

RAINHAM.—Rainham, 3½ miles E. S. E. from Chatham. This parish is chiefly the property of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, whose ancestors possessed lands here, as early as the reign of Henry the

Third. The church has been the chief burial-place of this family, since the time of Charles the First. The body of this fabric consists of a double nave, separated by columns and arches; and two chancels, divided by a screen of wood, curiously ornamented with foliage, human heads, dragons, rabbits, parrots, fish, a harp, a bugle-horn, &c. In the principal, or south chancel, are three graduated stone stalls, with pointed arches; and, on a slab in the pavement, is a singular brass of a male figure, in a short furred gown, with large sleeves, and a scrip, or purse, appendant to his girdle. Beneath, is an inscription, recording the sepulture of William Bloor, Gent. who died in 1529, and whose family resided at Bloor's Place, in this parish, for several generations. In the north chancel, are several monuments of the Tufton family.

Part of the mansion of Bloor Place, mentioned above, which was rebuilt in the reign of Henry the Eighth, is now occupied as a farm-house. The estates of the Bloors have long been united, by marriage, with those of the Tuftons.

In the adjoining parish of Hartlip, numerous foundations of ancient buildings have, at different times, been discovered.

RECVLVER AND RICHBOROUGH.—These places have, for "many a long-past age," held so close a relationship with each other, that we cannot describe them better than by noticing them under the same head. Reculver, which was anciently a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and also a hundred of itself, lies ten miles N.E. by N. from Canterbury; Richborough is a mile and three-quarters N.N.W. from Sandwich. "The wide estuary," observes a modern writer, "which, in former ages, separated the isle of Thanet from the main land, was, in the Roman times, an important haven, and was the general passage for shipping between the Downs and the mouth of the Thames. Its name is variously spelt by ancient writers: Tacitus calls it, *Portus Rutupensis*; Ammianus, *Rutupiæ*; and Antoninus, *Ritipus Portum*. The appellation, *Rutupiæ*, as appears from the manner in which it has been used by other authors, applies not only to the haven, or port itself, but also to the castles of Reculver and Richborough, which defended its different entrances."*

Reculver

* The Rev. John Battely, Archdeacon of Canterbury, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, says:—"This haven has two mouths; the one open to the north, the other to the east. The castle of Regulbium (Reculver) was built near the former; the castle of Rutupium (Richborough) near the latter; by which, well garrisoned, the haven was formerly closed on each side. From these, as from watch-towers, the ships of invaders and pirates might be seen at a great distance, and their entrance prevented, while the Roman fleets were securely drawn on shore. A wide valley, or level, now lies between these castles, in which I think the haven of Rutupinæ must have been placed; for though meadows now intervene, and a rivulet, confined within a very narrow channel, flows between them, yet if we recollect the old face of the country, as it is drawn by ancient writers, and view it

with the eye of the mind, we shall soon discover the port Rutupinæ, the most celebrated in all Britain. The drought, or scantiness of water, which now appears, was not of old: for Solinus, the first Roman writer who mentions the isle of Thanet, says, that it is washed by the Straits of Gaul, and separated from the continent of Britain, by a small estuary. But this estuary, which Solinus calls a small one, Bede says, was 'about three furlongs in breadth.' For these are the words of that venerable writer: 'On the eastern coast of Kent is Thanet, no small island, containing, according to the measurement used in England, 600 families, (or hides,) and separated from the continent, by the river Wantsumu, which is in breadth about three furlongs, and is passable only in two places, for both its mouths extend into the sea.'—The charter of King Eadbert has transmitted to us, the

Reculver castle, which defended the northern entrance of the Roman haven, has been remarkably encroached upon by the sea; whilst that at Richborough, has, on the contrary, been deserted by the waves, and is now considerably within the land. Many houses have been overwhelmed within memory; and even within the last 12 or 15 years, several dwellings have fallen a prey to the violence of the waves. Part of the station itself has been washed away; and, it is probable, that the village church, which stands near the middle of the station, and its high spires, which form an important sea-mark to mariners, will be included in the wreck, at no very distant period.

Mr. Battely has justly observed, that the antiquity of Reculver, is "irrefragably proved by the internal evidence of the abundant remains there discovered; for what can be more certain tokens of the remotest antiquity, than the consular denarii; the coins of almost all the Emperors, from Julius Cæsar, to Honorius; and, in particular, the brass coins of Tiberius and Nero, sharp, and, in appearance, fresh from the mint?" The name, *Regulbium*, he observes, "may, I think, be derived from the old British word *Rhag*, which signifies, 'before,' and *Gwylfa*, 'watching:' these words joined, form *Rhagwylfa*, or the 'former watch-tower:' but if, instead of *Gwylfa*, we compound *Rhag* with *Golen*, it will be *Rhag-golen*, 'the former light,' or 'light-house:' and either of these, besides the similitude of sound, agrees exactly with the situation and convenience of the place; for Reculver was the first watch-tower seen on the Kentish coast, by ships sailing out of the Thames. The castle also commands a view, not only of the open sea, but of the mouths of those noble rivers, the Thames and Medway; on which account, it was used as a watch-tower, to discover the approaches of an enemy; and

the names of both these passages, and admirably illustrates and confirms the narrative of Bede. These are the words of that Prince: 'I give,' says he, 'the income of two ferry-boats, at the place, whose name is *Serr*, in the same manner as a tax was long also granted by *Ethelbald* and *Offa*, Kings of the Mercians, at a place whose name is *Lundenwic*.' These are the two passages into the island, mentioned by Bede; of which the former now communicates with *Sarr*, by a small wooden bridge; and the latter at *Lundenwic*, or *Sandwich*, is passable only in boats. We read, in our annals, that an English fleet, such as is now where mentioned in the history of any other King, sailing to *Sandwich*, continued there; that *Turkill*, with his fleet, came to England, and being joined by another innumerable fleet of Danes, entered the haven of *Sandwich*; that the fleet of *Harold*, after ravaging the eastern coast of Kent, proceeded from *Sandwich* to *Northmuth*, and from thence towards London. And here, by the way, it seems strange, that *Somner* and *Gibson* should conjecture, that *Northmuth* was at the mouth of the Medway; for, in the first place, who is ignorant, that the passage by sea to London, lies through the mouth of the Thames, not of the Medway? In the map of *Lambard*, the name of *Northmuth* is given to the northern mouth of the *Wantsume*, or *Stour*. *Harrison*, in his accurate description of Britain, is of the same opinion, and says, that 'Northmuth is seven miles distant from *Sandwich*.' Lastly, the boundaries of the lands, granted by King *Eadred* to the mo-

also, as a light-house, to guide sailors, by fires kindled every night." Mr. Baxter derives the name *Regulbium*, from the British *Reg* of union, signifying the 'point against the waves.' The castle, or station, was of a square form, with the angles rounded off, and surrounded by a ditch: the walls on the east, south, and part of the west side, yet remain, to the height of the level of the inclosed area; but the upper parts, and the facings, both within and without, are entirely gone. What is left, remarks Mr. Battely, 'has so great a resemblance to the castle of Richborough, that whether we consider the situation, the form, or the manner of their structure, there can be no doubt of their having been built by the same hand.' The extent of the enclosed area, from east to west, is about 570 feet; and from south to north, 600 feet. The ancient town is thought to have been without the station, towards the north, on that part of the coast long since swallowed up by the waves: "and, from the present shore," says *Hasted*, "as far as a place called the Black Rock, seen at low-water mark, where tradition says, a church once stood, there have been found great quantities of bricks, tiles, fragments of walls, tessellated pavements, and other marks of a ruined town; and remains of the household furniture, dress, and equipment of the horses belonging to its inhabitants, are continually met with among the sands; for, after the fall of the cliffs, the earthen parts of them being washed away, these metalline substances remain behind." From the vast quantities of coins, and the abundance of metallic masses, that have been found in the fields, and on the shore, in this neighbourhood, it has been conjectured, that the Romans had a mint here. Various trinkets, and other Roman antiquities, have also been found here.

Reculver, on the subjugation of Kent, by the Saxons, became a principal seat of the Saxon

nastery of Reculver, which are published in Saxon, place *Northmuth* also in the district of Reculver. These, I trust, are sufficient proofs, that the fleet of *Harold* steered between the isle of Thanet and the continent of Britain, and sailed from *Sandwich* towards London, through the northern mouth of the river *Wantsume*, or *Northmuth*. So large was the river! A most irrefragable argument, that the level, through which it flows, was formerly navigable! After this, it is needless to quote the description of this island, by *Simeon* of Durham, which, he says, is surrounded by the sea on every side; as it appears, in an old drawing, engraved in the Monasticon; or to introduce the monks of *St. Augustine's*, at *Canterbury*, who, in the year 1313, claimed all wrecks in their manors of *Menstre*, *Chistelet*, and *Stodmersch*; that is, in the very level of which I am speaking. This disquisition shall conclude with the testimony of *John Twine*, who died in the year 1581, and who says, that, in his time, 'eight credible men were living, who affirmed, that they had seen not only small boats, but large loaded vessels, frequently pass and repass, between the island and the continent.' And let it also be remembered, that a little farther, he asserts, that 'there was a naval station at *Sarr*, about the midway between *Richborough* and *Reculver*;' but whether he learned it in writings of the ancients, or from common reports, or conjectured it from the anchors there dug up, I am at a loss to discover."

Kings,

Kings, under the name of **Raculf**, and **Raculfoes-ter**; and hither King **Ethelbert** retired with his court, after his conversion to Christianity, by **Augustine**. It afterwards obtained the name of **Raculf-minster**, from a **Benedictine** abbey, founded here, by **Bassa**, a priest and noble, to whom some lands were given for the purpose, by King **Egbert**, as an atonement for the murder of his two nephews; and, in 949, the manor, including the parish, with all its appurtenances, was granted by King **Edred**, to the abbey of **Christchurch**, **Canterbury**. Subsequently to this, the title of the superior of the abbey of **Reculver** was changed from that of abbot to dean; yet, previously to the Norman conquest, the whole society appears to have been either removed, or dissolved. In the time of **Lanfranc**, this manor was assigned to the archbishop; and it still forms part of the possessions of the see of **Canterbury**. The parishes of **All Saints**, **Herne**, **St. Nicholas**, and **Hoth**, were originally chapelries to **Reculver**. **Edward the Second**, in 1313, granted a weekly market to this manor; but it has been long since disused, and the village now consists of only mean houses, scarcely 40 in number.

The church of **Reculver**, observes **Mr. Mott**, a gentleman who wrote in the year 1809, "was situated near the centre of the area formed by the castle walls; and is supposed to have formed part of the abbey, which was founded, by **Egbert**, in 669; though several parts of it are certainly of a much later date; if, indeed, any part of it is as ancient as the date of **Egbert**. It consists of a nave, high chancel, and north and south aisles, with two square towers at the west end, crowned with lofty leaded spires. In the northernmost tower, is a ring of four bells. The north entrance has a very fair Saxon arch; which was, evidently, the style of the original building; the nave and chancel being still in that mode. Length of the nave, 66 feet; width, 24 feet. The nave is separated from the side aisles, by four square pillars, on each side, with beads at the angles; the arches on these pillars, are pointed. The pillars are three feet ten inches, by two feet nine inches. The chancel, which is separated from the nave by one large, and two smaller semicircular arches, is 44 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is enlightened by a triplet of lancet windows, at the east end, and four single ones on each side; there is an ascent of several steps from the nave to the chancel. The side aisles are 50 feet five inches long, by eight feet nine inches wide. The appearance of the whole is venerable and commanding. The west front is peculiarly striking; the whole width, including the towers, is 65 feet; the square of the towers is 22 feet; within-side, 12 feet. Over the west door is a triforium. The ascent to the spires is by 38 stone steps; a ladder of 22 rounds; a second, of 16; a third of four; and the fourth, of eight; making, together, a height of 69 feet 10 inches. If a hope could remain, that this sacred edifice would be preserved from the imminent, nay, immediate, danger

of total destruction, many would lament the dilapidated state in which it now appears. The trifling, though the only, repairs it has experienced for many years, have been such as tend to obliterate its once harmonising beauties. The fine and appropriate lancet windows, on each side of the chancel, have long since been stopped up with brick work; apparently with no other intention than to save the expence of glazing! and no light afforded to the most sacred part of the edifice, but by the triplet at the east end. Several of the windows of the aisles have received a similar kind of repair! Many of the battlements are down; and the leading of the spires, in several places, blown off, and lies on the roof of the church; though the timber of the spires is still sound, and as capable as ever of receiving and bearing the weight of its proper covering. But why these croaking observations? is not the whole fabric devoted to destruction? alas, it is! and with an apathy more than stoical! Blush, ye bearers of the Christian name! if it be possible that a blush can suffuse the cheeks of those, who, while they exert every nerve to defend their neighbouring lands from the attacks of the devastating foe, abandon the temple of their God to its unpitied, and, perhaps, by many, to its wished-for fate! Strong language this: but, perhaps, not more strong than just. Did not, more than a twelvemonth since, the cruel, not to say profane, decree pass, 'Secure your lands on each side; but let the * * * * * go?' And, if such a command existed, did it not originate in the consideration, that as the site on which the edifice stands, then formed a promontory, it of course caused the water to fall the heavier on the adjoining shores? and therefore, who will not say 'the sooner it is gone the better?'

"But a few months since, there was more than a probability, that, for a trifling expence, compared to the high estimation of the object saved, a defence might have been made, as the strand, for a long distance was, and, indeed, still is, strewn with stones proper, and in number sufficient, to have completed the necessary work, and saved the cemetery from the inroads of the merciless waves! But now, alas! they have made their approach to within 12 feet of the basis of the north tower; and the remains of the silent dead are scattered on the strand, or hang exposed from the side of the cliff. As a convincing proof, that no attempts are made to save the sacred fane, even the stones above alluded to, which nature had deposited there, as a last resource to preserve the sacred structure, have been disposed of; but, as they are not yet removed, oh! that some lovers of their Maker, and religion, admirers of such structures, would make one bold essay, arouse the few remaining friends of antiquarian faues, and stimulate those, whose duty it is, to attempt the preservation of this far-famed house of God! And as the Sister Towers have, for ages, and, thank God, do still guide the mariner through the trackless deep, surely a proper application to the Right Honourable

nourable Master, and Worthy Brethren of the Trinity House could not fail of its due effect. These hands but united, and we should have the pleasing reflection, that the abbey-church of the ancient Regulbium, or rather of the Raculfcester, would remain to prove, to ages yet unborn,

‘The tale of legendary lore.’”

We regret to state, that, since the above was written, much additional injury has been sustained, by this venerable church. In several of the windows, are some small remains of painted glass; and the brasses and ancient tombs, are very numerous. A few years since, there was a wooden tablet at the east end of the south aisle, where it is supposed a monument to the memory of Ethelbert stood, with this inscription:—

“ Here, as historiographers have said,
St. Ethelbert, Kent's whilome King was laid,
Whom St. Augustine with the Gospel entertained,
Who, though by cruel Pagans he was slain,
The crown of martyrdom he did obtain.
Who died on the 24th of February,
in the year 616 ”

At the ends eastward of the north and south aisles, are two portions, 14 feet 6 inches long, and 9 feet 2 inches wide, which are partitioned off, and have been shut up many years, which evidently were oratories or chantries; as in the northernmost is remaining a handsome piscina, and a cupboard for the pix; in the other a piscina only. There were doors of access from each to the chancel, but they have been so long closed up, that there was no remembrance of the chantries by the oldest inhabitants. One of them, however, is ascertained to have been founded by Thomas Nave, vicar of the parish, A. D. 1354. At its suppression, in 1548, its annual revenues were valued at 14*l*.—On the south side of the chancel, on a small tablet of black marble, in an alabaster compartment, beneath the portrait of Ralph Brooke, Esq. in his herald's habit, neatly engraved and coloured; is the following

Inscription.

HERE UNDER GUILT OF WORLDLY MISERIES,
RALPHE BROOKE, ESQ. LATE YORKE HERALD LYES:
FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER HE WAS LAST ALIVE,
ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY AND FIVE;
SEVENTY THREE YEARES BORE HE FORTYNES HARMES,
AND FORTY-FIVE AN OFFICER OF ARMES.
HE MARRIED THOMASIN, DAUGHTER OF MICHAELL COBE, OF KENT,
SERJOINT AT ARMES, BY WHOM TWO DAUGHTERS GOD HIM LENT;
SYRVYVINGE, MARY, WILLIAM DICKIN'S WIFE,
THOMASIN, JOHN EYTON'S—HAPPY BE THEIR LIFE.

Within the altar-rails, against the wall, is an altar-monument of alabaster, in memory of Sir Cavalliero Maycote, and Dame Marie, his wife; the latter died in 1606: the figures of the deceased, with their children kneeling, are represented on the monument.

Richborough, or Rutupium, which guarded the southern entrance of the Roman haven, is generally supposed to be the first station that the Romans formed in this country. There can be little doubt but that, at the time of the existence of the Roman Haven, the eminence on which the city and castle of Richborough were situated, was a small island; an opinion which is maintained by the principal writers on this subject, even though the same persons are decidedly at variance as to the real situation of the Urbs Rutupiæ, which Ptolemy describes as one of the three principal cities of Kent. The period when Rutupium was deserted by the sea, was probably between the fourth and sixth centuries, as about that time the name of Sandwich begins to occur in ancient writings as a frequented port. The site of the castle, is a kind of promontory of high ground, projecting into the marshes, between one and two miles north-west from Sandwich. Richborough Hill is indeed entirely surrounded by marsh land, and undoubtedly was an island when the bay existed. On this insulated mount stands the remains of the famous castle of Rutupi, exhibiting a more perfect specimen of Roman architecture than exists any where else in Britain. The castle has been a regular parallelogram; but a great part of the east wall does not appear, having been undermined by the sea; enough of it, however, remains to point out its direction and situation. The whole site occupied six acres, one rood, and eight perches of ground; the area within the walls measured five acres, three roods, and eight perches.—The walls were flanked by round projecting towers at the angles, and by square ones at irregular distances along the sides. There are marks of two of these in the west wall, and of two others, besides the Porta Decumana, in the north wall, and of two more in the south wall; in which undoubtedly was a third, that has fallen down the bank. These square towers, projecting about eight feet from the wall, were solid, nearly eight feet from the foundation, and afterwards hollow. Near the middle of the north wall is the oblique entrance, or Porta Decumana: it is narrow; and from the holes remaining in the walls, it appears to have been furnished with good timber defences. The Roman coins, and other antiquities, that have been found either within the area, or near this station, are very numerous; and in the villages about Sandwich, and in Thanet, are continually dug up, British Roman, and Saxon money. The remains of a Roman Amphitheatre, about 460 yards from the castle, are still visible, though the banks are in part, levelled by the plough. It appears to have been of a circular form, and about seventy yards in diameter; the present depth is from seven to eleven feet.

The ‘parochie church’ of St. Augustine, of which Leland makes mention, appears to have been formerly a Chapel of Ease to Ash, in which parish Richborough stands. The site of this castle was

in

in the estates of the Veres, Earls of Orford, but it has since belonged to several families. Peter Fec-tor, Esq. of Dover, is the present owner.

RINGWOLD.—This place, formerly called Rid-lingswold, is a member of the town and port of Dover, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. from Deal. It formerly had a three days' fair, and a weekly market.

RIPPLE.—The delightful village of Ripple, or Ripley, lies three miles S. W. by W. from Deal. It formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, from which, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it went to the crown. Queen Eliza-beth granted it to Sir John Hall; and it has since passed to a Mr. Gokin.

ROCHESTER.—The ancient city of Rochester is situated on the banks of the Medway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Maidstone, and 29 E. by S. from London. The Medway, from the rapidity of its stream, in this part of its course, was called, in British, Dwr-brif; a name which was subsequently transferred to the city itself, in the Latinised form of Durobrivæ, or Durobrivis. In the decline of the Roman em-pire, the name was contracted to Roibis; and by the Saxons, it was altered to Hrof-ceastre, from a chief named Hrof, whence Rochester, its present name. This was one of the Stipendiary cities of the Romans; and here, and in the neighbourhood, numerous coins, and other Roman antiquities, have at different times been discovered.

Rochester attained no historical celebrity till the conversion of Ethelbert, the Saxon King of Kent, in 597, soon after which, that prince caused the church of St. Andrew to be erected, and raised the city into a bishop's see. It was, however, princi-pally considered as a military station. In 676, Ethelred, King of Mercia, invaded Kent, and de-stroyed Rochester. The Danish invaders, who were frequent visitors, in 889, sacked the place, and committed unheard-of cruelties. In 885, the inhabitants bravely withstood them, till they were driven to their ships by Alfred. In 986, King Ethelred, who had taken umbrage at the haughti-ness of the Bishop of Rochester, found himself unable to subdue the city, but he laid waste all the lands belonging to the see. Twelve years after-wards, the city was again pillaged by the Danes, nor did it subsequently attempt any resistance.

William the Norman granted Rochester to his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Baieux; and after his disgrace, it continued in the crown for a long period. Henry the First farmed it out to the citizens, at the yearly rent of 20/. He also grant-ed to Bishop Gundulph, and the church of Roches-ter, an annual fair, with various rights and immu-nities. In May, 1180, while Henry, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, &c. were at Rochester, on account of the consecration of the Cathedral church then recently finished, the city was nearly laid in ashes by a dreadful fire. A similar misfortune befel it in the year 1187; and again in April, 1379.

The Cathedral received some damage, in both the latter fires. These calamities greatly retarded the growing consequence of the city.

Rochester continued loyal to the crown during the Barons' wars: and Henry the Third, in the fiftieth year of his reign, confirmed some former charters, and, in recompence for "the faithful ser-vices of the citizens," granted, "that they should be exempt from toll, lastage, stallage, and murage, throughout England and the sea-ports, and should have a free market within their city, and the return of all writs whatsoever;" besides other privileges, which were confirmed by Edward the Third, and Richard the Second. Henry the Sixth granted, "that the bailiff, the citizens, and their heirs, should have the passage called the Ferry, below the city and the town of Stroud, and from the town of Stroud to the city, the king's bridge on the other side of the water being broken; and also the space of the bridge, together with the house called the Barbican; and that they should have an annual fair on St. Dunstan's day, with all its privileges, &c." In the year 1440, Bishop Lowe, and the prior and convent of Rochester, came to an agreement with the bailiff and citizens, concerning the limits and privileges of the city and the church precincts, in which, among other matters, it was determined, "that the bailiff, and his successors, might cause to be carried before them, by their sergeants, their mace or maces, and the sword likewise, if the king should ever give them one, as well to and in the parish church, as in the cathedral and cemetery, especially on festival days and processions, and solemn sermons, and at the reception and installa-tion of the bishops, and at all other fit times; but that they should make no execution or arrest, or any thing belonging to the law, within the precinct of the monastery and palace of the bishop, unless the same should be specially required of the bishop or prior." Edward the Fourth, in 1460, granted a new charter, confirmed to the inhabitants all their former charters, and granted that they should thenceforth be styled "the mayor and citizens of Rochester; and so to purchase, plead, &c." By the same charter, he extended the metes and bounds of the city, and granted many new and important privileges to the citizens. Henry the Eighth, and his successors to the time of Charles the First, con-firmed all the preceding charters; and the latter monarch, in 1630, constituted, in addition, that "the corporation should consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, (of which latter number the mayor was to be one,) twelve assistants or common-council, a recorder, and town clerk, two chamberlains, a prin-cipal sergeant at mace, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers." By this last charter the city is now governed; the mayor being elected annually, on the Monday before St. Matthew's day. The seal of the corporation is of considerable antiquity: on one side is St. Andrew on the cross, and on the other, the castle of Rochester: round the former are

are the words *Sigillum Commune Civitatis Roffensis*; and round the latter, *Sigillum Civium Roffensis*.

That the castle was not built by Cæsar, as conjectured by some, may be presumed, from the shortness of the time which he continued in Britain; but that it was founded by the Romans, the coins that have been found within the walls clearly prove. After the Danes had obtained possession of Rochester, the castle was much dilapidated; but it appears to have been repaired, and garrisoned with 500 men, by William the Conqueror. Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, expended 60*l.* in the repair of the castle, and in building a new 'Tower of stone' within the walls. In 1126, Henry the First granted to William Corboyl, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to his successors, the custody of this castle, with the office of Castellan, and free liberty to build a tower in it for his own residence. The keeping of the castle was resumed by Henry the Second. In 1215, the Barons, exasperated at King John's perjury, in endeavouring to falsify the oath he had taken at Runnymede, seized on the castle of Rochester, and entrusted its defence to William de Albini. The king, convinced of the importance of this fortress, immediately besieged it. The Barons deputed Robert Fitz-Walter to its relief; but John had taken such measures of security, that Fitz-Walter was compelled to leave the besieged to the mercy of the sovereign, who, in order to strike terror, in cases of future resistance to his tyrannical projects, commanded, that, excepting the cross-bow men, all the common soldiers should be hanged.

Lewis, Dauphin of France, having been invited to the assistance of the Barons, landed at Sandwich, in the following year, and reduced this castle after a short siege. On the death of King John, it again submitted to the crown; and Henry the Third granted it for life to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and justiciary of England. Hubert, however, was dispossessed; and several other persons were in succession appointed governors of the castles of Rochester and Canterbury. About the year 1264, the king greatly strengthened the fortifications of this castle. Shortly afterwards, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the chief of the associated Barons, proceeded to besiege Rochester. On his arrival at the west bank of the Medway, he found an army ready to dispute the passage of the bridge; and on the opposite side a pallisade and breast-work thrown up, with a strong body of the inhabitants ready for the contest. After being twice repulsed, he set fire to the wooden bridge, and tower upon it; and the hurry and confusion which this occasioned, gave him an opportunity to make good his passage; and he entered the town, and spoiled the church, and what was left of the priory; Roger de Leyborne, the chief constable, having before burnt down all the suburbs, as well as part of the city, and the priory, in defence. He next assault-

ed the castle; but was resisted with such ardour and resolution, that, after a siege of seven days, he was not able to penetrate further than the out-works. The castle, however, must have surrendered, had not Henry called off the attention of the baronial army, by threatening the safety of London. The Earl left a few troops to continue the siege, but they were soon put to flight. The battle of Lewes, and the subsequent treaty, taking place, little more occurs in the history of this castle.

Edward the Fourth was the last monarch who seems to have paid attention to the structure. He repaired the walls both of the castle and city, about the year 1471; but from that period they have been totally neglected. Many estates in this county are held of Rochester castle, by the ancient tenure of castle guard. "On St. Andrew's day, old stile, a banner is hung out at the house of the receiver of rents; and every tenant who does not then discharge his arrears, is liable to have his rent doubled, on the return of every tide of the Medway, till the whole is discharged."

The situation of this fortress was very favourable for defence: standing at the south-west angle of the city, on an eminence rising abruptly from the Medway, that river preserved it from any attack on the west; whilst its south, east, and north sides were environed by a broad and deep ditch. The outward walls, which formed an irregular parallelogram of about 300 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers, embrazured, and provided with loop-holes, and machicolations: but these, with the walls themselves, are now verging to a state of ruin. Those in the best preservation are on the east side, and at the south-east angle. On the north-east was the principal entrance: this was defended by a tower gateway, with outworks at the sides. In the wall of one of the towers, which might have been designed to command the passage of Rochester bridge, is a hollow, or funnel, descending perpendicularly to the Medway, to which it opens under a pointed arch, the crown of the latter being considerably below high water mark. This was probably intended for two purposes; for a sally port at low water; and to procure water from the river when the tide was in. The keep, erected by Bishop Gundulph, is still nearly perfect as to its outward figure, which is quadrangular. It is one of the most interesting and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining in England. About the beginning of the 18th century, an attempt, originating in sordid motives, was made to destroy this venerable fabric; but, through the solidity of the walls, it was found to be too expensive an enterprize, and was therefore abandoned.

The see of Rochester, though one of the most ancient, is one of the smallest in England; and those only of Gloucester and Oxford are stated as inferior to it in value. It was founded about the year 600, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, with a priory of secular

secular canons, in honour of St. Andrew, to whose powerful intercession was ascribed many signal instances of divine favour. Augustine, the apostle of Britain, and first archbishop of Canterbury, on the completion of the Cathedral church, which Ethelbert had founded, (anno 604,) conferred the episcopal dignity on Justus, a prelate of eminent learning and integrity, who had been sent from Rome to assist in the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity.

From this period the see of Rochester has been held in succession by ninety-three bishops, many of whom have been famous for their talents, piety, benevolence, and extensive learning. The possessions of the bishops, and of the secular priests, were occasionally increased by new grants from the Saxon kings; yet the many losses sustained during the wars between the states of the Heptarchy, and in the subsequent destructive incursions of the Danes, caused such a considerable defalcation in their respective revenues, as to leave them scarcely sufficient for a decent maintenance. At the time of the Conquest, the church was in such a state of poverty, that Divine worship was entirely neglected in it; and even the secular canons, though reduced to four or five in number, were obliged to depend for a portion of their sustenance on the alms bestowed by the pious. Gundulph proved an active agent in the re-establishment of this see; and the estates granted by the Conqueror to Bishop Odo, having been recovered by Lanfranc in a solemn assembly, held during three days at Pinenden Heath, he determined to rebuild the church, which was now in a state of complete ruin. The Cathedral erected by Gundulph, if a judgment can be formed from the remains of his building, still apparent in the nave, and west front, must have been a magnificent and spacious edifice. His friend, archbishop Lanfranc, advanced large sums towards its erection; and it appears, also, that he was assisted by gifts from William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and Henry the First. Gundulph had the pleasure of nearly completing his own church; yet

it was not entirely finished till several years after his death, which occurred in 1107-8; as the solemn dedication of the structure did not take place till ascension-day, 1130; when it was performed in the presence of the king, by Corboyl, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by eleven English and two Norman Bishops.*

Ralph, the successor of Gundulph, was the compiler of the *Textus Roffensis*, a work which contains much valuable information on matters of antiquity, though its immediate object was to ascertain the rights of the church of Rochester. He also was distinguished by his knowledge in architecture. Walter, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to Theobald, the archbishop, who filled this see, assisted at the coronation of Henry, eldest son of Henry the Second, in 1170; for which he was afterwards excommunicated by Thomas à Becket. During his prelacy, a fire (anno 1179) is stated to have consumed the whole city, together with the cathedral. The bishop's palace was rebuilt by Gilbert de Glanville, during his prelacy; and he also erected a cloister of stone for the monks, and furnished the cathedral with an organ. The dissensions, however, which prevailed with the monks during his time, retarded the re-construction of those parts of the church which the conflagration had destroyed; and it was not till the year 1227, that the new choir was sufficiently completed for the performance of divine service. The re-edified fabric did not receive its final dedication till the year 1240.†

On the dissolution of religious houses, the priory of Rochester was surrendered to the king, in April, 1540; its revenues were then valued at 486*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The last prior was Walter Phillips, surnamed de Boxley; who was appointed dean of this cathedral, in June, 1542. By this charter the church, and part of the estates of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew, with other possessions, were vested for ever in the new establishment, which was to consist of 'a dean, six prebendaries, six minor canons, a deacon, a sub-deacon, six lay-clerks, a master

* Gundulph is stated to have been confessor to Queen Matilda; and it has been thought, that many of the gifts and privileges bestowed by her royal partner on the priory, (among which was the privilege of coining,) were obtained by her influence. The literary acquirements of Gundulph were not brilliant; but his skill and judgment as an architect, were of the first order. In the time of the Conqueror, he was employed to construct the White Tower in the Tower of London; and in the reigns of William Rufus, and Henry the First, he built the greatest part of the cathedral and the castle at Rochester; and founded a nunnery for benedictines at West-Malling, the buildings of which are also attributed to him. He was interred in his episcopal vestments, before the altar of the crucifix, which was always 'raised at the intersection of the cross which divided the nave from the choir.' His festival was celebrated by the monks with peculiar pomp.

† The subtlety of the monks led them to improve an accidental event which happened in May, 1201, to their own advantage. "A benevolent Scotchman, a baker by profession, named William, had been induced to undertake a pilgrimage

to Jerusalem; but when on the road to Canterbury, a little beyond Rochester, he was murdered by his servant, and plundered of his property. His remains were brought back to this city, and interred in the church, where, according to the report of the monks, various miracles were wrought at his tomb. What these miracles were does not appear upon record; yet the superstition of the age was such, that the sepulchre of the murdered pilgrim attracted great crowds of visitors, and the oblations made by them became to the monks a source of considerable affluence. The whole expence of re-building the eastern part of the church, from the west transept, is recorded to have been defrayed by the riches thus acquired; and the fame of William was at length completed by his canonization in 1254, through the solicitations of Bishop Laurence de St. Martin, who was then at Rome. At the same time, the Pope, Innocent the Fourth, granted indulgencies to all who should visit, and make offerings at the shrine of the new saint. This occasioned a new ferment among the superstitious devotees of the age; many pilgrimages were made to his tomb, and St. William maintained his reputation till a late period.

of the choristers, eight choristers, one grammar master, twenty scholars, two sub-sacrist, and six poor bedesmen; with inferior officers.

Rochester Cathedral stands at a little distance to the south of the High Street, and east from the castle. It is in the form of a double cross; and consists of a nave and aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower, and spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and west transept. It exhibits specimens of the architecture of at least four distinct eras. The nave, and west front, with some exceptions, were the work of the Norman, Gundulph; also the massive bell-tower, between the transepts on the north side, which still bears his name. The north side of the west transept was built by the monks, Richard de Eastgate, and Thomas de Mepeham, subsequent to the fire in 1179; and the south side, by the monk Richard de Waledene, about the commencement of the following century. The choir, and upper transept, were erected in the reigns of King John, and Henry the Third, by the sacrist, William de Hoo, with the produce of the oblations made at the shrine of St. William. Approaching the western entrance, the magnificence of design, and richness of decoration, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time, and the innovations of modern architects, are observable throughout, forcibly strike the beholder. The principal door-way opens in the centre, under a beautifully recessed semicircular arch, consisting of a variety of mouldings, supported by three entire columns, and a semi-column on each side. The capitals are composed of wreathed foliage, from which proceed the heads of birds, and of quadrupeds. The bodies of two of these pillars are wrought into whole-length statues of Henry the First, and his Queen Matilda; the former sustaining a sceptre in his right hand, and in his left, a book; the latter holding a scroll. The mouldings of the arch are decorated by sculptures. In the space above is a representation of the Saviour, seated; with a book, open, in one hand, and the other raised, as in the act of benediction: and on each side is an angel inclining towards him, together with the symbols of the Evangelists. Many of the recesses beneath the other arches, as well as the spaces between the different ranges, are decorated with net work, and other ornaments. It seems, from various representations, that this front had originally four octagonal towers, which rose above the roof to the height of two stories of small arches, and terminated in pyramids: only one of these is now standing; that nearest to the centre, on the north side, was probably re-built in a different form, at the same time when a considerable portion of the middle of this front was removed to make room for the spacious pointed arched window, which now occupies it, and which consists of sixteen larger lights, and numerous smaller ones in the ramifications of the arch above. The two other octagonal towers, which occupied the extremities to

the north and south, have been removed within the last 50 years; the northern tower was pulled down to the foundation, and re-built in a style intended to resemble the original. A whole-length statue of Gundulph, standing on a shrine, in pontificalibus, with his crozier across his breast, was carefully preserved, and fixed up in front of the new tower. His mitre has been broken off; and his right hand, stated to have held a representation of a church, is also gone.

The remaining exterior part of the cathedral is extremely plain. The ends of the west transept, and the chapels of St. Mary and St. Edward, are supported by graduated buttresses: this is not the case with the choir, the ponderous roof of which has been suffered to depend entirely on the thickness of its walls, aided by a collateral support from the several towers of its transept, and east end. From the west door is a descent of several steps to the nave. The first five columns on each side, and half of the sixth, are in the massive Norman style, supporting semicircular arches, decorated with zig-zag mouldings, &c. The columns are dissimilar, not any two in the same range being exactly alike; though the opposite columns in the respective ranges correspond. Above the arches, sustained on these columns, is a second story of arches, corresponding both in size and ornament. On the face of the wall, between the smaller and upper arches, is a great variety of curious net works, with central crosses, quaterfoils, trefoils, wreaths, &c. Beneath these arches is a triforium, or gallery, which communicates with the circular stair-cases in the angles of the west front. Above are two tiers of windows, each divided into three lights, under flat pointed arches. The roof is of timber, with knees, supported on corbels, the fronts of which are carved into the figures of angels, sustaining shields, on which are painted the arms of the city, see, and priory, of Rochester, as well as those of the archbishopric and cathedral of Canterbury. The west wall appears to have been divided into ranges of niches, some of them crowned with small arches. The traces of the innovation made in Gundulph's design, by the introduction of the present west window, are clearly to be seen in the abrupt termination of different ranges of these niches. The two easternmost arches of the nave, on each side, are in the pointed style, with rich grooved mouldings, rising from clusters of slender pillars.

The great tower is sustained by four obtusely pointed arches, resting on pieces of solid masonry: the latter are environed by slender columns of Petworth marble. The low octagonal spire above was taken down, and re-built in 1749. The west transept is in the pointed style. In the upper part of the north end is a triforium, behind which are lancet windows, each having a screen in front, divided into three arches, of unequal heights: these rest on slender shafts of Petworth marble, with plain capitals and bases. The vaulting is of stone, groined, with

with a plain grooved moulding: all the other mouldings are similar, excepting a bead of quatrefoils, which goes round the arches of the screens. Many of the smaller pillars, and imposts of arches, are supported by corbel heads, chiefly of monks, and some in crows. In the east wall, is a recess, under a large pointed arch, in which formerly stood the altar of St. Nicholas. The south end of this transept, like the other, has a triforium in the upper story, with lancet windows behind screens. The roof is of timber frame-work, in imitation of vaulting. Under a large arch, on the west side, is an opening into the chapel of St. Mary, a structure probably of as late a date as the reign of Henry the Seventh. It is about 30 feet wide, and 45 long. The south and west sides exhibit five spacious windows. In this chapel, the consistory court is held. On the east side of this end of the transept is a small door, which opens into a strong, close, room, illuminated by only one small window, well secured. This apartment was designed for the safe custody of the valuables which belonged to the altars.

From the nave, a flight of ten steps leads through a plain arch, in an unornamented stone screen, to the choir. On the screen rest the organ gallery and organ: the latter is of handsome workmanship; the case, and the fronts of the gallery, are of mahogany, carved in the pointed style. The pipes of the organ are formed into clusters of columns, and the whole is crowned with pinnacles and finials, which produce a very pleasing effect. From the entrance of the choir to its eastern extremity, the style of the building has a uniform character; neat, lofty, and solid, but not heavy.

The east transept is divided into two aisles, over the easternmost of which, in both divisions, are apartments, ascended by circular winding staircases in the wall: in these were nightly deposited, the vestments, jewels, sacred vessels, and other valuables, which appertained to the altars and shrines of St. William, St. Paulinus, and others, which stood in the different parts of the choir. The extremities of this transept were formerly shut out from the choir by screens of Gothic work. The northern part is denominated the chapel of St. William, whose remains are there enshrined; and to the number and value of the oblations made at whose altar, the present choir owes its origin. The avenue by which pilgrims entered this chapel, was a small dark aisle, opening from the north transept, and passing between the choir and Gundulph's tower. Across the middle of this aisle, is a flight of steps, almost worn into an inclined plane, by the concourse of visitors to this shrine. The vaulting of both the nave and transept is of stone. The choir was newly paved, and pewed, about the year 1743: stalls for the dean and chapter, a throne for the bishop, and an altar-piece, were at the same time added. In the centre of the altar-piece, is a painting, by West, of the Angel appearing to the Shepherds. The altar, in Catholic times, was at a distance from the

east wall; and its exact situation is ascertained, from the triple stone seat under the third window, in the south wall: on the front of this seat, are the arms of the see of Rochester; of Christchurch, Canterbury; and, as supposed, of the priory of Rochester.

The crypt, extending beneath the whole of William de Hoo's edifice, has been erroneously thought to be of Norman origin. Its doors, from without, are under pointed arches, as are the windows through which it was lighted: the latter, before they were stopped up, were capacious enough to transmit sufficient light for the service and ceremonies of the nine altars, that formerly stood here. Some slight remains of painting are still visible in that part of the crypt which is below St. William's chapel. In a circle, is a representation of a vessel sailing, with large fish in the water in front, and on one side, the upper part of a monk, with his hands uplifted as in prayer.

The chapter-house, which contains the library, is a long room, parallel with the south side of the choir. The entrance is near the south end of the east transept, through an elegant pointed arched doorway, now walled up to the size of a "common square-headed architrave door, inserted in the centre." The sculpture is very rich. In a large hollow, between the inner mouldings, is a range of human heads, and flowers, in alternate succession. At the sides, rising above each other in detached recesses to the centre of the arch, are whole-length figures. The two lowermost have been thought to represent Henry the First, and his Queen, Matilda. Above, on each side, are two figures seated, in episcopal, or monkish garments; conjectured to represent the Bishops Gundulph, Ernulph, Laurence de St. Martin, and Hamo de Hethe; to the latter of whom, the erection of this entrance is attributed.—Over the uppermost bishops, are angels, rising from clouds, two on each side, apparently singing praises, and glorifying the Saviour, who is represented by a small figure, naked, standing beneath a canopy in the centre of the arch. The library is contained in presses occupying the north side of the chapter-room. Amongst the manuscripts, are those curious and valuable compilations, the *Textus Roffensis*, and the *Custumale Roffense*: the latter is said to have been written, or collected, chiefly by John de Westerham, a monk, and prior, in this church, in the time of Hamo de Hethe, and who died in 1320. It was first published, from a transcript by Dr. Thorpe, in 1788. It contains many curious particulars relative to the ancient tenures, services, rents, villeinage, &c. of the manors within this diocese, which belonged to the priory; with the valuation of the Peter Pence payable to the Pope, from the cathedral churches in this country.

Rochester cathedral, from east to west, is 306 feet in length: the length of the nave from the west door to the steps of the choir, is 150 feet; that of the choir itself, 156 feet. The length of the west transept

transept is 122 feet; that of the east transept, 90 feet. The breadth of the nave, and side aisles, is 75 feet; the breadth of the nave only, between the columns, is 33 feet; that of the choir is the same. The width of the west front is 94 feet; the height of the great tower, 156 feet. The monuments now remaining, are respectable for their antiquity, and curious from their workmanship. A very plain stone chest, in the south-east corner of the choir, has been supposed to contain the remains of Bishop Gundulph. Under the adjoining window, westward, is another stone chest, on the top of which, in high relief, beneath a trefoil-arched canopy, is the portrait of a bishop in pontificalibus. This is supposed to contain the bones of Thomas de Inglethorpe, the 44th bishop of this sec. In a recess opposite to this, on the north, is a third stone chest, with a figure in a similar habit, under a canopy more highly ornamented: this is thought to contain the remains of Bishop Laurence de St. Martin, who obtained the canonization of St. William. The adjoining recess, westward, contains a shrine-like monument, which, notwithstanding the disaffection of the monks to the Bishop, Gilbert de Glanville, is supposed to have been erected as an honourable tribute to his memory. In the south wall of the eastern transept, were two stone chests of Petworth marble, (supposed to contain the remains of two priors,) only one of which is now to be seen. In the north wall of the eastern transept, is another stone chest, imagined, by some, to be the shrine of St. William; yet, it is hardly probable, that the bones of that saint were ever deposited in so plain a receptacle; particularly as the pavement of this chapel, still shews the precise spot where his shrine stood, by a slab in the centre of a square, formed of variously figured mosaics. Westward from this, on an altar-tomb, beneath a double-pointed arched canopy, is a full-length portraiture, in red veined marble, of Bishop Walter de Merton, the celebrated founder of Merton college, in Oxford. This monument was executed at Linoges, in France. The expense of erecting it, was 67*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The lower part was almost destroyed at the time of the Reformation; and the present monument, which appears to be surmounted by the original canopy, was erected in the year 1598, at the expense of the master and fellows of Merton college. He died in 1277. On the south side of St. William's chapel, is an altar-tomb of very hard grey marble, in memory of Bishop Lowe. The eastern aisle of this chapel, which is uniformly paved with black and white marble, and separated from the other part by an iron railing, contains the tombs of Bishop John Warner, and two others of his family. The former founded a college, or almshouse, for twenty widows of clergymen, at Bromley, in this county. On the north side of St. Edmund's chapel, near the entrance into the crypt, are the remains of another figure, supposed to be that of Bishop John de Bradfield, who died in 1283. In

the narrow dark aisle, which leads to St. William's chapel, is the monument attributed to Bishop Hamo de Hethe. It has evidently been broken open; a fate which all the ancient tombs within the cathedral underwent, during the government of the Parliament, after the death of Charles the First. In the south part of the western transept, is the monument of Richard Watts, Esq. who was recorder of this city, which he represented in Parliament, in the reign of Elizabeth. He died in 1579, and by his will directed the foundation of an almshouse in Rochester, for "six poor travellers, or way-faring men, being neither common rogues, nor proctors." This monument, erected by the mayor and citizens, in 1736, exhibits a real bust of the deceased, executed during his life-time, and afterwards presented by Joseph Brooke, Esq. whose family had become possessed of Mr. Watt's house, called Satis, by purchase. Against the wall of the south aisle, are the monuments of the late John, Lord Henniker, and Dame Ann Henniker, his Lady; the former by Mr. J. Bacon; the latter in Coade's artificial stone. Amongst the other memorials are inscriptions in memory of William Streaton, Esq. who was nine times mayor of Rochester, and died in 1609; Dr. Augustus Cæsar, who died in 1683; Sir Richard Head, Bart. who died in 1689; the Rev. John Denne, D.D. 'archdeacon and prebendary of Rochester,' who died in 1767; and was father to the late Rev. Samuel Denne, the learned compiler of the "Memorials" of this cathedral, inserted in the *Custumale Roffense*. In different parts of the pavement of this edifice, are the brassless grave-stones of five bishops: three of these appear to have had the effigies of the deceased, in pontificalibus, with mitres and croziers, placed under highly decorated screens, having triple-headed towered canopies; and, at the sides, various saints in niches.

The remains of the ancient chapter-house and cloister, which adjoin the cathedral on the south, exhibit a beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, though now greatly mutilated. The area of the cloister is now connected with a large piece of ground, and forms part of a prebendal garden.—Immediately adjacent to the north side of the cathedral, and standing between the transept, is Gundulph's tower, the walls of which are ten feet in thickness, though the whole building forms a square of only 40 feet on the outside.—The precincts of the cathedral appear to have occupied nearly half the area contained within the walls of the city. There were three gates leading into it; the cemetery gate, which opened from the Market Cross towards the west end of the church; St. William's gate, which led from the High Street to the north transept door; and the Prior's gate, which opened into the vineyard towards the south. The last, which is embattled, and the cemetery gate, are still remaining. Scarcely any thing remains of the various offices of the dissolved monastery, but parts of walls, which are now wrought up in other edifices. The porter's lodge,

lodge, is a small embattled tower, opening under a pointed arch.

The site of the bishop's palace, originally erected by Gundulph, and afterwards successively re-edified by the Bishops Glanville and Lowe, is now occupied by a neat and pleasant row of modern houses. On the site of the prior's chambers stands the present deanery; the grounds ranging to the south-east of which were anciently the gardens, &c. of the prior and convent, who, among their other pleasures, had the enjoyment of a vineyard. The space which this occupied, immediately without the city walls, is still called the Vine Field.

Rochester formerly had four churches, independent of the cathedral; respectively dedicated to St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, St. Clement, and St. Mary. The last is entirely destroyed, and its site forgotten: St. Clement's continued to be used till after the Reformation, when the parish was united to that of St. Nicholas, and the church itself was dilapidated: the remaining walls are still to be found in some houses on the north side of the High Street.

St. Margaret's church is pleasantly situated on an eminence, to the southward: the tower is well built and embattled. In the chancel is a mural monument in commemoration of Captain Percy, a descendant of the Earls of Northumberland, who served in the navy during 47 years, and escaped from many imminent dangers in sea-fights, &c. between the years 1700 and 1740. The parish of St. Nicholas, though the oldest on record, does not appear to have had a distinct place of worship, till upwards of three centuries after the Norman descent. The parishioners, however, had an altar in the northern division of the west transept, and, perhaps, an exclusive right to the performance of Divine service in that part of the cathedral. In 1421, the parishioners removed to a church which they had then recently completed for themselves, in the cemetery, on the north side of the cathedral. This building is yet standing, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower at the north-west angle. Over the west door, is an inscribed tablet, purporting that this church was rebuilt in the year 1624; but, although this account is corroborated by an entry in the register, the appearance of the building itself, as well as the brief, issued for its repair, evince its fallacy.

St. Catherine's hospital, a grammar-school, an alms-house for the relief of poor travellers, and a free-school, are the principal establishments in this

city. The hospital was founded and endowed in the year 1316, by Simond Potyn, who was master of the Crown inn, and appears to have represented this city in seven Parliaments. It was intended for persons afflicted with the leprosy, whether male or female, "or such other diseases that longe to impotence." The present hospital, which was erected in 1717, contains twelve apartments, occupied by the same number of poor people, who have a certain allowance of coals, candle, and money, annually, out of the proceeds arising from the original endowments, and from donations that have since been made. The grammar-school was founded by Henry the Eighth, for 20 scholars, to be called "King's Scholars," with an upper and under master, to be paid by the church; with four exhibitions to the Universities, each of the yearly value of 5/.—A bequest of 60/. per annum, connected with this school, and with the free-school at Maidstone, was made in 1618, by the Rev. Robert Gunsley, rector of Titsey, in Surrey, for the maintenance of four scholars at University college, Oxford; to be selected from both schools, and to be allowed chambers, and 15/. each annually. The alms-house, endowed for the relief of poor travellers, stands on the north side of the High Street, near the upper end, appears to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth. It was appropriated and finished, under the will of Richard Watts, Esq. who lies buried in the cathedral, and who devised his principal house, called Satis,* with its appurtenances, &c. to be sold for the purpose of providing "six good matrices, or flock beds, and other good and sufficient furniture, to harbour or lodge poor travellers, or way-faring men, being no common rogues, nor proctors;† and they, the said way-faring men, to harbour and lodge therein no longer than one night, unless sickness be the farther cause thereof: and these poore folkes there dwelling, to keep the same sweet, and courteously intreat the said poor travellers: and every of the said poor travellers, at their first coming in, to have fourpence; and to warm them at the fire of the residents within the said house, if need be." His other estates and property he bequeathed, after the decease of his widow, and the payment of a few legacies, to the mayor and citizens, for the purpose of supporting the alms-house, and purchasing "flax, hemp, yarn, wool, and other necessary stuff, to set the poor of the city to work." The yearly revenues are now upwards of 1000/. and are continually augmenting as the leases fall in.—

* The origin of this appellation is curious. Mr. Watts had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth here, in 1573, during one of her progresses. He is said to have apologised, at her departure, for the smallness and inconvenience of his residence; to which she replied only by the Latin word, "Satis." Little of the old building remains, though the mansion that occupies its site, still bears its name. It stands on Bully Hill, at a short distance from the castle southward.

† It was formerly considered, that Mr. Watts's motive for

fixing this stigma on the legal profession, was, that when on the continent, he was afflicted with a severe illness; and, having employed a proctor to make his will, found, on his unexpected recovery, that the advocate, instead of recording the intentions of his employer, had made over all his estates to himself. An ingenious writer, however, has suggested, that the word Proctor, or Procurator, was the designation of those itinerant priests, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, had dispensations from the Pope, to absolve her subjects from their allegiance.

The alms-house was repaired at a considerable expense, in 1771, at which time the following inscription was affixed, in front of the edifice :—

RICHARD WATTS, Esq.
By his will, dated 22 August, 1579,
Founded this Charity
For Six poor Travellers,
Who not being ROGUES, or PROCTORS,
May receive gratis, for one Night,
Lodging, Entertainment,
And Four pence each.
In Testimony of his Munificence,
In honour of his Memory,
And Inducement to his Example,
NATH^l. HOOD, Esq^r. the present Mayor,
Has caused this Stone
Gratefully to be renewed
And inscribed.
A.D. 1771.

No travellers, however, are now lodged here ; but the groats are paid on application to the mayor.—The residue of the income is appropriated in aid of the poor's rates. The free-school was founded and endowed under the will of Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. who had thrice been a member of Parliament for this city, in the reign of William the Third.—He bequeathed the sum of 5000*l*. for the purchase of lands and tenements to support the new foundation.

Rochester Bridge, over the Medway, appears to have been originally built of wood, resting on strong piles, in the reign of King Edgar, who, with Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, &c. contributed to defray the expense ; and also subjected certain lands and manors to keep it in repair. This bridge crossed the river, about 120 feet more to the northward than the present one, and in a direct line with the principal streets of Rochester and Stroud. At the west end, was a draw-bridge and barbican ; and, at the east end, a wooden tower, built with "marvellous skill," and intended to secure this entrance of the city. Soon after the taking of Calais, in 1347, it was recorded, "that the traffic on this road was so great, and the number of carriages and burthens so considerable, that the bridge appeared insufficient to support them with safety." It was still, however, kept up, till the reign of Richard the Second, when Sir Robert Knolles, and John de Cobham, erected the present bridge of stone, at their own expence. It was completed about the year 1393 ; and, in the year 1398, a patent was obtained for incorporating the wardens and commonalty of the contributory lands ; with license to receive and hold in mortmain, lands and tenements to the value of 200*l*. per annum, in aid of supporting the said bridge. Soon afterwards, John de Cobham granted in perpetuity, for its maintenance and repair, a large estate ; and his example was followed by others ; so that the holders of the lands, anciently subjected to defray the charges of the bridge, have, from this time, in a great mea-

sure, been relieved from the burthien, though they are considered as still liable. The bridge has been much improved : both entrances having been widened, and three of the arches new built. The length of the bridge is nearly 570 feet : the sides are defended by a parapet and balustrade ; and it has altogether eleven arches. The bridge-chamber, or record-room, which stands opposite to the east end of the bridge, is a neat building, of Portland stone, with a portico beneath, occupying the site of the western porch of a chapel, or chantry, that was founded by the potent Baron, John de Cobham, at the time of the building of the bridge. He designed it principally for the use of travellers, and appointed three chaplains to officiate in it, who were to have a salary of 6*l*. each per annum, payable from the revenues of the bridge estates, and were to pray for the souls of the founder and his lady ; of Sir Robert Knolles, and his lady : the other benefactors to the bridge ; and of all "faithful people deceased." The chapel has, for many years, been inhabited as a dwelling-house.

The town-hall stands on the north side of the High Street, and was erected about the year 1687. It is built with brick, and is supported on duplicated stone columns, of the Doric order. The hall itself is a lofty room, 47 feet by 28 ; its rich ornamented ceiling, displaying the arms of the city, and of Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, at whose expence it was executed, amidst trophies of war, flowers, &c. Against the wall, at the upper end, are full-length portraits of William the Third, and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; at the lower end, are those of Sir Joseph Williamson, and Richard Watts, Esq. and, at the sides, of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Colby, Sir John Leake, Sir Thomas Palmer, and Sir Stafford Fairborne. In the space below the hall, the markets are held ; and adjoining to the back part of the area, is the city gaol.

The clock-house occupies the site of the ancient Guildhall, and was built at the sole charge of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in the year 1706 : the front is of brick, and of excellent workmanship, the joints being scarcely discernible : the clock was also the gift of the same gallant officer.

This city has returned two members to Parliament ever since the year 1295. The Treasury nominates one member. Numerous improvements have been made here, since the year 1760, when an act was obtained for paving, lighting, and watching the streets, &c. the charges to be defrayed by a small rate levied on the inhabitants and landlords. By a clause in the same act, the commissioners were empowered to make a new road from East Gate to Chatham Hill ; and, since its completion, the old road, which lay through Chatham, has been entirely deserted. The houses are mostly respectable buildings, forming the principal, or High Street, through which passes the grand thoroughfare

fare to Canterbury and Dover. The inhabitants are principally engaged in trade, and maritime occupations: and at a short distance from the east end of the bridge, on the north side, is a commodious wharf or quay. Here is an establishment of the excise, and another of the customs. The oyster fishery on the several creeks and branches of the Medway, is managed, under the direction of the mayor and citizens of Rochester, by a Company of Free Dredgers, who principally reside at Stroud. Great quantities of the Medway oysters are sent into Holland in the time of peace.

RODMERSHAM.]—Rodmersham is two miles S. E. by S. from Sittingbourn. The south chancel of the church belongs to the Lushingtons, lords of the manor; and in its south wall, it has two very ancient arches. In the principal chancel is an ancient wooden seat; the back of which is a screen of gothic open-work, with an over-hanging canopy. In the west window of the north aisle, is a small mutilated figure, of Edward the Confessor in stained glass.

ROLVENDEN.]—This place, 2½ miles S. W. by W. from Tenterden, was anciently the residence of many distinguished families; but the mansions, in which they resided, are now converted into farm houses. Among these, Halden Place, from the Haldens, in the reign of Edward the Third, stands conspicuous. Hole, another estate in Rolvenden, has been, for many ages, the patrimony of the Gibbons, who were settled in this parish so early as the year 1320, and may be considered as the original stem, from which the various families of that name in Kent, have branched. Kingsgate House, a seat of the Wallers, in whose family it has long remained, is also worthy of attention: it was the residence of the late Admiral Waller, who died here in 1772.

ROMNEY.]—Romney marsh, which has been already slightly noticed, is thought to have been once covered with the sea; and, being very unhealthy, is not so well peopled as other parts of the county. The Parliament used annually to allure men hither by exempting them from the subsidies levied in other places. It has two towns and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward the Fourth, by the name of the bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and commonalty of Romney marsh. They have a court every three weeks, to hold pleas for all causes and actions, and a power to chuse for justices among themselves (besides their bailiff) who are vested with the same authority, and have the execution of all the king's writs, the benefit of all fines and forfeitures, privileges of leet, law day, and term; exemption from toll and tax, scot and lot; and many other privileges and exemptions, which no other place in England has; nor has the king any waste here, or title to wrecks, they being all appropriated to the several manors next to the sea. In this marsh, large trees are frequently found lying at length under ground, as black as

ebony, but fit for use when exposed to the sun's rays.

The market town of New Romney is situated on the English Channel, 37 miles S. E. from Maidstone, and 71½ S. E. by E. from London. Its population, in 1811, was 841. Old Romney is a member of the tower and port of New Romney, from which it is distant two miles W. The name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon Rumen-*ea*, words signifying a large watery expanse, or marsh. Old Romney, in the Domesday Survey, is noticed by the appellation of Romenel, and was then held by Robert, surnamed De Romenel. New Romney, as well as Old Romney, was anciently a maritime town; and it is yet considered as one of the Cinque Ports, though the Haven has for many ages been filled up, and become dry land. It arose on the ruins of Old Romney, the privileges of which were most probably transferred hither when the port began to decay; probably about the period of the Norman invasion, as, previously to that, Earl Godwin, and his sons, are recorded to have entered the Haven, and to have carried away all the vessels then harboured here. The total destruction of the Haven is stated to have been effected by a dreadful tempest, in the reign of Edward the First, which entirely altered the course of the Rother; destroying not only men and cattle, but whole towns and villages.

Romney is a borough by prescription; but the inhabitants were incorporated in the reign of Edward the Third, by the style of the Barons, &c. of the town and port of New Romney. A charter was also granted by Elizabeth, under the general provisions of which, though the charter was surrendered by order of Charles the Second, and never returned, the town is now governed. The corporation now consists of a mayor, nine jurats, and eleven commoners, or freemen, in whom, also, is vested the right of sending the two barons to Parliament; the nomination being possessed by Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden.

New Romney church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a large and curious tower at the west end, the lower part of which is of Norman architecture; as is also the chief part of the nave, and its aisles. On a tomb in what is called the north chancel, are small brasses, in the habits of the times, of Thomas Smyth, a jurat of this town, who died in 1610, and Mary, his wife. On another slab is a brass in memory of Thomas Lamberd, who died in 1510. This church was anciently appropriated to the abbey of Pontiniac, in France, the convent of which founded a small priory, or cell, here, subordinate to their own house. An hospital for lepers was also founded here, about the end of the reign of Henry the Second; but the revenues being very small, it was afterwards re-founded as a chantry. There are yet some small remains of both these buildings.

In New Romney, the houses are chiefly of brick, ranged

ranged in a principal street, with a small one crossing it, in which stands the hall, or brotherhood-house. This was rebuilt, a few years ago, as was also the market house. Near the side of the road leading from Dymchurch towards Romney, are extensive ranges of barracks both for cavalry and infantry. Old Romney is now a very inconsiderable place, consisting of only a few houses surrounding the church, which is of considerable antiquity.

ROYDON.]—In East Peckham, already noticed, stands Roydon-hall, formerly the seat of the Roydon family, but now, that of Sir William Twysden, Bart. whose family acquired it by marriage. Sir Roger Twysden, born in 1597, obtained license from Charles the First, to inclose a park here.

SALTWOOD.]—A mile and a quarter N. by W. from Hythe, is the village of Saltwood, the greater part of the church of which, was built in the reign of Edward the Third. It contains various old brasses; and in the chancel is a curious and ancient chest of oak, with much elaborate carving.

The original foundation of Saltwood castle, has been attributed, though perhaps erroneously, to the Romans. Anciently it formed a strong seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but it was alienated from that see by Archbishop Cranmer, and is now the property of Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart. The outer wall has towers and battlements, and a deep ditch within, and on one side stands the main body of the building. Here are two large and lofty towers at the gate, over which are the arms of Archbishop Courtenay. The inner work has a stronger and higher wall, with a broad embattled parapet at top. Within is a court, but the lodgings are all demolished. The floor of the ruinous chapel is strongly vaulted. In the middle of the court is a large square well. Anchors are said to have been dug up near this place, and that the sea formerly came up to it. Others, however, contend that the Romans had an iron forge at this spot.

SANDGATE.]—Westward from Folkestone, about a mile and a half, is the little bathing village of Sandgate, which has been formed within the last 25 years, and is now much frequented. A castle, similar to those of Deal and Walmer was erected here by Henry the Eighth, about the year 1539, most probably on the site of a more ancient one. This castle has been greatly altered within these few years; and a large Martello tower built up in the centre, to combine with other Martello towers on the neighbouring hills. During the American war, several frigates were built at Sandgate. The houses stand partly in the parish of Folkestone, and partly in that of Cheriton; through which the jurisdiction is divided between the Cinque Ports and the county.

SANDLING.]—Towards the west, about half a mile from Saltwood, is Sandling, the seat of William Deedes, Esq. It is a large mansion, built a few years ago, under the direction of Bonomi, on a

hill which commands fine views of the sea, and some beautiful rural scenery.

SANDOWN.]—Sandown castle stands upon the sea shore, about a mile to the north of Deal, and was built by Henry the Eighth. It consists of four lunettes, of very thick stone arch work, with port-holes for great guns, and in the centre is a noble round tower, having at the top a cistern, and underneath, an arched cavern, bomb proof. The whole structure is surrounded by a fosse, over which is a draw-bridge. This fortress is under the government of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Sand-Downs extend from Peperness to Deal, a distance of about five miles, and are in general a quarter of a mile in breadth.

SANDWICH.]—Sandwich, a market town, and one of the Cinque Ports, is situated at the distance of 40 miles E. from Maidstone, and 68 E. by S. from London. It is generally considered, that the decay of the Portus Rutupensis, occasioned the rise of Sandwich, though at what period is uncertain. The name, SOND-wych, is clearly of Saxon origin, and indicative of its low situation, on the sea-sands. It is also said to have been called Lunden-wich, either as situated at the entrance to the port of London, or from being the place of general resort of the merchants, trading to and from that metropolis. The Saxon chronicle mentions a battle to have been fought here, both by sea and land, in 851, or 852; when the Danes were put to flight, and nine of their ships taken. Shortly afterwards, the Danes again landed from 350 ships, and pillaged Lunden-burgh (thought to be Sandwich) and Canterbury. In 993, or 994, Anlaf, the Dane, with upwards of ninety ships, came to Sandwich, 'spoiling all the coast.' In 1006, or 1007, another Danish fleet arrived here, and all the coasts both of Kent and Sussex were ravaged 'with fire and sword.' In 1008, the fleet assembled by Etheldred the Second, to oppose King Sweyn, rendezvoused at Sandwich: and here, also, Sweyn himself, with a strong fleet, remained for some days in July, 1013, before he made sail to the northward. In 1014, Canute, when leaving England, touched at this port, and set on shore all the 'English hostages, after depriving them of their hands, ears, and noses;' and on his return, in 1016, he landed here with a numerous army. In 1028, he granted the port of Sandwich, and all its revenues, to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. He is also said to have partly rebuilt the town, which now became very flourishing; and its importance was increased by its being made a principal Cinque Port, and constituted a hundred of itself. Edward the Confessor, in 1049, resided here a considerable time; and in 1052, fitted out a fleet here to oppose Earl Godwin and his sons; who in the same year, came into this harbour, and afterwards sailed through the channel of the Wantsume towards London. In the Norman Survey, Sandwich is described as a 'borough held by the Archbishop

bishop of Canterbury for the clothing of the monks, and as yielding the like service to the king at Dover. The town was partly destroyed by fire, by the Dauphin of France, in 1217. Henry the Third granted to the inhabitants a weekly market, and other privileges; and Edward the First fixed the staple for wool here. In 1369, Edward the Third granted to the monks other lands in Essex, in exchange for "all their rights, privileges, and possessions, in this town and port." During the French wars in the reign of this king, Sandwich was the general place of rendezvous for his fleets and armies. In 1357, Edward the Black Prince landed here with his prisoners, John, King of France, and his son Philip; and in 1372, Edward the Third assembled at this town and port, an army of 10,000 archers, and 3000 lancers, with a fleet of 400 sail, and embarked for the relief of Thouars, &c. In 1384, a royal order was issued for inclosing and fortifying this town, which was then considered as a principal object of French vengeance. The French were preparing to invade England; and, to protect their troops from the English archers, they constructed a wall of wood, 3000 paces in length, and twenty feet high, having a tower ten feet higher than the wall, at the distance of every twelve feet, and every tower being sufficiently capacious for ten men. In 1385, part of this wall was taken in two large vessels, and brought to, and set up in this town, 'to our great safetie,' observes Lambard, 'and their repulse.' In 1437, and 1456, the French landed here, and plundered the greatest part of the town. Desirous of destroying the town entirely, they landed in the night, in 1457, to the number of 4000, under the command of the Marshal de Breze. After a long and bloody conflict, they succeeded in getting possession of the place, and having wasted it with fire and sword, slew many of the inhabitants, and then re-embarked. Soon afterwards, it was again ransacked by the Earl of Warwick. Edward the Fourth "new walled, ditched, and fortified the town with bulwarks; and gave, besides, 100*l.* yearly out of the Custom-house here, which, together with the industry and efforts of the merchants, who frequented this haven, in a very short time restored it to a flourishing state; insomuch that, before the end of that reign, the clear yearly receipt of the customs belonging to the king, amounted to upwards of 16 or 17,000*l.* and the town had ninety-five ships belonging to it, and above 1500 sailors." The walls were ordered to be kept in repair, by a duty upon all wool shipped at this port. About this time, the harbour began to decay, 'by the aboundaunce of the light Sande' driven in by the sea. The measures resorted to for its restoration, were insufficient for the purpose; and the destruction was in some respects accelerated by Cardinal Morton, and others, who began to enclose and wall in the marshes on each side of the upper part of the Wantsume, by which means the water was deprived of its usual course. Several attempts were made, in the reigns

of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Elizabeth, to obtain the assistance of the government in preserving the haven, but without success. The decay of the haven would, in all probability, have occasioned the total ruin of Sandwich, if the persecutions in the Low Countries had not induced multitudes of Protestants to quit their native homes, and take shelter in those states, whose laws were administered on principles of enlightened toleration. Under the Queen's Letters Patent, dated at Greenwich, in July, 1561, the workers in sayes, baize, flannel, &c. fixed themselves in this almost depopulated town, with their families, to the number of 406 persons: in the same year, they were admitted to hold two markets weekly, for the sale of their baize, &c. Amongst these strangers, was a small body of gardeners, who finding the adjacent grounds extremely favourable to the growth of all esculent plants, began to cultivate them, to great advantage. Flax, teazle, and canary, were also cultivated by the same people. The settlement of the Flemings at Sandwich, was probably the cause of the visit made by Queen Elizabeth to this town, in 1573. She arrived on the 31st of August, and continued here three days, highly pleased with her reception and entertainment. In the time of James the First, the trade of this town had increased so much, that the customs amounted to about 3000*l.* annually: but they afterwards experienced a considerable defalcation, through the establishment of the Company of Merchant Adventurers; and though the descendants of the Dutch and Walloon manufacturers still continued here, they entirely discontinued the manufactures which they had originally carried on, and mixed with the rest of the inhabitants in the general occupations of the town. A gradual increase, however, both in the population and buildings, has since taken place; and, though the haven can now be regarded as little more than the outlet of the Stour, the exports and imports are considerable. The exports are corn, grain, flour, seeds, hops, wool, malt, apples, pears, leather, oak-bark, ashes, &c. The imports are grocery, furniture, linen, woollen, and other shop goods, from London; iron plank, spars, timber, lead, coals, salt, wine, spirits, glass, grindstones, &c. from Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. Here are also some establishments for ship-building, rope-making, &c.

Several smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at Sandwich, in the months of April and May, 1579. The plague has, at different times, ravaged this town with considerable violence. The great storm of November, 1703, did damage in Sandwich, to the estimated amount of 3000*l.* The town is very irregularly built, and has an appearance of greater antiquity, perhaps, than any other town in this county. The streets and lanes are narrow and inconvenient; though some considerable improvements have been made, under an act passed in 1787, for new paving, lighting, watching, &c. The town was formerly divided into eight wards; but, from the year 1437,

it has been divided into twelve wards, or districts, each under the jurisdiction of a jurat, who nominates a constable, and a deputy constable. Great part of the walls still remains; and, till of late years, five gates of entrance, Canterbury Gate, Woodnesborough Gate, New Gate, Fisher Gate, and Sandown Gate, were also standing. Fisher Gate, the only one that now remains, is an ancient mean-looking fabric, opening towards the water, at a short distance from the bridge, which has a draw-bridge in the centre.

Here are three parishes: St. Clement, St. Peter, and St. Mary. St. Clement's church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower, of Norman architecture, rising from four semicircular arches in the centre of the building. The font is octagonal, and consists of a shaft and base, raised on two steps. The faces of the bason are charged with shields of arms and roses, in alternate succession; and the shaft is surrounded by eight niches, between graduated buttresses. The angles of the mouldings are sculptured with grotesque faces, satyrs' heads, flowers, foliage, &c. Some ancient wooden stalls remain here. The sepulchral inscriptions are numerous. This church was formerly appropriated to the use of the Dutch residents. St. Peter's church has been erected at different periods: the south aisle was destroyed by the fall of the steeple, which occurred in October, 1661: the present tower was built, with the old materials, to the height of the roof of the church; but, above that, it was carried up with bricks made of the haven mud. Under an obtuse arch, in the wall of the demolished aisle, was the tomb of Sir John Grove, of Grove, in Staple, who flourished in Henry the Sixth's time, and whose effigies, arrayed in armour, was placed on the top: what remains of this figure is now in the church.—Under an arch, in the north wall, are also two figures, greatly mutilated, of a male and female, in dresses apparently of the fourteenth century. In the north wall, also, are two other ancient tombs under arches, the sculpture of which has been well executed. St. Mary's church is a large fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; the south aisle has been destroyed. From the Sandwich manuscript, quoted by Boys, it appears, that William, Lord Clinton, was interred in this church, in the reign of Edward the First, under a gilded arch in the south wall. Here, also, were buried, in a chantry chapel, dedicated to our Saviour, Sir Edward Ringeley, Knt. and Elizabeth, his wife. At a short distance, southward from this structure, was a chapel dedicated to St. James, now entirely destroyed; but the cemetery belonging to it, is still used as a burial-place. At the south-west corner was a hermitage.

A priory for Carmelites, or White Friars, was founded at Sandwich, in 1272, by Henry Cowfield, a German; but, from some of his endowments having been augmented by William, Lord Clinton, that

nobleman was afterwards considered as the founder. The buildings, which were extensive, have been long destroyed.—There have been three hospitals founded in this town; St. John's, St. Thomas's, and St. Bartholomew's. St. John's hospital was pulled down a few years ago; and, on its site, six small brick dwellings were erected for the reception of six poor persons, generally females, selected by the mayor. St. Thomas's hospital was founded and endowed about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, or Ellys, a wealthy draper of Sandwich, who lent 40*l.* to Richard the Second, to supply his necessities in the first year of his reign. The number of inmates is twelve; eight men, and four women. St. Bartholomew's hospital is an ancient foundation, on the south side of the town. Leland says, it was "fyrst ordeined for maryners desesynd and hurt." It has been generally supposed, that it was founded about the year 1244, by Sir Henry de Sandwich, whose figure, in a hauberk of mail, with a heater shield, and a broad-sword, is sculptured on a marble slab, covering an altar-tomb in the chapel here. Its origin, however, is proved to have been at least 30 or 40 years earlier. The number of residents is 16, who are appointed by the mayor and jurats, as patrons, governors, and visitors of the hospital.—They consist both of brethren and sisters, each of whom, on admission, pays 7*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* which sum is immediately divided among the whole. The annual allowance to each, was about 19*l.* besides perquisites; but, the rental of the estates having been much increased, a considerable addition has been made to the stipend.

A free grammar-school was founded here, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a subscription promoted among the inhabitants, by Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, when Recorder of Sandwich, in 1563. Four exhibitions from this school were subsequently founded in Lincoln college, Oxford, under the will of Joane Trapps, wife of Robert Trapps, citizen and goldsmith, of London. At a charity-school, founded here, about the year 1711, and principally supported by regular subscriptions and occasional contributions, 30 boys, and 30 girls, are educated.

This town was first incorporated by Edward the Third, by the style of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, of the town and port of Sandwich. The charter under which it is now governed, was granted by Charles the Second, in his 36th year. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, 24 common-councilmen, a steward, recorder, town-clerk, and inferior officers. All the municipal elections, decrees, and ordinances, are made by the whole corporate body, at a common assembly, convened by the sound of a "brass horn," of great antiquity. The earliest return of two barons to Parliament, from this town, bears date in the 42nd of Edward the Third.

The guild-hall, or court-hall, was built in 1579: the lower apartment is the proper court-hall: on the

the first story is the council-chamber: in the upper story, were kept the armour for the trained bands, the cucking-stool, and the wooden mortar, formerly used in this town for the punishment of scolds.—Several entries in the records quoted by Boys, mention this instrument of punishment: one of them, under the date of 1637, occurs in these words:—“A woman carries the wooden mortar throughout the town, hanging on the handle of an old broom upon her shoulder, one going before her, tinkling a small bell, for abusing Mrs. Mayoress,” &c. The same records, under the date of 1494, mention that a house was appointed for common women, “as hath been accustomed.”—The execution of felons, condemned to death, within this hundred, in the 14th and 15th centuries, and probably much earlier, was by drowning; and, in the year 1315, complaint was made against the prior of Christchurch, for “that he had directed the course of a certain stream, called the Gestlyng, so that felons could not be executed for want of water.” In 1630, a woman was hanged without Canterbury Gate, for witchcraft: in 1644, another woman was executed for the same imaginary crime; and, in 1695, a third woman was condemned for a similar alleged offence, but escaped punishment in consequence of the act then passed for a general and free pardon.

In the reign of Henry the Second, an eminent and respectable family took its name from this town, and continued to flourish till about the end of the reign of Richard the Second. Sir Ralph de Sandwich, custos of London, in the reign of Edward the First, and Henry de Sandwich, elected Bishop of London, in 1262, were both of this family. Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born here, in 1525. Sir Henry Furnese, Bart. an eminent merchant, in the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, was the son of a grocer and tallow-chandler of Sandwich, where he was born in 1658. He represented the town in six Parliaments. Sir George Ent, president of the College of Physicians, in London, was also born here, in 1604. Josiah Burchett, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, in the reigns of Queen Anne, and Kings George the First and Second,

* This gentleman was born on the 17th of March, 1750. His father, who followed the profession of the law, was deputed by the Cinque Ports, at the coronation of their present Majesties, to support the King's canopy, in conformity to ancient custom. His mother died while he was an infant. Dr. Simmons was educated in France: from thence he proceeded to Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his medical studies at Leyden, where he was admitted M.D. The subject of his inaugural dissertation was the measles. He afterwards visited the principal universities of Germany, and cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. After having spent a short time in Switzerland, he proceeded to Montpellier, and returning homeward though Bourdeaux and Paris, arrived in London. In 1778; he was admitted a member of the college of Physicians—he was made F.R.S. in 1779, and F.S.A. in 1791—he was also admitted an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester, and of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris. In the year 1710, he was elected physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, a situation he held

and author of a Naval History of Great Britain, was likewise born at Sandwich, and represented it in several Parliaments. The late Admiral Peter Rainier, was also born here; as was the late Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. and A.S. physician-extraordinary to the King.*

SEALE.]—This place, which is a chapelry to Kem-sing, is 2½ miles N.E. from Sevenoaks. It was, in the latter part of the reign of Richard the Second, the property of Sir William de Bryene, who lies buried in the church, or chapel of the village. His portraiture, as large as life, in brass, is inlaid on a slab in the chancel: he represented in complete plate armour, with a shirt of mail; his hand resting on a helmet: a bugle-horn for his crest: at his feet, a lion.

Wilderness, anciently called Stidylfe's Place, in this village, is a pleasant seat belonging to Lord Camden.

SEVENOAKS.]—The market-town of Sevenoaks, or Sevenoke, the Seovanacca of the Textus Roffensis, lies 16 miles W. by N. from Maidstone, and 23 S.E. from London. It is said to derive its name from seven large oaks which stood upon the eminence on which it was founded. The manor, which Archbishop Cranmer conveyed to Henry the Eighth, has since become the property of the Dukes of Dorset, with the manors of Kemsing and Seale, by the trustees under the will of the benevolent Henry Smith, Gent. citizen and alderman of London; who, by deed and otherwise, had appropriated a great portion of his estates to charitable uses; and who had purchased these manors, with that of Knole, &c. The town is not ancient. Lambard says, I find “not in all hystorie, any memorable thing concerning it, save onely, that, in the time of King Henry the Sixth, Jack Cade, and his mischevous meiny, discomfited there Syr Humphrey Stafford, and his brother; two noble gentlemen, whome the King had sent to encounter them.” The church is a large and handsome building, conspicuous for several miles round. Here was, anciently, a chantry. In the chancel, are several memorials of the Farnaby family. In the north aisle, is the mural monument of the Kentish antiquary, William Lam-

for several years. His appointment shortly afterwards to St. Luke's hospital induced him to decline general practice, and to devote himself chiefly to the study of mental disorders. With this view, he published several small works relative to the subject. His works upon various departments of medicine are numerous, and rank him high in his profession. In 1803, Dr. Simmons had the care of his sovereign, for nearly six months, and the appointment of one of the physicians extraordinary, was a testimony of his Majesty's approbation. In 1811, when the unfortunate malady returned, Dr. Simmons again attended; the same year he resigned the office of physician to St. Luke's, after having officiated 30 years. He was afterwards elected governor of the charity; and, on his account, solely, the office of consulting physician was created. On the evening of the 10th of April, 1813, he was seized with a sickness, and vomiting of bile, so violent as to resist all the efforts of medicine, and he expired on the 23d, in the arms of his son. He was buried at Sandwich.

bard, which was brought from Greenwich, in 1733. His family have long had a seat, now possessed by Multon Lambard, Esq. at a short distance from the church.

Rumsted, in this parish, was the inheritance of a knightly family of that name. Sir William de Rumsted, who lived in the reign of Edward the Third, is said to have been the foster-father of Sir William de Sevenoke; who, according to Lambard, was deserted by his parents, and found lying in the streets of this town. He was consequently named after the place. He was afterwards apprenticed to a grocer in London, and he rose, by degrees, to be Lord Mayor of that city. He was also knighted; and he represented the city in Parliament. He bore, for his arms, seven acorns. He founded an almshouse and free-school in this town, in grateful acknowledgment of the treatment he had here met with in his infancy. The presumed annual income of the school, is now between 7 and 800*l*. The school-house was rebuilt in 1727; and the almshouse was substantially repaired. The latter is appropriated to the residence of 32 elderly tradespeople, &c. who have a small weekly stipend; and a similar sum is allowed to 16 out-pensioners.

The old market-house stands near the middle of the High Street. The assizes were several times held here in the reign of Elizabeth, as they have also been twice or thrice since. The population of Sevenoaks amounted, in 1811, to 1922. Many of the houses are large and respectable mansions, chiefly situated in two wide streets, at the north end of the easternmost of which is an open space, called Sevenoke Vine, where many grand matches of cricket have been played. So late as the reign of Elizabeth, wild boars were found in Whitley Scrubs, or Forest, in this parish.

Knole, or Knowle Park, the residence of the Duke of Dorset, and formerly of the Archbishops of Canterbury, nearly adjoins Sevenoaks, on the south-east side. Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, inclosed the park, and made great additions to the ancient edifice, which, in 1486, he bequeathed to the see of Canterbury, and it became the principal archiepiscopal residence. After continuing in the crown some years, it was granted to the Protector, Somerset; and, afterwards, to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded for upholding the pretensions to the crown of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Gray. Queen Mary granted Knole, with Sevenoaks, &c. to her kinsman, Cardinal Pole. Elizabeth granted this manor and park to Robert, Earl of Leicester; and, subsequently, to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, K. G. who, on the death of Burleigh, was raised to the post of Lord High Treasurer. James the First created him Earl of Dorset, in 1604. His grandson, Richard, the third Earl, who married the celebrated Anne Clifford, greatly wasted his fortune by his splendid manner of living, and was at length constrained to dis-

pose of most of his estates, including Knole, of which, however, he reserved a lease to himself, and his heirs.

The mansion, a noble structure, exhibits specimens of the style of different ages; but the greater part is of the times of the Archbishops Bouchier and Morton. The principal buildings form a spacious quadrangle, with smaller ones behind, chiefly in the castellated style, with numerous square towers, and two large embattled gateways. The space occupied, is upwards of five acres; "an extent, which, combined with the feudal character of the pile, most forcibly recalls to memory the distant days of baronial splendour and romantic chivalry. Nor is the charm broken as the admiring visitor enters the ancient hall, still undefaced by modern alterations, and reflects upon the genuine hospitality of Lord Buckhurst, whose family, during the last 20 years of his life, consisted of from 200 to 220 persons. Many of the apartments are splendidly fitted up; but the chief attraction springs from the invaluable collection of paintings by which they are ornamented.—The portraits are numerous, and in good preservation; comprising many of the principal nobility and statesmen who lived in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, and his children: some of them are by Holbein. Amongst the other pictures, are some of the finest productions of Titian, Corregio, Van-dyck, Rembrandt, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In a corridor, on the south-west side of the edifice, is a fine collection of antique busts, mostly purchased in Italy, by the late Duke of Dorset. The park, which is between five and six miles in circumference, presents a richly diversified surface, abounds with beautiful timber, and is well-stocked with admirably fine-flavoured deer.

SHELDWICH.]—In the parish of Sheldwich, 24 miles S. by W. from Faversham, is Lees Court, the seat of George John Watson, Lord Sondes: it was long the residence of an ancient family, surnamed Atte-Lese, who flourished in the reign of Edward the First: from them it was transferred to the Nortons, and, in the reign of James the First, was alienated to Sir Richard Sondes, whose son, Sir Georges Sondes, in the succeeding reign, experienced great persecution from his devotion to the royal cause, which was aggravated by severe domestic afflictions. He had two sons: the younger of whom, aged 19, murdered his elder brother, as he was sleeping in bed: for this deed of horror he was convicted, and soon after executed on Pennenden Heath. Sir George nearly rebuilt, and greatly enlarged the old mansion at Lees Court, during the protectorate. Upon the Restoration, in reward for his loyalty, he was created Earl of Faversham, Viscount Sondes, and Baron Throwley. He died in 1677, and the estate has passed to the Monsons, now Lord Sondes.

SHEPEY.]—"The island of Shepey," observes Hasted, "is separated from the rest of the county of Kent, by a narrow arm of the sea, called the Swale.

Swale. Its circumference, including the little adjoining isles of Elmeley and Harty, which lie at the south-east side of it, and include about two-eighth parts of the whole of it, measures upwards of 30 miles. It is about 13 miles in length, and about six at its greatest breadth. The greatest part of the island consists of grass land, most of which is very rich and fertile; the remaining, or upland part of it, towards the northern side, in the parishes of Minster and Eastchurch, is equally fertile in corn, the inclosures of which are small, and surrounded with thick hedge rows of elm, and the whole face of the country exceedingly pleasant in fine weather, being interspersed with much small hill and dale, and frequent houses and cottages. The roads throughout the island are very good all the year, owing to the great plenty of fine gravel in it, and the prospects are very pleasing and extensive on every side. There is hardly any coppice wood throughout the whole of it. Fresh water is very scarce, and what there is of it, is brackish. The air is very thick, and much subject to noxious vapours, arising from the large quantity of marshes, in and near it, which make it very unwholesome. The usual passage to it is by a ferry, commonly called King's Ferry, by which carriages, horses, cattle, and passengers, pass and repass to and from the island. It contains, within its bounds, the parishes of Minster, with the villæ of Sheerness, Queensborough, Eastchurch, Warden, Leysdown, Elmely and its isle, and Harty and its isle. The whole of this island is within the division of East Kent." The Swale, which is still navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen, was, in ancient times, the usual passage for shipping coming round the North Foreland, into the Thames. When the Wantsume, which separated the isle of Thanet from the rest of Kent, was also navigable, this channel, besides being the most sheltered, must have been the most direct way, also, from the Downs to London; but, as that water became progressively choked up by the sands, and as the increase in the size of ships enabled them the better to withstand the violence of the waves, the Swale was gradually deserted, and is now only used by the vessels immediately employed in the trade of this part of Kent. The island was called by the Saxons, Scepige, from the great numbers of sheep which it depastured. The cliffs, extending about six miles, are principally composed of a loose friable marl, abounding in pyrites, and fossils, both native and extraneous: their greatest height, which is on the north side, is about 90 feet. At the east end, is a long beach, called Shellness, from being entirely composed of the fragments of shells thrown up by the sea. The cliffs belong to the manors of Minster, Shurland, and Warden; the owners of which let them to the copperas-makers, who employ the poor inhabitants to collect the pyrite, or copperas-stones, which are continually washed out of the cliffs by the force of the waves. Animal, as well as vegetable remains

have been found here of many different kinds; as the thigh-bones, tusks, and grinders of an elephant; two species of the tortoise; the teeth and vertebrae of sharks, &c.

The roads in this island are good, owing to the large quantities of fine gravel, procured from the pits on the sea beach. The isle is entered on the land side, by means of three ferries, two of which are for foot passengers and cattle; the other is for carriages, horses, &c. The latter is called the King's Ferry; and, as already stated, is the passage commonly frequented, it being cost-free to all travellers, excepting on Sundays, on Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, St. James's day, Michaelmas day, and after eight o'clock at night. The expense of maintaining it, together with the sea wall, and wharf, and the highways through the marshes, is defrayed by assessments made on the occupiers of lands, &c. The ferry-boat is moved forward by means of a cable about 150 fathoms in length, which crosses the water, and is fastened on each side. The ferry-keeper has the exclusive privilege to dredge for oysters, within the distance of 60 fathoms on each side of the cable. The predatory Danes made this island their accustomed place of rendezvous, in the ninth century; at which time, the inhabitants were few, and resident chiefly in the neighbourhood of Minster, where Sexburga, widow of King Ercombert, had founded a nunnery. The large tumuli in the lower or southern part of the isle, termed Coterels, by the country people, are supposed to cover the remains of the Danish chiefs, who were slain in battle. Canute is said to have collected the scattered remains of his army here, after his defeat in the vicinity of Otford, by Edmund Ironside, A. D. 1016.

The market-town of Sheerness, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by N. from Maidstone, and $46\frac{1}{2}$ E. by S. from London, is the principal place in the island. In the reign of Charles the First, it was a mere watery swamp; but, being judged essential to the security of the Medway, it was fortified soon after the restoration of Charles the Second. The King is stated to have himself undertaken the erection of a strong fort here; and actually saw the work commenced. The new works, however, were in a very unfinished state, when the Dutch made their memorable attempt upon the shipping in the Medway, in 1667.—A regular fortress was built immediately afterwards, and mounted with a line of large and heavy cannon; and several smaller forts were constructed on the different sides of the Medway, higher up. Since that period, the fort of Sheerness has been greatly augmented and strengthened, new works have been added, and many improvements made; so that no enemy's ship can now pass, without the hazard of being sunk, or blown out of the water. The garrison is commanded by a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, and other inferior officers. The ordnance branch established here, is under the direction of a storekeeper, a clerk of the obsequy, and a clerk

a clerk of the survey. Adjoining to the fort is the king's yard, or dock, which was principally intended for the repairing of ships, and for the building of frigates, and smaller vessels. During the summer of 1817, however, nearly 1000 convicts were employed, in making immense excavations, for the purpose of forming a new and commodious dock, upon a large scale. This work is expected to occupy several years in its completion. The chapel is a modern edifice, erected for the use of the garrison; but all marriages, burials, &c. are performed at the church of Minster.

Several old ships of war have been stationed on the shore as break-waters, the hulls of which are occupied by about seventy or eighty families, and present a singular appearance; the chimnies being raised of brick from the lower gun-decks. The entire population of Sheerness is estimated at about 1700.

The garrison and inhabitants of Sheerness formerly experienced a scarcity of fresh water, the chief supply being brought in vessels from Chatham; but it was at length determined, that an attempt should be made to sink a well within the fort. The boring, to ascertain the different strata, was begun in April, 1781; and the sinking of the well was commenced in June. At length, the workmen came to an immense stratum of chalk, which prevented the further necessity of steining. They went on, with great caution; and having dug to the depth of 328 feet, the augur, with which they were trying the strata, dropt down, and the water rushed up with such velocity, that the workmen could hardly be drawn out with sufficient haste to escape drowning. In six hours it rose 189 feet; in a few days it was within eight feet of the top; and it has ever since produced an abundant supply. The quality of the water is fine and soft; its temperature somewhat warmer than that which is usually obtained from other wells. From this well, with that at Queenborough, the garrison, and the inhabitants, and also the shipping which lie at anchor at the entrance of the Medway, are supplied.

The little borough town of Queenborough, with a population of scarcely more than 800, chiefly employed in fishing and oyster-dredging, lies about two miles and a half south from Sheerness. It was anciently called Cyningburg, from belonging to the Saxon kings, who had a castle here, near the western entrance of the Swale, which was afterwards denominated the "Castle of Shepey." Edward the Third commenced a new, more extensive, and magnificent castle here, in 1362, and it was finished about six years afterwards. The architect was the celebrated William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. Edward resided in the castle several days, during which, he made this a free borough, and ordered it to be called Queenborough, in honor of his consort, Philippa of Hainault. He conferred sundry privileges on the Burgesses, and empowered them to elect a mayor, two bailiffs, &c. annually,

which officers were to take their oath of allegiance before the constable of the castle, and to act as justices of the peace within the liberty of the corporation. He also granted them the liberty of holding two markets weekly; and three years afterwards, he appointed Queenborough a staple for wool. The castle was repaired in the years 1484, 1536, and 1593. In 1650, it was stated to consist of "twelve rooms of one range of buildings below, and of about forty rooms from the first story upward; being circular, and built of stone, with six towers, and certain out-houses; the roof being covered with lead: that, within the circumference of the castle, was one little round court, paved with stone; and in the middle of that, one great well; and without the castle, was one great court surrounding it: both court and castle being surrounded with a great stone wall, and the outside of that moated round, the whole containing upwards of three acres of land." It was also stated that "the whole was much out of repair, and no ways defensive of the Commonwealth, or the island on which it stood, being built in the time of bows and arrows; and that as no platform for the planting of cannon could be erected on it, and it having no command of the sea, although near unto it, it was not fit to be kept, but demolished; and that the materials were worth, besides the charge of taking down, 1792*l.* 12*4d.*" The castle was soon afterwards sold, and demolished; but the moat and well still remain to point out its site. On clearing out the well, in 1725, it was found to be nicely steined with Portland stone to the depth of 200 feet, the diameter being four feet eight inches. It has been computed that the bottom of this well is 166 feet, and of that at Sheerness, upwards of 290 feet, below the deepest part of the adjacent seas. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. It was originally a chapel to Minster, but has long been parochial. The houses form one wide street, principally of modern buildings.

Minster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. from Queenborough, derives its name from the Minstre founded here for nuns by Sexburga, about the year 673. It was richly endowed through the interests of the foundress, who placed in it seventy-seven nuns, and became the first abbess. This foundation was nearly destroyed, by the Danes; but, after their invasions had ceased, it was again tenanted by a few nuns, and continued to exist till 1130, when Corboyl, Archbishop of Canterbury, re-edified the buildings, and replenished them with nuns of the Benedictine order.

Scarcely any remains of the conventual buildings are now standing, but a gate house, and part of the church: the latter consists of two aisles, a chancel, and a neat chapel, with the lower part of a square tower at the west end, crowned by a kind of pent-house spire, and opening to the north aisle by a pointed arch. The entrance from the south porch, is under a semi-circular arch, with Norman mouldings.

ings. "In the south wall of the chancel is an ancient tomb, under a high pointed arch, having a range of cinquefoil arches below the inner mouldings, rising from short columns, the bases of which are lions couchant. Upon the tomb is the effigies of a Knight Templar, reclining on his banner and shield, with his hand resting on a helmet, and at his feet an armed page, much mutilated. Behind the knight, towards the back of the recess, is a perfect horse's head, emerging from the waves, as if in the action of swimming: the pinnacles and finials, which crowned the upper part of the tomb, are broken off. This monument is stated to have been erected in commemoration of Sir Robert de Shurland, Lord of Shurland, in the parish of Eastchurch, who was created a Knight Banneret by Edward the First, for his gallant conduct at the siege of Carlaverock, in Scotland. His tomb, says Philipott, 'is become the scene of much falsehood, and popular error; the vulgar having digged out of his vault, many wild legends and romances, as namely; that he buried a priest alive; that he swam on his horse two miles on the sea to the king, who was then near this isle on ship-board, to purchase his pardon; and having obtained it, swam back to the shore, where being arrived, he cut off the head of his said horse, because, it was affirmed, he had acted this by magic; and that riding a hunting a twelvemonth after, his horse stumbled, and threw him on the skull of his former horse, which blow so bruised him, that from that contusion, he contracted an inward impostumation, of which he died.' This tale of Philipott's has several variations, the principal of which is, 'that, after the knight returned from obtaining the king's pardon for his crime, he recollected a prediction, that the horse which he then rode would occasion his death, and, to prevent this, he drew his sword, and slew the faithful animal that had carried him through the waves; but that long afterwards, seeing the bones bleaching on the ground, he gave the skull a contemptuous kick; and having wounded his foot by so doing, the wound mortified, and his death followed.' That the horse's head on the tomb, alludes to some particular circumstance in the knight's history, is extremely probable, though these wild relations obscure the truth. Philipott imagines it to have arisen from his having obtained a grant of various liberties for his manor of Shurland, among which were the right to 'wrecks of the sea;' which right 'is evermore esteemed to reach as far into the water, upon a low ebb, as a man can ride in and touch any thing with the point of his lance.' It should be observed, that the figure of a horse's head is also displayed by the vane on the top of the spire of the church." On the pavement

before the altar, are brasses of a knight and his lady; commemorative of Sir Roger de Northwood, and Bona his wife, who died in the reign of Henry the Third. Beneath the arch which separates the chancel and north chapel, is the altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Cheyney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1559. In the north wall, under an obtusely pointed arch, is another altar-tomb, on which is a recumbent figure in white marble, dressed in the armour of the sixteenth century. This appears to be the effigies of a Spanish general, taken prisoner by Sir Francis Drake, probably on the defeat of the Invincible Armada.

Eastchurch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Queenborough, derived its name from its situation with respect to Minster. It consists principally of the three manors of Shurland, Northwood, and Kingsborough; the first of which gave name to the ancient family of the Shurlands, of whom Sir Jeffrey de Shurland was constable of Dover castle in 1224. Sir Thomas Cheyney, Knight of the Garter, rebuilt the old manor house of the Shurlands. The remains of this mansion evince it to have been a large and splendid edifice: it was situated about half a mile eastward from the church, and was built in the form of a quadrangle, the front of which, now modernized, and converted into a farm house, with the north-west side, and some of the out buildings, are yet standing. Northwood was the ancient estate and residence of the Northwoods, who afterwards resided at Northwood, in Milton. Kingsborough, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Cary, afterwards Lord Hunsdon, has since had a variety of owners. The church is a spacious and handsome embattled edifice, with a square tower at the west end. Here is a handsome monument in commemoration of Gabriel Livesey, Esq. sheriff of Kent in 1620, and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Michael Soudes, of Throwley.

The churches of Elmly and Warden, now in ruins, display nothing remarkable: that of Leysdown, is a small, neat modern building, a little to the east of the remains of the former tower, which having declined nearly seven feet from the perpendicular, was taken down to within eight feet of the surface of the earth.

SHIPBOURNE.]—Shipbourne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. from Tunbridge, was the birth-place of Smart, the poet.* Partly in this parish, and partly in that of Wrotham, is Fairlaws, recently the seat of J. Simpson, Esq. but formerly the property of the Vanes, Lords Barnard, and Viscounts Vane, who resided here. Several of this family lie buried in Shipbourne church, which was rebuilt by Christopher, first Lord Barnard, at

* Christopher Smart, born in 1722, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he several times obtained the Seatonian prize for the best poem on the Being and Attributes of God. He afterwards wrote the 'Hop-Garden,' in three cantos, an ingenious and much admired production. He was

a man of considerable vivacity, and talent; but becoming embarrassed in circumstances, grew disordered in mind. His insanity shewed itself in an ungovernable predilection to prayer, without distinction of time, place, or circumstance. He died in 1771.

the commencement of the last century. The mansion was partly rebuilt by the Lord Vane, noticed in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, in whose time one of the wings was twice burnt.

SHOREHAM.]—Shoreham is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Sevenoaks. The church contains various memorials of the Borretts, of New House, in this parish, a handsome mansion, erected by John Borrett, Esq. a prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, in the time of George the First. It was purchased by Sir Walter Stirling, who was created a baronet, in 1800. Nearly adjoining to the south-east side of Lullingstone Park, close to the Darent, stood Shoreham castle, latterly called Lullingstone castle. The demesne is now a farm. The farm-house appears to have been constructed with the materials of the fortress, which was in ruin in Leland's time. This castle, if not built by, was certainly very anciently in the possession of the family of Aldham, of Aldham St. Clere, one of whom was castellan of this place, in the year 1223.

SHORN CLIFFE.]—During the late war, an extensive range of barracks was built at Shorn Cliff, on the hill above Sandgate; and, for several years, a summer encampment was held there. Directly under Shorn Cliffe, within half a mile from Sandgate, commences the new military canal, which was cut as a barrier against an enemy, in the event of a landing being effected. It extends from the parish of Cheriton, in a direct line, along the coast, as far as Hythe, where it crosses the Romney road, and, after a devious course, terminates at Cliffe End, in Sussex; a distance of 23 miles. It is about 30 yards in breadth, and six yards deep, and has a raised bank to cover the soldiers, and enable them to oppose a greater resistance to the invaders. A long range of martello towers, built at short distances from each other, has been superadded; they are constructed of brick, and extend from Eastmere Bay to the neighbourhood of Dymchurch. The largest is at Burmarsh, and is contrived so as to contain many others within it. They are of circular form; the walls of vast thickness; and the roofs, bomb proof. Two or more guns are mounted upon each tower, on a revolving frame, so that they may be pointed in every direction, and the men are secured from danger by a high parapet. The entrance into them, is through a narrow opening, at a considerable distance from the ground, by means of a ladder, which is drawn up. The store chambers are below, and are likewise bomb-proof.

SHORNE.]—Shorne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Gravesend, was ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings. It became, at length, the property of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, whose grandson, Henry, forfeited it to the crown; and it has since passed through several families, by descent and purchase.

Randall, or Roundall, a subordinate manor in this parish, and now the property of Lord Darnley, was an ancient estate of the Cobhams, and is said, by Philipott, to have been their seat before, upon its

decay, they were transplanted to Cobham Hall.—In Shorne church, was buried Sir Henry de Cobham, sheriff of Kent, in the years 1300, 1301, 1307, and 1315. His tomb, now defaced and mutilated, is in the Roundall chapel; it formerly had an inscription in Saxon characters. His effigies is represented in plate armour, with a shirt of mail, and lying cross-legged: his head rests on a helmet; at his feet, is a lion. On a slab in the pavement, near this tomb, is a brass of a female in a dress of the time of Richard the Third; and, on the same stone, are indents for a Knight, a son, and two daughters, with shields for arms at the corners. In the chancel, are several monuments for the Pages; and, on a slab, in the pavement, beneath a brass chalice, containing the holy wafer, is an inscription for Thomas Elys, a vicar of this church, who died in March, 1519. The font is octangular, and similar, in its form and ornaments, to that at Southfleet: the principal variation is in the compartment, containing the angel with the balances, who has here a good, and an evil spirit, in the opposing scales; while those at Southfleet are empty: the bishop, also, is exchanged for St. Peter, who holds a key in his left hand, and a church in his right.

Somewhat more than 20 years ago, a small battery was raised in the marshes bordering on the Thames, in this parish; and, at the Lower Hope Point, in the parish of Cliffe, one of a similar size, was raised at the same time.

SHOOTER'S HILL.]—This place, on the south side of Woolwich common, was formerly much dreaded by travellers; the steepness and narrowness of the roads, and the harbour which the neighbouring copices afforded to the robbers, rendering it a fit place for their depredations. Measures had been taken for improving the highway on this hill, so early as Richard the Second's time, but they proved ineffectual; and it was not till the year 1733, that any very material improvement was made, when a road of easier ascent, and of great width, was laid out at some distance from the old one. The difficulty, however, which carriages continually experienced, in ascending this great elevation, has long been complained of, and it has frequently been a matter of surprise, that one of the most frequented roads in the kingdom should lead directly over the summit of so high a hill. Sometimes stage coaches have taken the circuitous route of Eltham and Bexley, to avoid the painful ascent. In the summer of 1817, however, numbers of workmen were employed in lowering the most elevated part of the road, which they cut away, so as to make it 14 or 15 feet lower than it was before. The rubbish, thus taken away, is thrown on the road towards the declivity of the hill, giving it a corresponding height.

On the summit of Shooter's Hill, which is 410 feet, in perpendicular height, above the low-water mark at Woolwich, is a mineral spring. There was a beacon, on this eminence, in the reign of Elizabeth.

On the northern brow of the hill, rising, as it were, from a thick wood, appears Lady James's Tower, a lofty triangular building of brick. This was raised in commemoration of Commodore James, the captor of Severndroog. Lady James, his widow, possessing considerable taste, resolved to effect her purpose, in a manner that should not fail to attract the notice of travellers. Accordingly, in the year 1784, the year after the death of her husband, she caused a castellated building to be erected, from a design by Mr. Jupp, the summit of which is upwards of 140 feet higher than the cross of St. Paul's cupola. It consists of three stories, and is surmounted by battlements. The inside is fitted up in an appropriate manner, with arms, partisans, shields, daggers, javelins, &c. proper to the various nations of the east; and the whole is so contrived, as to impress the mind with the belief, that it is the identical armoury appertaining to Angria. In the room above this, the naval actions and enterprises of the Commodore, are beautifully painted on the ceiling; and, from the windows, there is an admirable view of London, the Thames, the shipping, and the adjacent country. This monument of Lady James's affection, may be seen, in a clear day, from many parts of the metropolis, and from the tops of most of the public buildings. The spot on which it has been placed, possesses so commanding an aspect, that it has been selected for the site of a telegraph, which communicates, on one side, with the Admiralty, and, on the other, with the flag-ships at the Nore.

On a tablet over the entrance of the building, which is generally known by the appellation of Lady James's Tower, is the following inscription:—

This Building was Erected
M.DCC.LXXXIV.
By the Representative of the Late,
Sir William James, Bart.

To commemorate that gallant officer's achievements in the East Indies, during the command of the Company's marine forces in those seas; and, in a particular manner, to record the conquest of the castle of Severndroog, on the coast of Malabar, which fell to his superior virtue, and able conduct, on the 2d day of April, M.DCC.LV.

Sir William James, and his lady, resided at Park Place Farm, near Eltham. Their daughter and heiress married the late Lord Ranelagh, whose son, the present Lord, is now owner of this tower, and the estate on which it stands.

SHOTTINGTON HILL.—In the parish of Selling, four miles S.S.E. from Faversham, stands Shottington Hill, which commands a very extensive, and richly diversified prospect. Here are traces of an ancient camp; the centre of the area of which, is now occupied by a windmill. About half a mile northward from this eminence, is a large tumulus, now planted with beech.

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SITTINGBOURN.—The large and respectable town of Sittingbourn, with a population of about 1400, and containing several excellent inns, is situated 13 miles N.E. by E. from Maidstone, on the high road to Canterbury. "The inhabitants," observes Hasted, "boast much of John Northwood, Esq. of Northwood, having entertained King Henry the Fifth, on his triumphant return from France, at the Red Lion Inn, in this town; and, though the entertainment was plentiful, and befitting the royalty of his guest, yet, such was the difference of the times, that the whole expence amounted to only 9s. 9d. wine being then sold at two-pence a pint, and other articles in proportion." Several others of our Kings have also been entertained here; and, at a respectable family house, near the middle of the town, then the property of the Lushingtons, of Rodmersham, George the First, and Second, constantly lodged, during their progress to, and return from, their German dominions. Queen Elizabeth incorporated Sittingbourn; granted the inhabitants a weekly market, and two fairs annually; and empowered them to return two members to Parliament. The chief privileges of this charter, however, were never exercised; and the market was soon discontinued. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting principally of three aisles, a chancel, a north and south chapel, and a tower at the west end. Excepting the tower, it has been rebuilt since the year 1762, when an accidental fire, occasioned by the neglect of some plumbers, consumed all the other parts of the church, to the bare walls. Most of the monuments were destroyed, and the grave-stones on the floor broken. In the north wall of the north chapel, which belongs to the manor of Bayford, is a curious ancient monument, consisting of a table slab of Bethersden marble, having over it an obtusely-pointed arch, ornamented with quatrefoil compartments, containing heads, shields, fleurs-de-lis, &c. In the recess, beneath the table, is an emaciated figure of a female, in a winding sheet; one hand is placed upon her left breast, which is greatly enlarged; and, across her body, lies an infant swathed: at her feet, are two skulls. For whom this was intended, is unknown; but, it is conjectured, that the peculiarity of sculpture refers to some particular event, or disease, which led to the death of the person represented. The font is octagonal, the angles being ornamented by buttresses. The upper compartments are decorated with flowers, or foliage, and shields in alternate succession.—Henry de Sandford, Bishop of Rochester, whilst preaching here, in 1231, "braste foorth," says Lambard, "into great joye, as a man that had beene rapt up into the third heven;" and averred, that it had been then, for the third time, revealed to himself and another man, that of late, three persons had, on the same day, been freed from purgatory: and that those persons were King Richard the First, Archbishop Langton, and one of his grace's two chaplains.

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down in the year 1638. To the admirers of ancient architecture, this tower presents a curious specimen of the skill displayed by our ancestors in the construction of what is denominated Gothic churches. The west side is supported by two buttresses of considerable strength: the south, east, and north sides, resting upon arches. This mode of construction would have endangered the tower and its spire, had not the ingenuity of the architect devised two light flying buttresses which shot across the north and south aisles, and form one arch with that on which the east side of the tower rests. The east side is abutted at the angles by two tiers of arches; thus this tower remains as firm, and as upright, as on its first erection. In the pavement of the chancel, is a slab about six feet in length, inlaid with a very curious brass, of a priest, in canonicals, standing in the centre of a cross. Above his head, a scroll, pointing from the breast, contains the following:—"Miserer' mei deus sedem magnam un-
antuum." The chapel, adjoining the chancel, was built by Sir John Willshyre, Knt. proprietor of Stone castle, and comptroller of the town and marches of Calais, in the 21st of Henry the Seventh. He died in 1526, and lies buried here, with dame Margaret, his wife, and over their remains, is a rich altar-tomb. Several memorials may be seen, in the church, for the lords of Stone castle, and other families of note.

Stone castle, mentioned above, formerly belonged to Sir John de Northwood; and, afterwards, to the family of Bonevant. Dr. Thomas Plum, archdeacon of Rochester, bequeathed this estate, in 1704, to trustees, for the purpose of augmenting small benefices within his diocese, and for other uses. Excepting a small tower, at the east end, the mansion exhibits no appearance of a fortress.

In this part of the county, several strata of marine shells have been found; one of which lies near the south-east boundary of the parish of Stone, at a place called Shell Bank, and is a foot in depth: the shells resemble the *Tellina Rugosa*, of Pen-
nant.

STROUD.]—Stroud, originally a chapelry to Frindsbury, is half a mile N.W. from Rochester, of which it is generally regarded as a suburb. It consists, principally, of one narrow street, extending along the high road, to the west end of Rochester Bridge. Its inhabitants are mostly supported by maritime occupations, and by fisheries on the Medway, of which that of oysters is the chief. The church, 100 feet in length, and fifty in breadth, consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and south chapel, with a tower, surmounted by a low spire, at the west end. On a slab, in the nave, are small whole-length brasses of a man, with three females, in memory of Thomas Glover, and his wives, Agnes, Alicia, and Joane: he died in 1444. Dr. John Harris, F.R.S. prebendary of Rochester, and author of a History of Kent, was curate of this parish. The manor, which

was given, by Henry the Second, to the Knights Templars, was subsequently granted to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, of Jerusalem. After the Dissolution, it came into the possession of the Lords Cobham, and has since passed through several families. An hospital was founded in Stroud, in the reign of Richard the First, by Gilbert de Glauville, Bishop of Rochester, for a warden, and several priests, who were to "relieve and cherish therein, the poor, weak, infirm, and impotent; as well neighbouring inhabitants, as travellers from distant places." This hospital was afterwards called the Newark, probably from having been rebuilt. The Temple-farm, about half a mile from the village, on the south, was the site of the ancient manor-house, of the Knights Templars; the cellar, with a groined roof, and a vaulting of squared chalk, is still remaining beneath the present dwelling.

STURREY.]—This parish, containing the hamlets of Bloxland, Buckell, Butland, Caloot, Common, Hoth, and Sturrey Street, is 2½ miles N.E. from Canterbury. The manor is the property of Robert Foote, Esq. of Bishopsbourne. Sturrey Street consists of about 150 houses, on the high road to the isle of Thanet, on the north-east of the Stour. The church, a large, handsome fabric, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a lofty spire. The palace of Ford, partly situated in the hamlet of Hoth, and partly in the parish of Chislet, was one of the most ancient residences of the archbishops of this see. It was demolished about the year 1658. Archbishop Cranmer frequently resided here; and, in 1544, gave entertainment and lodging to Henry the Eighth, when that sovereign was proceeding to Dover, on his way to the continent. Some fragments of walls, and part of the gateway are now standing. The park, which comprised about 170 acres, still retains its name; as does the Vineyard; though both have long been otherwise appropriated.

SUMMERHILL.]—Summerhill, a mile and a half S.E. from Tunbridge, on the Lamberhurst road, is a handsome seat, the property of William Woodgate, Esq. The surrounding district was formerly a chase or forest, belonging to the Earls of Clare; and Summerhill is said to have been the residence of the Earl's bailiffs. Richard de Burgh, Earl of Clanrickard, afterwards Baron of Summerhill, becoming possessed of these estates, in right of his Lady, the Countess of Essex, widow to the unfortunate Earl of Essex, he erected the venerable mansion of Summerhill House, in the reign of James the First. It is a good specimen of the style of building at that period, though the uniformity is, in some respects, destroyed by injudicious alterations. It has a very interesting appearance, standing upon an eminence, in the command of much picturesque and romantic scenery. In the civil wars, these estates were confiscated, and a grant of them was made to Robert, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary General; and, afterwards, to the celebrated President,

dent, Bradshaw. At the restoration, they were restored to Margaret, daughter and heiress to the Marquis Clanrickard; who, from pecuniary embarrassments, was compelled to alienate several portions of the estate. She dying in 1698, Summerhill House was sold by her son, and it became the property of the Woodgates, about the year 1712.

SUNDRIDGE.]—The parish of Sundridge, or Sundrish, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. from Sevenoaks. At the time of the Norman survey, this manor was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury; at which period, there were a church and three mills. In the present church, are various monuments of the Isley and Hyde families. The Place House was pulled down about five and forty years ago; and the surrounding demesne is now a farm. In Sundrish, is a neat cottage belonging to the Bishop of London, who formerly enjoyed this benefice, by gift, from Archbishop Secker.

Croomb Bank, in this parish, was anciently possessed by the Isleys, and is now the property of Lord Frederick Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle. The house was partly destroyed, by fire, in June, 1807. Lady F. Campbell, who was in her 70th year, fell a victim to the flames. Philipott informs us, that a few years ago, on digging in the neighbourhood of Coomb Bank, several Roman urns were discovered of a curious shape.

SURRENDEN.]—There are two seats, or manors, of this name: one, in the parish of Bethersden; the other, in the parish of Pluckley. The former is called Old Surrenden, from its being the more ancient seat of the Surrenden family, who possessed the estate as early as the reign of King John; but, alienated it, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, to Cardinal Archbishop Kemp. It afterwards passed to Philip Choute, Esq. who was standard-bearer to Henry the Eighth, at the siege of Boulogne.—George Best, Esq. of Chilston, is the present owner of the estate.

Surrenden, in Pluckley, has, for nearly three centuries, been the seat of the very ancient family of the Derings; one of whom, is mentioned in the Textus Roffensis, and in the Domesday Book, as holding lands at Farningham, in this county, in the Saxon times. The manor was anciently called Pluckley, and was held by the Archbishops of Canterbury. The ancient manor-house was rebuilt by John de Surrenden, who flourished in the reign of Edward the Third, and his grand-daughter carried the estate, in marriage, to the Derings. Sir Edward Dering, who was created a baronet in the reign of Charles the First, founded the magnificent Manuscript Library at Surrenden, forming a rare and curious collection of books, manuscripts, charters, and documents, of various descriptions; among the latter, are several which relate to the family of the Derings. At the breaking out of the civil war, Sir Edward joined the popular party, but afterwards declared for the King; in consequence of which his estates were sequestered: he died in

in great poverty, in the year 1644, at one of his own farm-houses. The estate was restored to the family, and has descended, in a direct line, to the present Sir Edward Dering. The mansion has a good appearance, and is pleasantly situated; and there is some fine timber on the estate.

SUTTON.]—Sutton Valence, or Town Sutton, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by S. from Maidstone; East Sutton, a chapelry of Town Sutton, is six miles S.E. from Maidstone; and another parish, of the name of Sutton, part of the church of which was thrown down by an earthquake, on the 6th of April, 1580, lies four miles S.W. by W. from Deal. The first of these places derived its name, observes Philipott, "from formerly owning William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to be the lord of the fee, who certainly instituted that castle, that now, even in its relics and fragments, with much of venerable magnificence, overlooks the plain." The ruins of Sutton castle are very picturesque; they lie on the brow of the hill, a little distance from the village, on the east, and occupy a commanding situation. The mouldering walls, which were probably those of the keep, are overgrown with ivy, and the scattered fragments intermingled with brush wood, &c. the upper parts no longer remain.

The manor of East Sutton has been in the family of the Filmers, from the eighth of James the First; of whom, Sir Robert Filmer suffered considerably in the civil wars, from his devotion to the royal cause. The Rev. Sir E. Filmer, Bart. is the present owner of the estate. Many sepulchral memorials of this family may be seen in East Sutton church. Among them, is a monument of Robert Filmer, Esq. prothonotary to Queen Elizabeth, in the Common Pleas. This gentleman was the first of the family who settled in the parish, having purchased the manor of Little Charlton. A curious brass records the memory of his son, Sir Edward Filmer, who died in 1629, together with his lady, and 19 children, all engraved on the metal, with their arms, &c. Another inscription commemorates the virtues and endowments of Dorothea, wife of the late Sir B. Filmer, Bart. who died in October, 1793, and was buried in a vault in the cemetery.

SWANSCOMBE.]—This place is four miles E. by S. from Dartford. It was the Suinescamp of Domesday, so named from the Danish King Sweyn, or Svein, who, says Philipott, "erected a castle here, to preserve a winter station for his ships;" the ruins of which were to be seen in his time. Its chief celebrity, however, is derived from another source; this being recorded as the spot, where William the Conqueror was constrained to yield to the demands of the Kentish men, in confirming to them, their ancient rights. The manor of Swanscombe, which had anciently belonged to William de Valence, and his heirs, became the property of the Mortimers, Earls of March; and, in the person of Edward the Fourth, became vested in the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Anthony Weldon, Esq.

Esq. whose descendants sold it, in 1731, and was a short time afterwards vested in the Child family. This manor is held of Rochester castle; the owner being anciently considered as one of the chief Captains of the fortress. In the church, are interred many of the Welden family.

On the banks of the Thames, at a place called Greenhithe, in this parish, is a ferry into Essex, for horses and cattle. At a short distance from this spot, the range of chalk hills, which bound the marshes as far as Cliff and Cawling, first meet the eye. The chalk-pits behind Greenhithe and at Northfleet, are immense excavations; presenting, in many places, a perpendicular descent of 100 to 150 feet. The chalk forms a considerable branch of commerce; and wharfs are placed along the shore, for the convenience of shipping. The flints, which are intermingled with the chalk, furnish a material ingredient in the composition of our Staffordshire ware, and vast quantities are also exported to China, doubtless for the same purpose. In some parts, the chalk works are considerably below the level of the Thames, which exhibit a very grotesque appearance.

In this neighbourhood, is the beautiful seat of Henry Roebuck, Esq. called Ingress, formerly Ince-Grice. It occupies an elevated situation rising from the Thames, and commands a fine view of the river, and the opposite parts of Essex. This estate belonged to the nuns of Dartford, and became vested in the crown, at the Dissolution.—Queen Elizabeth granted it out. It has since passed through various families, and was purchased, in 1788, by John Desney Roebuck, Esq. Considerable improvements have, at different periods, been made by its possessors, both in the house and the grounds; the latter having been much enlarged, and adorned with plantations. In an elegant summer-house, built in a cavity of the chalk cliffs, is a valuable collection of Roman altars, brought from Italy, and arranged by the Earl of Besborough, its then possessor: who also ornamented the garden with statues, and other specimens of Roman sculpture. The grounds are uncommonly beautiful, and the house commands some delightful prospects.

SWANTON.]—In the parish of Lydden, 4½ miles N.W. from Dover, stands Swanton Court, now a farm-house belonging to Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart. but formerly a seat of the Monings family. The windows, &c. exhibit some remains of Gothic tracery.

SWINGFIELD.]—Swingfield is five miles N. from Folkstone. Here was anciently a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded previously to the year 1190; but, by whom, is unknown. After the suppression of that order, it came to the Knights of Malta, whose arms may still be seen on the front of the farm-house. The annual revenues of this foundation were, at the Dissolution, valued at 87*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.* Henry the Eighth granted it to Sir

thony Aucher, and it now belongs to Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart. The remains of the ancient preceptory is now a farm-house; the eastern wall, which constituted part of the chapel, exhibit three very early lancet windows, with three small circular ones above; and, in the western part, are two apartments with fire-places, the stone-work of which has various sculptures: foundations of the ancient fabric may be traced in different parts of the farm-yard. Many circumstances favour the opinion that this was the scene of King John's humiliation, when he made a surrender of his crown to the Pope's legate, in the house of the Knights Templars. The park, connected with the estate, included about 200 acres, and is entitled to particular observation, from its being once the property of the celebrated Algernon Sydney; and it is now held under a mortgage, which he suffered to be foreclosed. Swingfield church, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower. In the south porch, is a very ancient coffin lid, sculptured with a cross fleury: the interior of the church displays nothing remarkable. This parish gave name to an ancient family, a member of which Robert de Swingfield was Bishop of Hereford, in the 14th century.

TENHAM.]—Tenham, or Teynham, four miles E. from Sittingbourn, was anciently annexed to the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury, and continued on that foundation till after the Conquest, when it was allotted to Archbishop Lanfranc, and his successors, Archbishops of Canterbury. These prelates had here a palace, and the splendour in which they lived, often excited the envy of Kings. In the year 1349, Edward the Third visited this place, and was entertained, for several days, with great pomp, by Archbishop Stratford, in the palace. The privilege of a weekly market, and a three days annual fair was granted to the manor, by Henry the Third, but the former has been long discontinued. The manor continued to belong to the see of Canterbury till the reign of Henry the Eighth, who became possessed of it by an exchange with Archbishop Cranmer. In the reign of James the First, the manor was granted to John Roper, Esq. afterwards Lord Teynham, in whose family the property still remains. On a rising ground, at a short distance from the marshes, stands the church, a large handsome edifice, in the form of a cross, with an embattled tower at the west end. The east window is divided into five trefoil-headed lights, with several smaller ones above: the rest are chiefly in the lancet form; the glass exhibits some scriptural subjects, and various legendary representations.—On a slab, in the pavement of the chancel, are curious brasses of William Palmer, and Elizabeth, his wife, who both died in 1639: their effigies are in the dresses of the times. In the south end of the transept, which is called the Frogenhall chancel, several of the Frogenhalls lie buried, among whom, John Frogenhall, who died in 1444, is represented by a brass, exhibiting a knight, in armour, with a collar round

round his neck. Tenham is stated to have been the place where Richard Harrys, fruiterer to Henry the Eighth, planted 105 acres of rich land, about the year 1533, with cherries, pepins, and golden-rennets, which he had procured, at great expence, from abroad; these fruits having, from length of time, greatly degenerated in England: in this stock, we see the origin of the cherry-garden, and apple-orchards of Kent. Until the cultivation of hops became an object of attention, this neighbourhood abounded in orchards; but, since their introduction, many of the latter have been destroyed, to make room for a more profitable production.

TENTERDEN.]—The little market-town of Tenterden, with a population of about 2800, is agreeably situated on a rising-ground, 18 miles S.S.E. from Maidstone, and 56 S.E. by E. from London. It was incorporated, by letters-patent, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and annexed to the town and port of Rye, in Sussex, in which jurisdiction it still continues. A new charter was granted to the inhabitants, by Queen Elizabeth, vesting the government of the place in a mayor, twelve jurats, twelve common-councilmen, a chamberlain, and town-clerk. The town-hall having been destroyed by fire, a new one was built in 1792. The market-house, an insignificant wooden building, is now little frequented. Many of the private houses have a respectable appearance, and are principally the residence of persons who have retired with considerable fortunes from the grazing business. A free-school is said to have been anciently founded, and endowed here; but, from the neglect of the trustees, who are the mayor and jurats of the place, it is now sunk in complete decay, and disuse. The church is a large and handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, &c. with a well-built tower at the west end. This tower, from its lofty elevation, may be viewed at a great distance, and it formerly served as a beacon for ships. There are two chapels for dissenters here.

The chapelry of Small Hithe, in this parish, is said to have been, formerly, a place of considerable importance; but, at present, it exhibits only a few houses and cottages. The chapel was licensed, in 1509, by Archbishop Warham; and was dedicated, by superstition, to St. John the Baptist, that under the protection of this tutelary saint, the inhabitants might proceed, in safety, to the parish church, during the season of floods. Not far from this place, is the little hamlet of Reading Street, where Philip-pott informs us, the castle of Anderida formerly stood, a fortress of considerable importance in its time. Extensive barracks have been erected on this hill. The dreadful earthquake, which visited Lisbon in 1755, seems to have been felt, in an alarming degree, in this parish, and the neighbourhood; several ponds were in a state of great agitation; and the waters of some were driven with violence over the banks, with a noise resembling the roaring of the tide.

TESTON.]—The parish of Teston is four miles W. by S. from Teston. It is a small, but delightful, and highly cultivated spot, rising gently from the banks of the Medway. It was anciently the property of the Crevequers; but, being in the barons' war, was afterwards given by Eleanor, Queen of Edward the First, to the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury. Henry the Eighth gave it to Sir Thomas Wyatt, from whom it passed, in a grant, to Sir John Baker, Attorney-General to Queen Mary, whose descendants alienated it during the civil war. In the reign of Charles the Second, it was purchased by Sir Oliver Boteler, and his heirs continued to reside here, till the death of Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. in 1772: this gentleman greatly improved the seat, and gave it the name of Teston House: at his decease, he devised all his estates in Teston, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie: from this lady, they passed to Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, of Barham Court, and First Lord of the Admiralty, who made several improvements in the house and grounds. The situation is extremely fine, and the gardens and plantations are very flourishing. Here is a good library, and a choice collection of pictures; among the latter, is a fine portrait of the first Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Teston church was enlarged by the late Sir Philip Boteler, though still but a small building; and, it is remarkable, that no monument, or inscription stone of the family is to be seen, though many of them lie buried here.

THANET.]—"The isle of Thanet," says Hasted, "is surrounded by the sea, on the northern and eastern sides; along which, the chalk cliffs extend, from a little westward of Gon-end, on the Louth, round the eastern side to Cliff-end, about a mile and a half south-west beyond Ramsgate. It is bounded, on the south, by the river Stour; and, on the west, by the water called the Nethergong. It is, in shape, a long oval, being about nine miles long, from east to west, and about five miles broad, from north to south. It is divided into the two manors of Minster and Monkton, which are separated by a bank, or lynch, which goes quite across the island, and is commonly called St. Mildred's lynch, as will be further mentioned below. It is computed to contain nearly 41 square miles, and little less than about 27,000 acres of land, including Stonar. It contains, within its bounds, part of the parish of St. Laurence, the parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, and part of the parish of St. Nicholas, and all the churches of those parishes. Two constables have jurisdiction over this hundred. The remainder of this island is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, containing the corporate town of Margate, including the parish of St. John, Birchington, with Gousend; Wood, alias Woodechurch, and St. Peter's, all members of, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Dover; the ville of Ramsgate, and the ville of Sarre, now esteemed in the parish of St. Nicholas, both members, and within the

the jurisdiction of the port of Sandwich." It is remarkable, that the derivation of the name of this isle has never been distinctly traced: the Britons called it Ruim, or Ruochium, from the contiguity of its situation to the port of Richborough; Solinus calls it Athanatos, or Thanatos, which probably gave origin to the Saxon appellation Tenet, or Tanet-lond; and Lewis traces it from Tene, "a fire, or beacon;" supposing the isle to have been so named on account of the beacons or fires which were here kept, to give notice of Danish or other pirates, to whose ravages it was greatly exposed.

We shall commence our description of the respective parishes, &c. in the island, with that of Monkton, situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Ramsgate. It has evidently taken its name from the monks of Christchurch, to whom the manor was given by Queen Edith, in 961. Soon after the Dissolution, Henry the Eighth bestowed it on the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to which it still belongs. Henry the Sixth granted the privilege of a weekly market here; but it has been long discontinued, and the village contains only a few houses of an inferior description. The church now consists of a nave and chancel only, with a tower at the west end. In the nave, is an ancient brass of a priest; and, in one of the north windows, is the head of a prior. There was a church here, at the Norman conquest, with a fishery and a salt-work, long since lost.

The village of St. Nicholas, or St. Nicholas-at-Wode, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Margaret, is small, but pleasant: it has a good church, and contains several respectable houses. This place, formerly a chapelry to Reculver, was made parochial, A.D. 1300. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle, and a small chapel, or burial-place, adjoining the chancel on the north, belonging to an estate called Frosts. A corresponding chapel, on the south side, is used as a school-room. This fabric presents an interesting specimen of Norman architecture. The sepulchral memorials are numerous: one of them, a slab in the north chapel, displays small whole-length brasses of "Valontyne Edvard, Gent." and his two wives, Agnes and Joane, and their respective children, in two groupes; with a similar brass of Thomas Parramore, second husband of the "sayde Joane:" the dresses are of the time of the Commonwealth. About 40 years ago, a small manufactory of blocks, for the use of paper-stainers, from the wood of the pear-tree, was established here.

Birchington is agreeably situated on an elevated ground, about half a mile from the sea, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Margate. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a high tower, and a shingled spire. The east window is large and handsome. Adjoining to the chancel, on the north, is the Quex chapel, so called from belonging to the manor of Quex, the ancient inheritance of a family of that name, which was con-

veyed to the Crisps, by an heir-female, in the 15th century. Among the memorials of these families, are several small whole-length brass figures.

A convenient poor-house was built here, a few years ago, for the reception of the poor of Sarre, Birchington, and Acole, for whose employ a manufactory of coarse sheeting, and sacking, has been established.

The ancient seat of the Quex family is about half a mile south-eastward from Birchington. Henry Crispe, Esq. an infirm and aged man, was in August, 1657, forcibly seized, at his seat, in the night-time, by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch royalist, and sent a prisoner to Bruges, in Flanders, where he was detained eight months, till the sum of 3000*l.* was paid for his ransom. The family mansion was a large and ancient structure: great part of it has been pulled down, and the remainder modernized, and converted into a farm-house.

Dandelion, a delightful rural spot, surrounded by venerable elms, about a mile and a half south-west from Margate, was the seat of the ancient family of Dent de Lyon, who flourished here, in the time of Edward the First. The last male heir of this family, died in 1445, when his estates were conveyed by the marriage of his only daughter, to the Petits, whose descendants sold Dandelion to Henry Fox, Lord Holland, who transferred it to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, since which it has become the property of William Roberts, Esq.—The gate-house of the ancient residence is yet standing, and in tolerable preservation. It is embattled, and built with alternate courses of bricks and flints, having a small square tower at each angle. Over the greater entrance, is a shield of the arms of Dandelion; viz. sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent; and at the spring of the arch of the lesser entrance is a demi-lion rampant, with a label issuing from his mouth, inscribed *Dandelion*, in Saxon characters. The grounds belonging to this ancient seat have been partly converted into a tea-garden, and place of resort for the summer visitants to Margate and Ramsgate: for whose entertainment a public breakfast is given every Wednesday throughout the season, followed by dancing, &c. The walks command some very fine marine and rural scenery.

Margate, $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from London, and 44 E.N.E. from Maidstone, is one of the most fashionable, and best frequented watering-places in the kingdom. It has obtained its principal celebrity within the last 50 or 60 years, before which it was only "a small fishing town, irregularly built, and the houses generally old and low." It has been a member, however, of the town and port of Dover, from a remote period; and, even in Leland's time, there was a pier "here for shippes," but "sore decayed;" the time of building which is unknown. In the year 1565, the number of houses in Margate, was 108; "persons lacking proper habitation, eight; boats, and other vessels, fifteen; viz. eight of one ton,

ton, one of two, one of five, four of eighteen, and one of sixteen: the persons belonging to these boats, occupied in the carrying of grain, and fishing, were sixty." The population is now between 6 and 7000.

On the site of the pier, was anciently a small creek, which probably gave rise to the town, from the shelter it afforded to fishing vessels, &c. The land, on each side of this creek, was wasted by the sea; and the inhabitants were obliged to construct a pier to prevent the town from being overflowed, and to defend that part of it which lies next the water, by piles of timber and jetties. In Elizabeth's reign, this pier was maintained by certain rates, paid by corn and other merchandise, shipped and landed here. Through the neglect of the persons employed, the pier went to decay; and, in 1662, complaint was made to James, Duke of York, the then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, on the subject. In 1724, the pier wardens and inhabitants petitioned Parliament for an act to enable them more effectually to recover the ancient and accustomed droits for the maintenance and support of the pier; and an act was accordingly passed for that purpose. Under that act, the pier was maintained till the year 1787, when a second act was obtained; and, in 1799, another act was passed to amend the former, by increasing the rates and duties, that the commissioners might be enabled to make further and necessary improvements. Under these acts, the pier has been rebuilt with stone, and extended so as to enlarge the harbour, and to form a more complete security for shipping. The improvement of the harbour, and the great resort of company, have occasioned a considerable increase in the number of fishing and other craft; so that the town is not only sufficiently supplied with fish for its own consumption, but considerable quantities are sent to the metropolis: such as skate, wraiths, small cod, haddock, turbot, whittings, soles, mackarel, lobsters, oysters, &c. The number of packets, hoys, &c. which belong to this port, is 70, or upwards; two or three of which are worked by steam. The hoys are chiefly employed in the conveyance of corn, &c. to the London markets.

The town is a large and straggling place, on irregular ground; part of it being very elevated, while the other part is situated in a bottom descending to the sea. The houses are principally of brick, and many of them are large and handsome buildings. As the number of visitors increased, the buildings for their accommodation were rapidly augmented. Among the landholders who took the lead on this occasion, were Mr. Cecil, Sir Edward Hales, and Sir John Shaw, from the first of whom, Cecil Square, which was built about the year 1769, received its name. At the south corner of this square stand the assembly-rooms, which form a handsome building of the Ionic order, with Venetian windows, entablature, and cornice: on the ground-floor, are billiard, coffee, and dining-rooms, and a piazza,

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supported by a range of duplicated Doric pillars.—On the first floor, are the tea, card, and ball-rooms: the last is a very elegant apartment, 87 feet in length, and 43 in breadth. On the upper story, is an extensive suite of lodging rooms. Contiguous to this building, is the Royal Hotel, suitable for the reception of the first company. The bathing-rooms are on the western side of the High Street, near the harbour. The terms of bathing are as follows:—A lady taking a machine, guide included, 1s. 3d.; two or more ladies, guide included, 1s. each; child taking a machine, guide included, 1s. 3d.; two or more young children, guide included, 9d. each; gentleman taking a machine, guide included, 1s. 6d.; gentleman bathing himself, 1s.; two or more gentlemen, guide included, 1s. 3d. each; two or more gentlemen bathing themselves, 9d. each; warm baths, 3s. 6d. each, or 1l. 1s. for seven persons.—The bathing-place is a fine level sandy shore, which extends under the cliffs for several miles, and at certain times of the tide, forms a delightful walk. The most fashionable promenade, however, is the pier; which, being finished by a parapet, breast high, is perfectly safe, and is the general resort of the company before and after bathing. In the words of the poet,

"Here music, love, and poetry combine,
Arts, wisdom, war, (the wars of love) entwine.
Without the homage, which to thrones is due,
We here enjoy what they are strangers to:
Peace, health, contentment, pace these happy shores,
And lavish on us unexhausting stores."

The parish of St. John the Baptist, Margate, was anciently a chapelry to Minster, but made parochial A.D. 1290. The church, a spacious edifice, on an elevated spot, on the south-east side of the town, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower at the north-west angle. The monuments are numerous, and several of them ancient. On a slab in the chancel, is a full-length brass of a knight of the Dandelion family, in plate armour, with a skull-cap, a long sword, and a dagger.—Amongst other brasses, is a small figure, in armour, with a long sword, and a ruff, but without helmet; over which, are the arms of Claybrooke, a family which purchased Nash Court, a manor in this parish, early in the reign of James the First. Another brass represents a ship in full sail, inscribed to the memory of Roger Morris, "sometime one of the six principall M: of Attendance of his Maj: Navye Royall:" he died in 1615. On a plain stone, is an inscription for Ann Dowdeswell, who died in 1763, aged 100 years. This church is well-pewed, has a large gallery, and a good organ, the gift of F. Cobb, sen. Esq. of this town, opened in 1795. The church-yard is large, and crowded with memorials of the dead. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Several charitable benefactions have been made for the use of the poor; and, in

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1787,

1787, a charity-school was built near Hawley Square, for 80 boys and girls, who are educated, and clothed, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. A general sea-bathing infirmary was established at Westbrook, near Margate, by subscription, the first stone of which building was laid on the 21st of June, 1792, by the late Dr. Lettsom, assisted by the committees which had been formed, in London and Margate, for carrying the establishment into effect. It consists of a centre and two wings, and is sufficiently large for the reception of about 80 patients, who are boarded in the house; adults paying 5s. and children 2s. 6d. each, per week. Another charitable institution is Draper's hospital, an alms-house erected on a piece of ground, called Draper's, about a mile eastward from Margate church, in 1709, in pursuance of the will of Michael Yoakley, a Quaker. It consists of ten comfortable tenements, one of which is for an overseer; the others for decayed housekeepers, (widows). They are allowed coals, and a yearly stipend; and, to each, is allotted a small piece of ground for a garden.

Above the town, to the north, is a battery of three guns, occupying a piece of ground, anciently called the Fort, which was defended, on the land side, by a wide and deep ditch, and a strong gate. The views, from this spot, are very fine.

The markets here are, in general, well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. Many improvements, in Margate, have been made under an act, passed in 1787, which not only provided for the re-building and maintenance of the pier, but also for the paving, lighting, cleansing, and widening the streets, and other purposes; which removed some portion of the inconveniences attending the police, through this town being a member of the Cinque Port of Dover. In 1787, a respectable theatre was built near the east corner of Hawley Square, at the expense of about 4000/. Other sources of public amusement are found in the libraries, of which there are several. Besides the respective hotels, and inns, for the reception of visitors, here are many private boarding-houses, where company are well accommodated, on moderate terms. Several of our sovereigns have embarked, or landed, at Margate, when on their way to or from the continent. The great Duke of Marlborough generally chose this as the place of his embarkation and landing; and here, also, the present Duke of York embarked, and re-landed, on his way to and from Holland, in 1793.

Salmstone Grange, a manor in St. John's parish, was part of the ancient possessions of St. Augustine's abbey. The chapel and infirmary are still nearly entire; one of them is now a barn, and the other a granary. In the infirmary, is a ludicrous, but well-executed antique carving of a human face.

Here are also some remains of Dene chapel, which was erected under a license granted by Robert, Abbot of St. Augustine's, A.D. 1230.

Nash Court, in St. John's parish, was anciently the property of the priory of Christchurch. The mansion has been large, occupying a retired situation; the hall still displays some remains of ancient magnificence.

St. Peter's, two miles N. from Ramsgate, formerly a chapelry to Minster, is a pleasant village, on elevated ground, surrounded with trees. The church is handsomely fitted up, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower of flint, &c. On the east and west sides of the tower are the marks of a rent, or fissure, said to have been occasioned by an earthquake, in the reign of Elizabeth. Here are several large tombs, brasses, and other sepulchral memorials.

About a mile and a half north-eastward from this church, is the North Foreland, supposed to be the Cantium of Ptolemy. "It projects into the sea, nearly in the form of a bastion, and being somewhat higher than the contiguous coast, has had a light-house erected on its summit for the general safety of mariners, particularly to enable them to avoid striking on the Goodwin Sands. The first light-house built here, was of timber, with a glass lantern: this was burnt, by accident, in 1683, and a strong octagon building, of flint, was afterwards erected in its stead, having an iron grate on its summit, open to the air, in which a blazing fire of coals was continually kept during the night. In 1793, the building was repaired, and heightened by two stories of brick work. The coal fire was also changed for patent lamps, having magnifying lenses, each 20 inches in diameter, in a small room, or lantern, under a dome, coated with copper, to prevent fires. These lamps are regularly lighted every evening at sun-set, and continue burning till day-break; and are so brilliant, that in clear weather, the light is visible at the Nore, a distance of 30 miles. A gallery surrounds the light room, from which the views are very extensive and beautiful; particularly when the Downs are full of shipping. This light-house, as well as those at the South Foreland, belongs to Greenwich hospital; and every British vessel sailing round this point, pays two-pence per ton, towards its support, and every foreign vessel, four-pence per ton." Between the light-house and Kingsgate, are two large tumuli, called Hackendon, or Hackingdown Banks, said to have been raised over the graves of some of those who were slain in a bloody battle, fought near this spot, between the Danes and the Saxons.

Kingsgate derives its name from a narrow passage, or gate, cut through the chalk cliffs to the sea-shore, for the conveniency of the fishery; and, from the landing here of Charles the Second, when on his way to Dover, in June, 1683. This estate was the property of Robert Whitfield, Esq. of whom it was purchased, by the late Lord Holland, as a place of retirement during his declining years. "The mansion was built on the model of Tully's Formian villa, on the coast of Baiae, under the superintendence

perintendence of Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart. It is a low building fronting the sea, and sheltered by the cliff: the centre is of the Doric order; the wings are built with squared flints, and over the doorways, are two basso-relievos in white marble. The principal apartment is a detached saloon, the ceiling of which is painted with the story of Neptune, and supported by columns of scagliola marble, in imitation of porphyry, executed by Bartoli and Richter. The garden is neatly laid out; and, at the upper end, is a small column of Kilkeenny marble, inscribed in memory of Margaret of Kildare, late Countess of Hillsborough, who died at Naples, in 1767. The whimsical congregation of buildings round this seat, is composed of chalk and flints: they consist of a convent, with the remains of a chapel and cloister, a castle, a bead-house, now an inn, a temple of Neptune, a small fort, &c. Near the road leading to Margate, is Harley Tower, a column dedicated to the honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in 1768. This estate passed to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, from whom it went to the Robertses.

Broadstairs, or Bradstow, two miles N.E. by N. from Ramsgate, has become a thriving and fashionable watering-place. About the time of Henry the Eighth, a small wooden pier appears to have been built here, for the safety of the fishing craft; probably by the Culmer family, who fortified the gate or way leading down to the sea-shore, by an arched portal, defended by a portcullis and strong gates, to prevent the inhabitants from being plundered by the sudden incursions of privateers. An act was obtained, in the year 1791, for granting public aid to repair the pier and harbour. Near the pier, are some remains of a small chapel, now a dwelling-house, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and in which was her image, called Our Lady of Broadstairs, formerly held in "so great veneration, that the ships, as they sailed by this place, used to lower their top-sails to salute it." Here are two, or more libraries, and other accommodations, such as warm baths, &c.

East Cliffe Lodge, between Broadstairs and Ramsgate, erected by the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. now belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B. The principal front is open to the sea; the summit is embattled; and the whole building forms a respectable specimen of modern Gothic. The grounds, comprising about thirteen acres, extend to the verge of the cliff; in one part, there is a spacious subterranean passage, 500 yards in length, extending to the sea: this is well-lighted by means of apertures cut through the chalk.

Ramsgate, 43 miles E. by N. from Maidstone, and 74 E. by S. from London, though now a place of considerable consequence, was formerly only a little fishing hamlet, consisting of a few mean and indifferently built dwellings. After the revolution of 1688, the extension of trade with Russia, and the eastern countries, was of considerable advan-

tage to this place, as the inhabitants had engaged in it, with much success; and the buildings were, in consequence, improved, and greatly increased in number. The chief augmentation, and consequent importance of this town have arisen, however, from the improvements made in the harbour, since the middle of the last century. A pier existed here, at least, from the time of Henry the Eighth; but it was, by no means, adequate to afford security to the numerous vessels that were driven on this coast, in tempestuous weather; and the public attention being attracted to the subject, by a dreadful storm, in December, 1748, it was determined, by the Parliament, early in 1749, that a sufficient harbour should be made here for the reception of ships of and under 300 tons burthen, &c. Accordingly, in the beginning of 1749-50, the new harbour was commenced, from the designs of William Ockenden, Esq. one of the trustees, and Captain Robert Brooke: the east pier, designed by the former, was to be of stone; and the west pier, of wood.—Enormous expence was incurred, and great difficulties were encountered; to obviate which, it was at length resolved, in 1787, that an advanced pier should be carried out, in a south-easterly direction, from the head of the east pier, as the most experienced seamen and pilots of Ramsgate had formed an opinion, that such a work would highly conduce to the quiet of the harbour. This was accordingly commenced in the following year, under the direction of Mr. Sineaton, and was successfully pursued till its completion. "Between the years 1792, and 1802, several additional buildings were made: a new light-house of stone, with Argand lamps and reflectors, was erected on the head of the west pier. The bason wall was widened so as to form a wharf for the landing and shipping of goods: a low edifice was constructed on the head of the advanced pier, as a watch-house, and to deposit hawsers in, for the assistance of ships in distress: a convenient house was built for the harbour-master; and, adjoining to it, a very handsome structure for the meetings of the trustees, committees, &c. On the top of the latter, is a cupola; which, when in a line with the light-house, forms the leading mark for vessels making the harbour. A large warehouse has also been erected. The timber pier, which extended 550 feet from the cliff, in a straight direction, has been rebuilt with stone; and a military road, for the embarkation of troops, &c. for which service this pier is peculiarly favourable, was completed, during the late war. The sums expended in constructing this haven, are stated to amount to between 6 and 700,000*l.* but this bears a very small proportion to the property saved by its means, which probably is not less than 50,000,000*l.* besides many hundreds of valuable lives. The area of the harbour, which is nearly circular, comprehends about 46 acres. The piers, bason, &c. are chiefly constructed with Purbeck and Portland stone. The entire length of the east pier, including its flexures, or

or angles, amounts to nearly 2000 feet : that of the west pier, is about 1500 feet : the width of the entrance is 240 feet. The general breadth of the piers is 20 feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the outer sides next the sea. What is called the East Channel, is formed by the passage between the East Pier and a large bank of sand, which nearly crosses the harbour as far as the bason, and is of considerable use for ships to bring up upon in a hard gale, when driven into the harbour without anchors or cables. Near the north end of the west pier, is a massive frame-work of timber, including a staircase, called Jacob's Ladder, forming a communication from the top to the bottom of the cliff. This was erected in 1754. In the bathing season, the piers are frequently crowded with company, particularly the east pier, which then becomes a favourite promenade. The sea views are very fine, especially when the Downs are full of shipping : in good weather, the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though at the distance of 30 miles ; and, when tinged by the western sun, give a most delightful distance to the prospect. The home views include the towns of Sandwich and Deal, with some striking rural scenery. The duties payable towards the maintenance of this harbour, are collected from all vessels passing through the Downs, under an act, passed in 1794, by which all former acts, for the same purpose, were repealed. All ships, whether navigating on the east or west side of the Goodwin Sands, are now charged : vessels between 20 tons, and 300, pay two-pence per ton : every chaldron of coals, and every ton of stones, are rated at from three-pence to three-pence halfpenny.

The "ville," or town of Ramsgate, though in the parish of St. Lawrence, maintains its own poor ; notwithstanding which, it is assessed to the church, in common with the rest of it. The inhabitants, however, have the privilege of chusing one churchwarden from among themselves, and raising only a portion of the church cess. It is an ancient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of that place. The great influx of visitors, of late years, has occasioned the erection of several large and respectable houses, besides various detached buildings. A spacious chapel was opened in 1791 : here are also two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and Anabaptists. The streets have been paved, watched, and lighted ; and a market has been established, within the last thirty, or five-and-thirty years. The accommodations are similar to those at Margate ; though, perhaps, not quite so numerous, or splendid. The assembly-room and tavern, are in a large building, near the harbour, elegantly fitted up, and containing convenient tea and card-rooms, a billiard-room, and a coffee-room. Here are also good inns, bathing-rooms, libraries, boarding-houses, &c. The bathing-place is a fine sandy shore, beneath the cliffs, to the south of the pier. The Ramsgate hoys, or packets, are principally employed in the convey-

ance of luggage, goods, &c. as the frequent difficulty of weathering the North Foreland, generally induces those who prefer a sea-trip, to sail in the Margate packets. Since the completion of the harbour, the shipping trade has been much improved ; and some vessels now belong to this port, which are constantly employed in the importation of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. Boat-building, and the repairs of shipping after heavy gales of wind, are also carried on here, occasionally, to a considerable extent. The population of Ramsgate was, in 1811, 4221.

The little estate of Ellington, about half a mile westward from Ramsgate, was anciently the seat of a family of the same name, who, towards the end of the reign of Edward the Fourth, were succeeded by the Thatchers.

The village of St. Lawrence, was anciently a chapelry to Minster, but made parochial, in 1275. It occupies the brow of the hill immediately above Ramsgate, the houses forming a long and winding street on the high road to that town. The church is a large edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and three chancels, with a square tower rising from four massive columns between the nave and principal chancel. The tower, and part of the body, are of Norman architecture. Among the numerous sepulchral memorials, are several in memory of the Spracklings, of Ellington. At a short distance, eastward, are some remains of a chantry chapel, long since converted into a small dwelling. Richard Joy, who, in the reign of William the Third, was so celebrated for his extraordinary strength, as to obtain the name of the English Sampson, or the Strong Man, of Kent, was born here. "In 1699, his picture was engraved, and round it several representations of his performances : as pulling against an extraordinary strong horse ; jumping ; breaking a rope that would sustain 35 hundred weight ; lifting a weight of 2240 lb. &c."

Southward from St. Lawrence church, about a mile, is Pegwell Bay, above which a neat villa was erected some years ago, by the present Sir William Garrow. Between Pegwell and Ramsgate, is another handsome villa, called Belmont, erected by Joseph Ruse, Esq. and purchased by Lord Darnley, 14 or 15 years ago.

Manston Court, about two miles north-west from St. Lawrence, was, anciently, the seat and inheritance of a family, of whom Richard de Manston was one of the recognitores magnæ assise, in the reign of King John. The mansion has been converted into a farm-house ; but it still retains many vestiges of its ancient splendour. Towards the north end are the ivy-mantled ruins of the chapel.

Minster, 4½ miles W. by S. from Ramsgate, has its name from a church and nunnery founded here, about the year 670, by Domneva, who having been married to Merwald, son of Penda, King of Mercia, afterwards took the vow of chastity. St. Mildred, the

the daughter and successor of Domneva, was held in high repute for her great holiness, both in that and in succeeding ages. "This woman," say the monks, as his authority, "was so mightily defended with divine power, that, lying in a hote oven three hours together, she suffered not of the flame. She was also endued with suche godlyke virtue, that, coming out of France, the very stone whereon she first stepped at Ippedsflete, in this isle, received the impression of her foot, and retained it for ever; having, besides this propertie, that whether so ever you removed the same, it woulde within short time, and without helpe of mans hande, returne to the former place againe." Edburga, a daughter of King Ethelbert, succeeded St. Mildred in the government of this abbey; and she rebuilt all the conventual offices on a more extensive plan. The new 'Temple' was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and hither, about the year 750, Edburga translated the body of St. Mildred, who 'seemed more like a lady in her bed, than one lying or resting in a sepulchre or grave;' and even 'her garments had continued unchanged.' The Danes at length entirely destroyed the monastery with fire, with all the nuns, the clergy, and many of the people, who had fled hither for sanctuary. Through all these ravages, the monks assure us, the remains of the holy St. Mildred were preserved by miraculous interposition; and were afterwards given, by Canute, to the abbey of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, with all the possessions of the foundation over which she had presided. The great estimation in which this saint was held, obliged the abbot and his brethren to proceed with considerable caution in procuring the removal of the venerated reliques; which they at last effected in the night-time; though not so secretly, but that the inhabitants were alarmed, and pursued the abbot, and his comrades, with 'swords and clubs, and a great force of arms.' The monks, however, having got the start, secured the ferry-boat, and had almost crossed the river, before the men of Thanet could reach it, who were therefore obliged to give up the pursuit.

The manor, with the court lodge, part of the demesne lands, royalties, &c. is now the property of Lord Conyngham, who derives it from the marriage of his ancestor, Colonel Henry Conyngham, with the heiress of Sir John Williams, Bart. to one of whose family, in conjunction with Sir Philip Carey, and W. Pitts, Esq. afterwards knighted, the entire estate had been granted by James the First.

The church, a large edifice, exhibiting some curious specimens of different styles of architecture, is in the form of a cross; and it consists of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire at the west end. In the north wall of the transept, under a pointed arch, is an ancient tomb, in memory of Edile de Thorne. Here also are several memorials for the Paramores. In the chancel is a plain stone, inscribed in memory of the Rev. John Lewis, the

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historian of this isle, who was vicar of this parish, and died in 1746. The learned Henry Wharton, A. M. the compiler of the *Anglia Sacra*, was also a vicar of Minster. The court house appears to have been built as a kind of grange to St. Augustine's abbey. The views from the high ground, in the northern part of this parish, including a great part of Kent, the coast of Essex, the Downs, the Cliffs of Calais, and the British Channel, are uncommonly fine.

The manor of Thorne, in this parish, was anciently possessed by a family, of whom Henry de Thorne was inhibited, in the year 1300, from causing mass to be publicly celebrated in his oratory or chapel here, which he had previously done 'to the prejudice of the mother church, and giving an ill example to others:' the remains of the oratory are now used as a barn and granary.

In the south-eastern part of the parish, is Ebbs-Fleet, formerly called Hypwines-fleete, and Ipyids, or Wippids-flete, which, in the early Saxon times, appears to have been the usual place of landing in this isle from the continent. Here the Saxon leaders, Hengist and Horsa, landed with their forces in the fifth century, when invited to the assistance of the Britons. This was the landing place of St. Augustine, and his companions, when on their mission to convert the Saxons to Christianity: and here also St. Mildred is stated to have first stepped on shore when returning from France, whither she had been to receive instruction in monastic discipline.

STONAR.]—Stonar, anciently Eastanore, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. by E. from Sandwich, was given, by Canute, to the abbey of St. Augustine's, the abbots of which, in the twelfth century, procured the grants for a five days' annual fair, and a weekly market, to be held here. Notwithstanding frequent disputes and litigations, this manor was considered as within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, till the year 1773, when the then owner, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, procured a confession of judgment at a common assembly, held at Sandwich, that "Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sandwich, but in the county at large;" and this was immediately entered upon record in the court of King's Bench. For three centuries succeeding the Conquest, Stonar appears to have been a considerable place; but it now contains only nine or ten houses, and about 50 people. In 1365, it was almost destroyed by a terrible inundation of the sea, which overwhelmed a space of ground about three miles in length. But "the utter ruin and subversion of the town," happened in the year 1385, "at which time the French, with eighteen sail of gallics, designing to infest the maritime parts of Kent, landed, and laid this town of Stonar in ashes." In a manuscript of Dr. Plott's, written about the year 1693, it is said, that "the ruins of Stonar, till within the memory of man, took up many acres of ground; but were lately removed, to render the ground fit for tillage." Lewis the Dauphin landed here with his troops, in the reign

of King John; and Edward the Third lodged here on his way to Calais, in the year 1359. Some extensive salt walks have been established here, near a new cut made for the more speedy drainage of the levels in seasons when the rains and floods have been excessive.

THROWLEY.]—At this place (four miles S. W. by S. from Faversham) a priory of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omer's, was founded in the reign of King Stephen; after the suppression of the Alien Priors by Henry the Fifth, its revenues were granted to the Carthusians of Sion, in Middlesex. Some remains of foundations, and flint walls, at a short distance from the parsonage, still point out the site of the priory.

Belmont, the seat of General Harris, in this parish, was erected about the year 1769, by Edward Wilks, Esq. storekeeper of the royal powder mills at Faversham. The situation is elevated, and commands an extensive prospect. The apartments are constructed on a very judicious plan, and the entrance is in Wyatt's best style. The present proprietor has purchased several contiguous estates, and made many improvements in laying out the grounds, and planting.

THURNHAM.]—Thurnham, or Thornham, the Turnham of Domesday, is four miles N. E. by N. from Maidstone. The manor was anciently possessed by a knightly family, of whom Robert de Thurnham accompanied Edward the First to the Holy Land, where "he offered up his life as an oblation to the justice of that cause which he had before so generously asserted." It now belongs to the Derings of Surrenden. About half a mile north-eastward from the church, adjacent to Binbury Wood, are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly called Godard's Castle, conjectured by some, to borrow its name from Godardus, a Saxon; others say, that it was founded by Sir Leonard Goddard, in King Stephen's reign. The walls which remain, are of rude flint, honey-combed, and almost eaten up by the weather, and length of time. The area contains about a quarter of an acre. On the east side was the keep, being an artificial mount, in the middle of which is a hollow, as though the ground had fallen in, and filled a cavity underneath. This is supposed to have been an exploratory tower of the Romans; and Roman urns, and other remains, are said to have been found on the hill on which it stands. In the southern part of this parish, are large sand-pits, whence a fine white sand, called Maidstone sand, is obtained. This has been much used in our glass manufactories.

TROTTESLIFFE.]—At Trottescliffe, or Trosley, two miles N. E. by E. from Wrotham, are some immense blocks of stone, supposed to be the remains of a druidical temple. Here also were discovered, some years ago, several copper swords, and a few pieces of British coin, with other articles also supposed British. The manor of Trottescliffe was, in 788, given by King Offa, to the priory at

Rochester; but after the Conquest, it was allotted to the bishops of that see, who had a small palace here, which Bishop Glanville rebuilt about the year 1185.

TUNBRIDGE.]—Tunbridge, or the "town of bridges"—so called from having five bridges; one, over the Medway, and four over different branches of that river—is 13 miles W. S. W. from Maidstone, and 30½ S. E. from London. This town is situated in an extended tract, called the "Lowy" of Tunbridge, a term derived from the Norman-French, and signifying an exempt jurisdiction round the castle, chief mansion, or religious house, to which it appertained. In the Domesday Survey, this district was included under the name of Haslow, and was held by 'Ricard de Tonebridge,' of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, who had detached it from the possessions of the see of Canterbury, to which it was ordered to be restored by the assembly at Pimpennden. This Richard de Tunbridge, otherwise Fitz-Gilbert, and afterwards Earl of Clare, was kinsman to the Conqueror, and, for his great services at the battle of Hastings, he had granted to him numerous lordships. Unwilling to relinquish his possessions here, he prevailed on the archbishop to exchange this district for that of Brienne (of which he was earl) in Normandy; and it was agreed, that the land at Brienne should be surrounded by a string, and that the same string should be the measure of the estate to be granted to Richard at Tunbridge. As the Domesday Book makes no mention of a castle at Haslow, (now the borough of Hadlow) though it notices a church and two mills, it seems probable, that it was not erected when that survey was made; though it certainly was in existence shortly afterwards. It was built by the Richard Fitz-Gilbert already mentioned, and under the protection of this fortress the town grew up. He was slain at Abergavenny, fighting against the Welsh in favour of the usurper Stephen. Previously to his death, however, he had dropped the surname de Tonebrige; and taken that of Clare, of which he was created earl; the title, passing through many of his descendants, the latter of whom had also the earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford, ended in the male line at the beginning of the fourteenth century. "Tunbridge castle was alternately the scene of war and the abode of pleasure, but ever of consequence. Gilbert, surnamed Rufus, Earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford, joining the rebellious Barons against their sovereign Henry the Third, was besieged by Prince Edward, the king's son, during which the garrison set fire to and burnt the town, to prevent its being useful to the prince; who, however, took the castle, and the Countess of Gloucester, but gave her liberty: he nevertheless put a garrison in the castle. Some time afterwards, Gilbert, convinced of the badness of the cause in which he was engaged, joined the royal standard; and, in reward for his returning loyalty, received again the possession of this castle. Here it was that he entertained

tained Edward, then become his sovereign, upon his return from Palestine. The reception was splendid; and though the king was desirous of reaching his capital, yet he remained here many days; and so acceptable did he become to the king, that, having divorced his wife for her ill conduct, Edward gave him his own daughter, Joan of Acres; who, as part of her jointure, had this castle settled upon her, which she made the place of her residence in her widowhood, and on her second marriage, with Ralph de Monthermer; a private gentleman in her service, whose presumption, in marrying a princess, at first drew upon him the vengeance of offended majesty; but, by the intercession of the Bishop of Durham, Edward received him into favour; and his merit was such, that he obtained his confidence and affection. From this second alliance have descended many noble houses. We must here observe, that Prince Edward, afterwards Edward the Second, also resided at Tunbridge in the twenty-second year of his father's reign, when he was left supreme governor of the kingdom, whilst the elder Edward was in Flanders. Upon the death of Gilbert de Clare, the last Earl of Gloucester of this family, in the partition of his vast estates to his three sisters and coheirs, Tunbridge castle and manor came to Hugh de Audley, in right of his wife Margaret, the second of them, till joining with some discontented Barons, this castle was seized by Edward the Second, who made Bartholomew de Badlesmere governor: but he also traitorously joining the malcontents, gave the custody of it to Henry de Cobham, whose deputy, Crevequer, intending to follow the standard of revolt, and deliver up his charge to the rebels, was ordered to be hanged, and this castle, the scene of his treason, to be razed to the ground: it fortunately escaped, having been one of the four which Edward soon after fixed upon as safe receptacles to deposit the records and charters of the kingdom in; and in the following reign, Hugh de Audley was restored to favour, had the earldom of Gloucester in right of his marriage given him, and was permitted to re-enjoy this castle. Margaret, his only daughter, took the castle and manor of Tunbridge to Ralph Lord Stafford, created Earl of Stafford, and elected Knight of the Garter, who died here. His descendants rose to a rank that eclipsed every other subject, having the earldoms of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, with many baronies vested in them, and at length were raised to ducal honors, and made hereditary constables of England. This castle was afterwards forfeited to the crown at the ruin of the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, when this family, every way so great, fell, to rise no more." Queen Elizabeth granted the lordship, manor, and castle of Tunbridge to her cousin, Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, from whose family they descended by an heiress to the Berkeleys, but were soon alienated. Francis Woodgate, Esq. is now the proprietor. The remains of the castle are princi-

pally confined to an entrance gateway, flanked by round towers, and tolerably perfect, (supposed to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century,) and the artificial mount on which the keep stood. It was environed by three moats, within the compass of the outermost of which, the then ancient town was principally confined. The ruins are picturesque; though much of this venerable remain was dilapidated by the late proprietor, Mr. Hooker, to build a residence attached to the entrance, in a style not at all corresponding with the original.

Tunbridge castle stands on the south-west side of the town; and at a little distance was a priory of Austin Canons, founded by Richard de Clare, first Earl of Hertford, about the latter end of the reign of Henry the First. The priory buildings were destroyed by an accidental fire in 1351; but were soon afterwards re-edified. This was one of the houses suppressed in 1525, to endow Wolsey's intended colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. From the foundations, yet visible, this priory seems to have been very extensive; only a few fragments now remain, besides the refectory, or hall, which is used as a barn. In the priory church, was buried 'the heart' of the founder, with several of his noble successors.

The town, which is kept particularly clean, principally consists of one long and wide street, containing many respectable houses. At the entrance from London is a stone causeway, the gift of John Wilford, citizen of London, in 1528. The principal bridge was erected in 1775, at the expense of £1007. from a design by Milne: near it is a wharf for the reception of timber. The church, which is a large handsome fabric, was new pewed and ornamented, with a bequest of 500*l.* made by the late J. Hooker, Esq. It contains some good monuments. The principal charitable foundation is the Free Grammar School, a capacious structure, at the north end of the town, which was founded and endowed by Sir Andrew Judde, Knt. a native of Tunbridge, and Lord Mayor of London in 1552. Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. who had married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Judde, considerably increased the original endowments, and founded six exhibitions to the university; and several others were afterwards endowed by different persons. The Company of Skinners, who are the governors, visit this school every year in May, when honorary rewards are distributed to the best scholars. The present master is Dr. Vicesimus Knox, well known for his literary productions. Opposite to the school, is the seat of George Children, Esq. to whose family a very large and valuable tract of land belongs.

The population of the town, according to the act of 1811, amounted to 5932. The neighbouring roads have of late years been much improved; particularly that leading from the town to the wells, by a laborious excavation on Quarry Hill, by which the formerly steep ascent over it has been reduced to an easy draught. On Quarry Hill, here mentioned, is the seat of James Burton, Esq. erected with the materials.

materials of the country, as the fragment of a castle, but replete with modern conveniences. The undulating woods, and romantic scenery, render it a very desirable and pleasing residence. Within a mile on the same road, in Bidborough parish, is Bounds park and house, the property of Lord Darnley. The grounds are capable of much improvement. The demesne surrounds the park, and consists of about 1000 acres of land, well-wooded and picturesque.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.]—This is the general name for a series of scattered villages and houses, within five or six miles from the town of Tunbridge; 18 miles S. W. from Maidstone, and 35 S. E. by S. from London. "The hamlet of Tunbridge Wells," observes Hasted, is situated partly in Tunbridge and Speldhurst parishes in this county, and partly in Farnt parish in the county of Sussex, and consists of four little villages, named Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, Mount Sion, and The Wells, which all together form a considerable town, but the last is the centre of business and pleasure, for there, besides the Wells themselves, the market, the assembly rooms, the public parades, the chapel, &c. are situated."—The discovery of the medicinal waters at Tunbridge, is universally ascribed to Dudley Lord North, a distinguished courtier in the reign of James the First. This nobleman having deeply injured his constitution by fashionable excesses, was advised as a last resource, to retire into the country. Having fixed his residence at Edridge house, about two miles off, he remained there some time, with little improvement in his health. Determined to leave this sequestered spot, and to return to London, fortunately for him, his way lay through a wood, when he observed the water that has since become so famous, with a mineral ferruginous scum on its surface, and an earthy sediment at bottom. His happy genius suggested to him, that this might furnish the tonic his case required, and, on consulting his physicians, they advised a trial. In the space of three months after he commenced the use of the waters, his lordship's health was perfectly restored, and his debilitated frame so completely invigorated, that he lived to eighty years of age. So wonderful a restoration made a great impression upon the public mind. Lord Abergavenny, procuring the consent of Mr. Weller, of Tunbridge, the lord of the manor, came down personally to inspect the place, and to see it cleared of all its incumbering brushwood. He then had wells sunk, paved with stone, and enclosed with rails in a triangular form. Hither came the afflicted, and returned healthy: but as no accommodations were nearer than the town of Tunbridge, the number was few. The beautiful Henrietta-Maria, Queen to Charles the First, being much indisposed after the birth of the prince, afterwards Charles the Second, stayed here six weeks; but as no house was near, suitable for so great a personage, she and her suite remained under tents pitched upon

Bishop's-down. The splendid court formed a fine contrast to the country, every where rude, and in the hands of nature. In honour of her majesty, the wells changed their name from Frant to that of Queen Mary's Wells: both have given place to their present one, Tunbridge Wells; though the springs evidently rise in the parish of Speldhurst. Pleasure uniting with health, first neat cottages, afterwards handsome lodging-houses, were erected; and, that trade might be an attendant, retailers took their stands, with various wares, under a row of planted trees in the road which the company were accustomed to take when they went to drink of the limpid stream. Southborough and Rust-hall, the one two miles, the other one, from the Wells, soon had houses for the use of visitants. During the civil wars, the wells were neglected, and almost forgotten; but, on the restoration of legal government, they shone forth with redoubled splendour. "Hence we may date the assembly room, bowling-green, and other appropriate places at Rust-hall; and another bowling-green, and a coffee-house, at Southborough. Lord Muskerry, of Summersfield, made many improvements here; and the surrounding country caught the happy enthusiasm of the young peer. Much of the celebrity of the Wells at this period (1664,) arose from the circumstance of the queen being ordered hither to drink the waters after her dangerous illness in the preceding winter; and probably with a latent hope, that they would be found efficacious in removing her lamented sterility. The circumjacent wilds were spotted with neat rural habitations; until whim, and some altercations between the lord of the manor and the tenants, soon varied the scene. Rust-hall was now deserted for Mount Ephraim, and that for Southborough, which again was eclipsed by the new favourite, Mount Sion. Many of the houses were at this time wheeled upon sledges from one site to another, as the caprice or interest of the owners dictated. The town of Tunbridge was now left to its original quiet; for the Wells became a complete village, with houses sufficient to lodge all the visitants. About this period (Charles the Second,) a chapel, and a school, were erected by subscription; and the former, being found too small for the increasing congregation, was enlarged a few years afterwards. A Presbyterian, and a Methodist meeting-house have since been built. Many persons of rank and respectability now have houses here for occasional or constant residence. The trade of Tunbridge Wells is similar to that of the Spa in Germany, and consists chiefly in the manufacture of a variety of toys in wood of different kinds, as holly, beech, sycamore, yew, and plum-tree.

The air of Tunbridge Wells, which is very pure and salubrious, probably tends to the restoration of health in an equal degree to the waters, which are of the Chalybeate kind, nearly of equal strength to those of the German Spa. They are considered to be of great use in removing complaints arising from
sedentary

sedentary occupations, weak digestion, and nervous and chronic disorders: their utility in cases of barrenness, is also stated to be very great. The New Bath is a handsome edifice. The rides in the neighbourhood include a variety of interesting and picturesque scenes. The Wells, properly so called, form the centre of the place; near which are the markets, the medicinal water, chapel, assembly-rooms, and public parade called the Upper and Lower walks; the Upper Walk was formerly paved with brick, but in 1793 with Purbeck stone, at an expense of 710*l.* the other is unpaved, and used chiefly by country people and servants. On the right of the paved walk, in the way from the Wells, is the public parade, on which is one of the assembly-rooms, the library, coffee house, post-office, Tunbridge ware, milliners', and different kinds of toy-shops. A portico extends the whole length of the parade, supported by Tuscan pillars, where the company occasionally walk. On the left is a row of large flourishing trees, which has a gallery in the centre for music; the whole being divided from the Lower Walk by a range of neat palisades. In this place are three principal taverns; the Sussex, Kentish, and New Inn Tavern. The Angel Tavern and Inn is by the road side, on entering the place, and near the mineral spring. They are all extremely well attended. There are clusters of houses on Mount Zion, Mount Pleasant, Mount Ephraim, and Bishop's Down: the first is by far the most charming, combining all that a romantic situation, aided by taste, can afford. On these different eminences are dispersed some elegant seats. That of the celebrated essayist and dramatist, the late Richard Cumberland, Esq. stands on Mount Zion, and was his retreat for many years before his death.

About one mile and a half south-westward from the Wells, on the Sussex side, are the high rocks, which are much celebrated. They form a very romantic and striking picture, though inferior to the rich scenery of Mallock. This spot is said to have been first brought into repute by James the Second, who, when Duke of York, came hither with his wife and two daughters.

TUNSTALL.—Tunstall, anciently the property of Oswald, a Saxon nobleman, now of Sir John Hales, Bart. lies 2½ miles S. W. by W. from Sittingbourn. On this manor, in 1738, were found several hundred broad pieces of gold, which were thought to have been concealed in the civil wars by an ancestor of Sir John Hales. The last Sir James Cromer,

then lord of the manor, had formed the design of rebuilding the ancient manor-house on a grand scale; but his death arrested the progress of this plan, and the materials were afterwards sold. The church was the burial place of the Cromers, on the windows of which are various coats of arms of the family and its alliances. Among the monuments, are those of Sir James Cromer, Knt. his lady and four daughters; Sir Edward Hales, Bart. who died in 1654; and Dr. Robert Cheke, a member of the ancient family of the Chekes, of Blood Hall, in Suffolk, who died in 1647.*

ULCOMBE.—The little parish of Ulcombe, 6½ miles S. E. by E. from Maidstone, was the ancient seat of the St. Leger family, which accompanied the Conqueror to England. Previously to the Reformation, here was a guild, or brotherhood, called the fraternity of Corpus Christi. The church contains numerous memorials of the Clarke and St. Leger families.

WALDERSHARE.—Waldershare, anciently, and for many ages, the seat of the Monings, lies four miles N. by W. from Dover. Adjoining the church, which is a small, mean building, are two cemeteries, or monument rooms, one on each side the chancel; that on the north contains a costly, but tasteless pyramidal monument, in memory of Sir Henry Furnese, Bart. and others of his family, formerly lords of the manor. In the south cemetery is a large altar-tomb, on which lie the effigies of the Honourable Peregrine Bertie, and his wife Susan, fourth daughter of Sir Edward Monings, of Waldershare, in the formal dresses of the reign of King William. The manor house was left to his son, the prime minister, with an adjoining estate of about 5000*l.* per annum. The mansion was built by Sir Henry Furnese, Bart. after a design by Inigo Jones. He also inclosed a spacious park, planted it with long avenues, and furnished it with deer. The Earl of Guildford, into whose family the estate came by marriage with that of Furnese, is now the proprietor.

WALMER.—The village of Walmer, or Walmer Street, is two miles S. from Deal. It is composed chiefly of good houses, which, from their fine situation, are generally inhabited by respectable families. This manor was anciently held by the De Aubervilles, who conveyed it in marriage to the Crioks, or Keriells, the last of whom was killed at the battle of St. Alban's. The ruins of the ancient manor-

* At Tunstall rectory, January 1730, was born Edward Rowe Mores, M. A. and F. S. A. author of "The History and Antiquities of Tunstall," and of several other learned works on antiquity and topography, now in MS. He received the early part of his education at Merchant Taylors' School; and in June, 1746, was admitted a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford. He was distinguished for learning and application, and was indefatigable in making collections; but in the latter part of his life, his habitual industry gave way to pursuits of dissipa-

tion, which are supposed to have shortened his days. He died at Low Layton, Essex, in November, 1778. He was descended, on the female side, from Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Mayor of London in 1563. The Equitable Society for assurance on lives and survivorship, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, owes its existence to this gentleman; the idea of it having been previously suggested by Mr. James Dodson, Mathematical master at Christ's hospital.

house still remain near the church-yard, in which several stone coffins were found some years ago, supposed to have belonged to the Criols. The church, in its doorways, &c. displays some curious specimens of Norman architecture. Walmer castle stands close to the sea-shore, at some distance from the village, and commands a beautiful view of the Downs, and coast of France. This fortress is appropriated to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The late Mr. Pitt, who held that office, used frequently to pass a part of his summer vacations here.

WATRINGBURY.]—In the register of this parish (five miles W. by S. from Maidstone) are some amusing entries of illegitimate children born towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, who are mentioned as “Sent of God;” “Filius Populi,” or “Filius Mundi.” Here also is recorded the death of Thomas Boothe, buried March 24, 1562, aged 112; and of Henry Fiveash, aged 104, buried July 24, 1677.

Watringbury church contains several good monuments of the Style family; and in the church-yard is a costly one in memory of Sir Oliver Style, Knt. who, “whilst resident at Smyrna, was at dinner with the lady whom he had engaged to marry, and a party of friends, when the apartment they were in was swallowed up by an earthquake; and he himself was the only person of the whole that escaped the yawning gulph: he died unmarried in 1703, at the age of forty-six.” His predecessor, Sir Thomas Style, who was buried in the church the preceding year, was a marrying justice of peace during the Protectorate; and was much trusted by his party.—The manor, and a seat called the Place, were purchased, in the reign of James the First, by Oliver Style, Esq. in whose family it still remains. The mansion contains some good family portraits, and some fine painted glass, which was brought from Langley, in Beckenham.

WESTERHANGER.]—Westerhanger, or Ostenhanger, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from Hythe. “Westerhanger,” observes Hasted, “is an eminent manor here, which was once a parish of itself, though now united to Stanford. Its ancient and more proper name, as appears from the register of the monastery of St. Augustine, was *La Hanger*, yet I find it called, likewise, in records as high as the reign of Richard the First, by the names both of Ostenhanger, and Westenhanger, which certainly arose from its having been divided, and in the hands of separate owners, being possessed by the two eminent families of Criol and Auberville.”—The Rev. W. H. B. Champneis is now, or was recently, the owner. The ancient grandeur of the mansion is still apparent through the devastation which its remains exhibit. It occupies a low situation on the banks of a small rivulet, which formerly supplied the deep moat that encompassed the buildings. The parks were well stocked with timber; and traces

of a long walk, bordered by a double row of trees, may yet be distinguished, leading up towards the principal entrance from the south. Dr. Harris, who describes it as it was before its demolition in 1700, remarks, that “the walls were very high, and of great thickness; the whole of them embattled, and fortified with nine great towers, alternately square and round, having a gallery reaching throughout the whole from one to the other. It had a drawbridge, a gatehouse, and a portal, the arch of which was large and strong, springing from six polygonal pillars, with a portcullis to it. One of the towers, with an adjoining gallery, 160 feet long, was called the prison and gallery of Fair Rosamond. In the mansion itself, over the entrance to which was a statue of St. George on horseback, were 126 rooms. The hall was fifty feet long, and thirty-two wide, having a music gallery at one end, and a cloister at the other, which led to the chapel. The chapel was built by Sir Edward Poynings, as appeared by an inscription in the French language, inscribed on two stones, and was ornamented with statues of St. Anthony, St. Christopher, &c. The court within the great gate was 180 feet square, and in the middle of it had once a fountain.” The chief remains are the outer walls and towers on the east and north sides, which are probably of the time of Edward the Third. The moat is here broad and deep, but on the other sides, it has been partly filled up. The ancient chapel has been destroyed; and its materials are said to have been employed in the construction of the great barn, which stands to the north-westward of the principal entrance. Human skeletons and bones have been frequently dug up, on the site. The small chapel within the court is now used as a stable. Near it, towards the south, are large fragments of other buildings. The present dwelling has been partly erected from the ruins. The font, which was in the old chapel, is now in the church of Stanford.

WESTERHAM.]—The pleasant and salubrious little market-town of Westerham, with a population of about 1500, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Sevenoaks, and 22 S. E. by S. from London. The manor was given, by Edward the First, to the abbey at Westminster, with the subordinate manor of Eatonbridge, for the performance of certain religious services for the repose of the soul of Queen Eleanor. Henry the Eighth conveyed these estates to Sir John, younger brother to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange. One of his descendants sold this manor to the Wardes, of Squerries, a seat in this parish; and John Warde, Esq. is now owner. The church, a spacious edifice, contains numerous sepulchral memorials; amongst which, are several brasses, and a neat cenotaph, in commemoration of the brave Major-General James Wolfe, “son of Edward Wolfe, and Henrietta, his wife,” who was born here, January 2, 1727, and died in America, September 13, 1759.

13, 1759.* Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, was also a native of Westerham.†—Some remarkable land slips have happened in this parish. In 1596, near Oakham Hill, a mile and a half southward from the town, about nine acres of ground continued in motion for eleven days; some parts sinking into pits, and others rising into hills. Another slip occurred at Toy's Hill, about a mile and a half eastward from the town, in 1756, where a field of about two acres and a half, underwent considerable alterations of surface, from an almost imperceptible motion, which continued some time. In the neighbouring parish of Eatonbridge, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, on the 24th of January, 1758; and three years previously, on the same day that the great earthquake happened at Lisbon, the waters of a pond here, covering about an acre of ground, were considerably agitated.

Valons, a seat, now called Hill Park, between Westerham and Brasted, was much improved by the late Earl of Hillsborough, who resided here till the death of his Lady, in 1780. It is now the property of J. H. Barrow, Esq.

WESTWELL.]—Westwell, 2½ miles E.S.E. from Charing, was an ancient possession of the priors of Christchurch, who had the liberty of a weekly market for the manor: they had also a park here. It became the property of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, in the reign of Charles the Second, and has since continued in that family. The church is a spacious edifice, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a shingled spire. The interior is light and elegant.

Ripley Court, a manor in Westwell parish, was anciently the property of a family of that name, and it afterwards passed, successively, to the Brockhills, and the Idens, the latter a family of considerable antiquity, which had been long seated about Iden, in Suffolk, and Rolvenden, in this county. The Earl of Thanet is the present owner of the estate.

WHITSTABLE.]—The parish of Whitstable is situated at the entrance of the Thames, 5½ miles N.N.W. from Canterbury. The small, but populous village of Whitstable street is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Sea-Salter. It is principally inhabited by persons engaged in the oyster fishery, &c. employing 70 or 80 boats. The bay of Whitstable is also frequented by colliers, which supply the neighbouring inhabitants with

coals; and by three or four boys, engaged in the conveyance of goods to and from the metropolis. The adjacent salt marshes have been drained, and converted into arable land. Here are several copperas-houses, and some salt-works. In 1761, a remarkable sea-eel was caught in a shallow water upon this coast, six feet in length, and twenty inches round; its weight was upwards of thirty pounds. The church stands on an eminence, about half a mile eastward from the village, and gives the name of Church Street to the adjacent houses. On the flats, in the adjoining parish of Sea-Salter, a live whale was driven on shore, in December, 1763, about 56 feet in length. In the Domesday Book, Sea-Salter is called a small borough, and is described as having a church, and eight fisheries. The manor belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who have an oyster fishery near the shore, the grounds of which are leased by free dredgermen.

WICKHAM.]—East Wickham is 3¼ miles W. by N. from Crayford; and West Wickham is 2¼ miles S.W. by S. from Bromley. The former was part of the estates of the ancient family of the Burnells, of Shropshire; and Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1292, had liberty of a free warren here. Since that period, it has passed through various hands, and is now the property of the Rev. J. L. Bennet. The old manor-house, a building of the age of Elizabeth, has been pulled down. The church is a small ancient building of flint and stone, with a shingled turret rising from the west end of the roof. On a slab, in the chancel, is a cross fleury, inlaid in brass, containing small busts of a male and female, in ancient French dresses. On another slab, are brasses of a man, and his three wives; and, beneath, are inscriptions, in black letter, informing us, that he was a "young man of the garde, who died in 1568."

West Wickham, in the reign of Edward the Second, was the property of the Huntingfields. It had a weekly market granted in 1318: but it has long been discontinued. Sir Henry Heydon, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, rebuilt the manor-house and church: from his family, it afterwards passed to the Lennards, and was lately the property of Sir John Farnaby, Bart. The manor-house retains much of its ancient character, notwithstanding the many alterations it has undergone. It is a square building, with a small octagonal tower at

* This lamented officer was early introduced to the military life; and, during the war, which terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, his skill and talents became conspicuous. The great abilities he had displayed at the taking of Louisbourg, were followed by his appointment to the chief command of the expedition against Quebec; in which service he displayed the most heroic intrepidity, united to consummate professional judgment. He was mortally wounded at the moment when the bravery of his troops had achieved the victory; and his last words, when informed that the French run, were, "I thank God; I die contented." A fine monument has been erected to his memory, in Westminster abbey.

† He was born in 1676; and was educated at Cambridge, where his rivalry with his fellow-student, Sherlock, is said to have originated. He commenced his controversial career by observations on a funeral sermon preached by Dr. Atterbury, with whom he had afterwards a more famous controversy on the doctrine of non-resistance. On the accession of George the First, he was made Bishop of Bangor; and afterwards, successively, of Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester. He died in 1761. His brother, Dr. John Hoadley, died Archbishop of Armagh, in 1746.

each corner. The windows of the church are ornamented with painted glass, representing various figures of saints, &c. In this church, are deposited the remains of Gilbert West, Esq. the learned author of "Thoughts on the Resurrection," "Translations of Pindar," &c. West Wickham was many years the place of his residence, where he was frequently visited by Pitt and Littleton, who in the recesses of public business, found this an agreeable retreat.

WINGHAM.]—Wingham, 34 miles E. from Maidstone, was part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, from the Saxon times, till the Dissolution; when it came to the crown. Charles the First granted the site called Wingham Court, with the demesne lands of the manor, in trust, for the city of London, and they were shortly afterwards purchased by Sir William Cowper, Bart. His descendant, the present Earl Cowper, now holds the estate, but has no residence here. The archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace at Wingham, where several of our Kings, at various times, were sumptuously entertained. The village had, in the reign of Henry the Third, the privilege of a market, but it has long been disused.

Wingham college was founded, in the year 1286, by Archbishop Peckham. The foundation was dissolved in the reign of Edward the Sixth, who afterwards granted the site to Sir Henry Palmer, in whose family it continued until the death of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. who died in 1723. The mansion of the Palmers, now called the College, appears to have been the Provost's lodge. The church contains several monuments of the Palmers, and the Oxendens.

Deane, or Dene, gave its name to a family who held this manor, by Knight's service, under the Archbishops of Canterbury. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, it became the property of the Oxendens, who resided here till the death of Sir George Oxenden, Bart. in 1775. This gentleman greatly improved the grounds, and made some additions to the house, which is a respectable looking mansion, of the age of Queen Elizabeth. It is situated in a vale, and is surrounded by trees.

WOODNESBOROUGH.]—Woodnesborough, or Woodensborough, a mile and three-quarters W.S.W. from Sandwich, is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon god, Woden, who probably had a temple here. At this place, is a large artificial mount, or tumulus; but whether of Roman or Saxon origin, is uncertain. Near the surface, however, some sepulchral remains have been found, with fragments of Roman vessels, &c.

WOOLWICH.]—Woolwich is nine miles E. by S. from St. Paul's cathedral. Its name was anciently written Hulvez, Woolwiche, Wollewic, Wlewic, &c. so that its etymology cannot be distinctly traced. Hulvez, according to the authority of Hasted, signifies the "dwelling on the creek." The parish is but small, comprehending, in its

whole extent, no more than 700 acres: of these, 380 are marsh lands, on the Essex side of the river. How this latter tract should have been connected with Kent, it is difficult to ascertain. "Probably," says Hasted, "Haimo, vice-comes, or sheriff of Kent, in the time of the Conqueror, being possessed of Woolwich, as well as those lands on the other side of the river, procured them, either by compensation or grant, from the King, to be annexed to his jurisdiction, as a part of his county, and then incorporated with it." In reference to this, there is also a tradition, that a native of Woolwich having been found drowned on the Essex shore, opposite, was refused burial by the parish in which he was found; upon which, he was buried by the parish of Woolwich, who, in consequence of this, claimed the land whereon the body was discovered. Harris speaks of an old manuscript, which he had seen, stating, that the parish of Woolwich had 500 acres, some few houses, and a chapel of ease on the Essex side of the river. The manor of Woolwich, with all other parts of the parish, is subordinate to the royal manor of Eltham. In whose reign it became an appurtenance to Eltham, is unknown; but it was certainly before the time of Edward the First. The neighbouring marshes were so deeply overflowed by a sudden rise of the Thames, in 1286, that many of the inhabitants were drowned, with a great number of cattle; in the reign of James the First, another inundation laid many acres under water, some of which were permanently lost.

This place, like Deptford, was originally of little note, inhabited by fishermen; and, like Deptford, Woolwich owes its consequence to the establishment of a royal dock, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. It has gradually attained its present size; but its progress has been more rapid during the past century, since the augmentation of the royal artillery, and the establishment of the royal arsenal; the increase of population having been in the proportion of six to one, within the last hundred years. The dock-yard, which has been progressively enlarged, to its present state, includes about five furlongs in length, by one broad. It comprises two dry docks, several slips, three mast-ponds, a smith's shop, with forges for making anchors, a model-loft, store-houses, of various descriptions, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for the different officers, &c. It is under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board. The resident officers are, a clerk of the cheque; a storekeeper; a master shipwright, and his assistants; a clerk of the survey; a master attendant; a surgeon, &c. The number of artificers and labourers employed here in time of war, is between 3 and 4000; in time of peace, 1500.

Woolwich church is a spacious edifice of brick, with stone copings, window frames, &c. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a plain square tower at the west end. It was rebuilt between the years 1726 and 1740, at an expence of about 6500*l*. The interior is fitted up in the Grecian

cian style; and, on the north, south, and west sides, are galleries, supported on Ionic columns. The sepulchral memorials are neither numerous nor important. Against the north wall, is an inscription for Captain Richard Leake, Master Gunner of England, and Elizabeth, his wife; the parents of the celebrated Admiral Sir John Leake.

Here are six meeting-houses, for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists, &c. The principal charitable establishments are an alms-house and two schools: the alms-house was founded for five poor widows, by Sir Martin Bowes, previously to the year 1562. The girls' school was built and endowed from a bequest made by Mrs. Ann Withers, in 1753, of 100*l.* in money, and 1100*l.* South Sea Annuities; for the purpose of teaching 30 poor girls to read, work, &c. The other school was founded under the will of Mrs. Mary Wiseman, who, in 1758, left 1000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, for the educating, clothing, and apprenticing six poor orphan boys, sons of shipwrights, who have served their apprenticeship in the dock-yard: the original endowment has been augmented to 1750*l.* by vesting some part of the interest in the funds, and the number of boys has consequently been increased to eight.

The military and civil branches of the office of ordnance, established at Woolwich, since the accession of George the First, have occasioned a rapid increase both in its population and extent, particularly during the late war.* The arsenal, formerly

* The original foundry for brass ordnance belonging to government, was in Upper Moorfields, London, near the spot where the chapel erected for the late Rev. J. Wesley now stands; and which, from the circumstance of his having before preached for many years in the foundry itself, is occasionally called by that name. Many persons, even of the higher ranks, frequently attended to see the process of running the fluid metal into the moulds. About the year 1716, when Colonel Armstrong was surveyor-general of the ordnance, and George Harrison, Esq. superintendent of the foundries, it was determined to re-cast the unserviceable cannon which had been taken from the French, in the ten successful campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough. This becoming generally known, from the long time that the cannon had been publicly exposed, excited more than usual interest; and many of the nobility, general officers, &c. for whose reception galleries had been prepared near the furnace, assembled to view the operation.

A native of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, named Andrew Schalch, then travelling for improvement, was attracted to the place at an early hour, and was suffered minutely to inspect the work then going on. Colonel Armstrong was present, when Schalch, alarmed at some dampness which he had observed in the moulds, addressed him in French; and, after explaining his reasons for believing that an explosion would accompany the casting of the metal, warned him to retire from the impending danger. The Colonel, who at once comprehended the importance of Schalch's remarks, interrogated him, with respect to his knowledge of the art, and found him perfectly conversant with all its principles: he therefore resolved to follow his advice, and quitted the Foundry with his own friends, and as many of the company as could be prevailed on to believe that danger really existed. Scarcely had they got to a sufficient distance, when the furnaces were opened, and the metal rushed into the moulds; the humidity of which, as Schalch had intimated, immediately occasioned a dreadful ex-

called the Warren, from occupying the site of a rabbit warren, includes nearly 60 acres, and contains various piles of brick building, among the oldest of which are the Foundry, and the late Military Academy; these were erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, and have the date 1719, on the upper part of the leaden pipes which convey the water from the roofs. In the foundry, are three furnaces, and a machine for boring cannon: the largest furnace will melt about 17 tons of metal at one time. From the improvements which have been made in the operation of casting, all danger of explosion is avoided, the moulds being made red-hot, before the metal is suffered to run into them. The time requisite to perform the operation of boring, varies in proportion to the size of the piece, a twelve-pounder taking about five days. In another quadrangular range of building, at a short distance from the foundry, are two other boring machines, and various work-shops, where the ordnance, after being proved, are properly finished for service. Brass ordnance only, are made here. They are wholly formed of a composition of tin and copper. The foundry is under the direction of an inspector, a master-founder, and an assistant-founder. Nearly adjoining the foundry, is the laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges, for the use of the army and navy, are made up; and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. charged. This is under the care of a comptroller, a chief fire master, two assistant fire masters, an inspector of gunpowder, &c. The

plosion; the water was converted into steam, which, by its expansive force, caused the liquid fire to dart out in every direction, so that part of the roof of the building was blown off, and the galleries fell. Most of the workmen were dreadfully burnt; some lives were lost, and many persons had their limbs broken: A few days afterwards, an advertisement appeared in the newspapers, stating, that, "if the young foreigner, who, in a conversation with Colonel Armstrong on the day of the accident at the Foundry, in Moorfields, had suggested the probability of an explosion from the state of the moulds, would call on the Colonel at the Tower, the interview might conduce to his advantage." Schalch, in consequence, waited on Colonel Armstrong, who, after some preliminary discourse, told him, that "the Board of Ordnance had in contemplation to erect a new Foundry, at a distance from the metropolis, and that he was authorised, through the representation which he had made of his own conviction of his (Schalch's) ability, to offer him a commission to make choice of any spot within twelve miles of London, for the erection of such a building, having proper reference to the extensive nature of the works, and carriage of the heavy materials, and also to engage him as superintendent of the whole concern." This advantageous proposal was readily accepted by Schalch, who, having inspected various spots, at length fixed on the warren at Woolwich, as the most eligible situation. Here the new Foundry was erected; and the first specimens of ordnance cast by Schalch, were so highly approved, that he was fixed in the situation of Master Founder, and continued to hold that office for about 60 years, when he retired to Charlton, having been assisted during the latter part of that term, by his nephew, Lewis Gaschlin; who was, for many years, employed in the arsenal, as principal modeller for the Military Repository. Schalch died in 1776, when about the age of 90, and was buried in Woolwich church-yard. Some of the largest mortars now remaining in the arsenal, were cast under his direction, and have his name upon them.

other structures in the arsenal, consist of store-houses, work-shops, and offices of various descriptions. The chief officers of the arsenal, are a clerk of the cheque, a clerk of the survey, a storekeeper, &c. The number of artificers, labourers, and boys, employed in the various departments during war, is about 3000; exclusively of the convicts belonging to one of the hulks, stationed on the river, opposite to the arsenal: the other hulk lies before the dock-yard. The convicts, about 900 in number, are generally employed in the most laborious offices, as pile driving, &c.

The Royal Military Academy was erected about the year 1719; but the establishment does not appear to have been finally arranged till 1741. Since that period, various improvements have been made in the institution, which has been particularly fortunate in the abilities of its mathematical professors; amongst whom, the names of Derham, Simpson, and Hutton, are conspicuous. The pupils, called Cadets, amount to about 300. The academy is under the direction of the master-general, and board of Ordnance a lieutenant-governor; an inspector; a professor of mathematics, and three masters; a professor of chemistry; a professor of fortification, and two masters; two masters in arithmetic, two French masters, three drawing masters, a dancing master, fencing master, and others: the master-general of the ordnance is captain of the cadets' company. The young gentlemen are of the most respectable families; and, on the completion of their studies, are regularly commissioned either in the artillery or engineers' service. The New Military Academy is situated about a mile southward from the town, on the upper part of Woolwich common. It is in the castellated form, from designs by Wyatt, and consists, in front, of a centre, and two wings, united by corridors, with a range of building behind, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c. The centre forms a quadrangle, with octagonal towers at the angles, and contains the teaching-rooms, four in number: the masters' desks are situated in the towers, the floors of which are somewhat elevated above the general level. The wings contain the apartments for the cadets, and chief officers, the latter being in the middle of each wing, which is more elevated than the extremities; these have octangular turrets at the angles. The whole edifice is embattled, and built with brick, whitened over; its length is somewhat more than 600 feet. The principal front is to the north. The hall is a well-proportioned room, with a timber roof, in the general style of the college halls. This academy is appropriated to the senior department of the institution; and was first opened on the 12th of August, 1806.

About 40 years ago, a piece of ground, of 50 acres, was taken by government, on lease, and spacious barracks were erected for the accommodation of the officers and privates. Many alterations have since been made, and many additional buildings

have been raised. The artillery barracks, with their subordinate ranges of stabling, offices, &c. are now a most extensive concern; the principal front comprehending an extent of about 400 yards. "It consists of six ranges of brick building, united by an ornamental centre of stone, having Doric columns in front, and the royal arms, and military trophies above, and four other lower buildings filling up the divisions between each range: the latter have also stone fronts, with Doric colonnades, and a balustrade above each. These contain a library, and book-room, for the officers, a mess-room, a guard-room, and a chapel, large enough to contain 1000 persons. At a little distance from the back part of the chapel, is a new riding-school, erected of brick, from designs, by Wyatt, on the model of an ancient temple. Its appearance is grand: its length is about 50 yards, its breadth 21, and its height proportionable. The whole depth of the buildings, from the front of the barracks, which runs nearly parallel with the New Military Academy, is about 290 yards. The parade is in front of the barracks, and the soldiers are frequently exercised in throwing shells, for which the open space on the common, affords sufficient room. On the east side of the barracks, on the descent leading to the arsenal, are the military hospitals; the largest of which affords accommodation for 700 men. Here is also a new guard-house, and a veterinary hospital. On the west side of the barracks, is a piece of water, where experiments with gun-boats, &c. are occasionally made. A new road leads from this quarter towards Charlton.

WOOTTON.]—The parish of Wootton lies $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by S. from Canterbury. The mansion, called Wootton Court, is delightfully situated on a bold hill, nobly crowned with wood, on the north-east side of the Dover road. The grounds are picturesque, and have abundance of timber. Here Leonard and Thomas Digges, father and son of Sir Dudley Digges, pursued their mathematical studies, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the house, is an original portrait of the Lord Chancellor Egerton.

WROTHAM.]—Wrotham, or Wortham, the Wroteham of Domesday, said to take its name from the abundance of "worts" which grow in its neighbourhood, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Maidstone. Now a respectable village, it was formerly a market-town, given to the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury, by King Ethelstan, in 964. This manor was afterwards allotted to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had here a palace, which was afterwards taken down, by Archbishop Islip, to furnish materials for a palace at Maidstone. Archbishop Cranmer resigned Wrotham to Henry the Eighth; and, in the succeeding reigns, it became the property of individuals: the James family are the present occupiers. The church is a large well constructed edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and transept, with an embattled tower at the

the west end. The monuments are numerous; among which are several curious brasses, commemorative of the Peckham family, and also of the Rayners. A gateway, and a substantial stone building, are the principal remains of the archiepiscopal palace.

WYE.]—The "royal manor" of Wye, four miles N.E. from Ashford, which was confirmed to the abbey of Battle, by different sovereigns, is now in the Hatton family.

At the little hamlet of Withersden, in this parish, is a holy well, or fountain, which formerly bore the name of St. Eustace, from Eustachius, Abbot of Flai, who came to England, about the year 1200. Respecting him, Matthew Paris relates, the following story:—"At a certain village, not far from Dover, called Wye, he began his office of preaching; and, in that place, he blessed a spring, which in consequence, was of such virtue, that from merely tasting it, all distempers were cured. A dropsical woman implored help of the saint: "Be confident," said he, "and go to your native fountain of Wye, which God hath blessed, drink, and you shall be well." The woman did as she was directed, and immediately becoming sick, there issued from her mouth, in the sight of many who came to the fountain for cure, two large and black toads, which were soon changed into dogs, and soon afterwards into asses: the terrified woman screamed; but he who kept the fountain, sprinkled some of the water between her and them, and the monsters directly vanished into air."

Wye church consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a large embattled tower at the south-east angle. The ancient steeple suffered considerably by lightning, in July, 1652, and was afterwards restored. In the year 1686, soon after the conclusion of Divine service, it fell with a dreadful crash, beating down the greatest part of the east chancel, and nearly all the south and north chancels, together with a pillar of the church. The east end was afterwards boarded up, and continued in that state till the year 1703, when it was restored to its present form, and a new tower built on the south-east side. The nave of the church is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches, on each side, rising from clustered columns: the chancel was rebuilt soon after the commencement of the last century. At the east end of the chancel, is a mural tablet, inscribed in memory of the Lady Joanna Thornhill, daughter of Bevette Granville, who fell at the battle of Lansdown, sister to John, Earl of Bath, and second wife to Robert Thornhill, of Ollantigh, in this parish, commander of a troop of horse, which he raised, at his own expence, for the service of King Charles the First. She survived her husband 52 years, which she spent in the most devout and religious widowhood, and died at the age of 74, in the year 1708, having been lady of the bedchamber to Charles the Second's Queen. In the nave, is an ancient slab, much broken, inlaid with brasses,

of two men, and a woman, with a groupe of children.

The ancient college, now the grammar-school, was founded, in 1447, by Archbishop Kemp, a native of this parish. He endowed it for a provost, and six fellows, two of whom had an additional stipend for the duty of the church, and care of a grammar-school, in which all scholars, both rich and poor, were to be instructed gratis. The chief possessions of the college were granted to Walter Buckler, and his heirs, after the Dissolution, on condition, that "he should, at all times, provide, and maintain, a sufficient schoolmaster, capable of teaching boys, and young lads, in grammar, without fee or reward, in this parish. Another school was instituted here, about the year 1708, under a bequest of Lady Joanna Thornhill, who, among other charities to the poor of Wye, directed that the residue of her estates should be applied to the improvement of their children in learning: to this donation, Sir George Wheler, prebendary of Durham, about the year 1724, annexed the gift of the college, of which he was then owner, as "a residence for the master of the grammar-school, and for the master and mistress of Lady Thornhill's school." He also bequeathed 10*l.* annually, as an exhibition to Lincoln college, Oxford; and this was, about 40 years afterwards, increased to 20*l.* yearly, by his son, the Rev. Granville Wheler.—The grammar-school has nearly degenerated to a sinecure; but, at the other, from 80 to 100 children are educated; the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls in reading, writing, and needlework. The college forms an exact quadrangle, inclosing an open court: the lower part is composed of stone and flint, in the pointed style; but the upper part has been rebuilt with brick, and modernised. The old hall is a large vaulted apartment, now used as the school-room; and the ancient commons-room is the present kitchen. Cloisters, of open arches, rising from piers of brick work, surround the inner court; these were erected in place of the more ancient cloisters, which were pulled down about 70 years ago. Some of the windows, in the south part of the college, have been ornamented with the arms of Archbishop Kemp, and the crest of Edward the Sixth, when Prince of Wales, with the initials E. P. and the date 1546.

The houses in Wye parish are principally ranged round a green, and in two parallel and two cross streets, at a little distance from the Stour, over which is a stone bridge of five arches, erected at the expense of the county, in 1638. Dr. Harris mentions a tradition, that the original site of the town was in the bottom, or valley, between Wye Down and Crundal, where Pett Street now is; and that several deep wells were still remaining there.

At Ollantigh, in this parish, the ancestors of John Kemp, the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, were seated as early as the reign of Edward the Fourth. It is most probable, that the archbishop was born here,

here, in 1380; and here, towards the end of his life, he built a chapel or oratory.*—Ollantigh continued in the possession of the Kemps, till 1607, when, on the death of Sir Thomas Kemp, without issue male, it devolved to his four daughters, co-heiresses, by whose respective husbands it was soon afterwards conveyed to Sir Timothy Thornhill. It was afterwards conveyed to Jacob Sawbridge, Esq. who was deeply engaged in the iniquitous South Sea scheme, in the reign of George the First. His grandson, the late John Sawbridge, Esq. alderman and representative of the city of London, in three successive Parliaments, was born here, in March, 1732; and, on his death, in 1795, he was buried in Wye church. He expended large sums in altering the mansion, which had been erected by Sir Thomas Kemp, K. B. towards the end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, and in improving and extending the grounds. His sister, the late well-known Mrs. Catherine Macaulay Graham, was also a native of Ollantigh, her birth occurring at this seat, on the 23d of March, 1731. The present possessor of Ollantigh is Samuel Elias Sawbridge, Esq. son of the alderman. The house occupies a low situation near the banks of the Stour, which has been altered and extended so as to form a noble ornament to the grounds.

YALDING.—The low, but populous village of Yalding, is situated at the confluence of the Bewley and Theyse, with the Medway, 5½ miles S.W. by W. from Maidstone. This place has been several times afflicted by the plague, particularly in 1510, 1603, 1604, 1609, and 1666. Jennings Court, an estate in this parish, belonging to Brazen Nose College, Oxford, is held on lease. The Rev. George Amhurst, some time vicar of Yalding, was grandfather of the poet, Nicholas Amhurst, who was born either here, or at Marden. He was the principal author of the "Craftsman;" and also wrote the Satires published under the title of *Terræ Filius*, against the Oxford university, to which he was excited through having been expelled from college. He died in 1742.

FAIRS.—*Askhole*, May 30, toys.

Acrise Mill.—October 16.

Alesford.—June 29.

Apledore.—January 11, June 22, pedlary and cattle.

Ash.—April 5, October 10, pedlary.

Ashford.—First Tuesday in every month, cattle; May 17, August 2, wool; September 9, October 23, horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Babbington.—August 24.

* This prelate was educated at Merton college, Oxford; and having been successively made archdeacon of Durham, dean of the arches, and vicar-general to archbishop Chicheley, he was appointed chief justiciary of Normandy, by Henry the Fifth. He was advanced to the see of Rochester, in 1419. Two years afterwards, he was translated to Chichester: in 1424, he was made Archbishop of York; and, three years after that, was promoted to the Chancellorship. In 1454, he was trans-

Badlesmere.—September 9, October 24, November 17, linen and toys.

Benenden.—May 15, August 4, horses and cattle.

Bethersden.—July 31, pedlars' ware.

Biddenden.—Old Lady Day, April 5, November 8, cattle and horses.

Billington.—July 5.

Blackheath.—May 12, October 11, bullocks, horses, and toys.

Boughbeach.—Whit-Tuesday.

Boughton.—July 2.

Brasted.—Ascension Day, horses, and all sorts of commodities.

Bromfield.—June 4.

Bromley.—February 14, August 5, horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs.

Brompton.—May 22.

Brookland.—August 1, October 10, pedlars' ware.

Canterbury.—May 4, toys; October 10, cattle and pedlary.

Chalk.—May 15.

Challock.—October 8, horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Charing.—April 29, cattle, &c.; October 29, horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Charlton.—October 18, toys.

Chatham.—May 15, October 20, horses, bullocks, and all other commodities.

Chevering.—May 16.

Chilham.—November 8, cattle.

Chiselhurst.—Wednesday in Whitsun-week, toys.

Church Whitfield.—July 5, lemons, oranges, and toys.

Cliff.—September 28.

Cobham.—August 2.

Cowden, near East Grinstead.—May 3, August 2, oxen and pedlary.

Cranbrook.—May 30, September 29, cattle and horses.

Crayford.—September 12.

Dartford.—August 2, horses and bullocks.

Deal.—April 5, October 10, cattle, and pedlary.

Dover.—November 22, wearing apparel, and haberdashery.

Dulwich.—Monday after Trinity Monday.

Eastchurch.—May 31, toys.

Eastling.—September 14.

East Malling.—August 6, pedlary.

Eastroy.—October 2, cattle.

Edenbridge.—May 6, cattle, and toys.

Elham, near Wye.—Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Elmstead.—July 25.

Farnborough.—September 12.

lated to Canterbury; and made a cardinal bishop, by the title of St. Rufina, as he had before been a cardinal priest, by the title of St. Balbina. He died in 1453, and lies buried under a sumptuous tomb, in Canterbury cathedral. His nephew, Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, is also thought to have been born on this estate. He died in 1489, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

Farningham.—

- Farningham*—October 15, a shew of horses, colts, and cattle.
- Faversham*—February 25, August 12, linen, woollen-drapery, and toys.
- Folkestone*—June 28, September 25, pedlars' ware.
- Frittenden*—September 3, pedlars' ware.
- Gillingham*—March 27.
- Goodnesborough*—September 25, cattle.
- Gouldhurst*—August 26, cattle.
- Gravesend*—April 23, toys, &c.; October 24, horses, cloth, toys, &c.
- Great Chart*—First Monday in April, horses, cattle, pedlary.
- Green Street*—September 23, cattle.
- Groombridge*—May 17, September 25, cattle, and pedlary.
- Hadlow*—Whit-Monday, cutlery, &c.
- Hanstree*—May 14, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Harrietsham*—July 5, horses, &c.
- Haxhurst*—August 10, cattle, and pedlary.
- Hearn*—April 16.
- Hedcorn*—June 12.
- Horsemanston*—July 26.
- Hythe*—July 10, December 1, horses, cattle, shoes, cloth, and pedlary.
- Kennington*—July 25, pedlars' ware.
- Lamberhurst*—April 6, May 21, cattle.
- Lenham*—June 6, cattle, and horses.
- Leigh*—July 25, toys.
- Lidd*—First Monday in September, cattle, &c.
- Littleburn*—July 5, toys.
- Lyminge*—July 5, pedlary.
- Maidstone*—First Tuesday in every month, cattle, &c.; February 13, May 12, June 20, second Tuesday in October, great market for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of goods.
- Malting*—August 12, October 2, November 17, bullocks, horses, and toys.
- Marden*—October 10, pedlars' ware.
- Meopham*—July 10.
- Mersham*—Friday after Whitsun-week, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Milton*—July 24, toys, cattle, &c.
- Minster*—Palm-Monday, toys, cattle, &c.
- Mongham*—October 29, cattle, and pedlary.
- Monkton*—July 22, hogs, &c.; October 11, toys.
- Newenden*—July 1, pedlars' ware.
- Newenham*—June 29, linen, and toys.
- Orford*—August 24, pedlary.
- Orpington, near Bromley*—Holy Thursday, toys.
- Ospringe, near Sittingbourn*—May 29, toys, &c.
- Oxted, near Westerham*—May 1, toys.
- Peckham, near Tunbridge*—Whit-Tuesday, pedlary.
- Penshurst*—June 26, pedlary.
- Pluckley*—December 6, pedlary.
- Preston*—May 23.
- Queenborough*—August 5, toys.
- Rochester*—May 30, December 11, horses, bullocks, and various commodities; fourth Tuesday, in every month, cattle.
- Romney*—August 22, pedlars' ware.
- St. Lawrence*—August 10, toys.
- St. Peter's*—April 5, July 10, toys.
- St. Margaret's, near Dover*—July 31, pleasure fair.
- St. Mary's Cray*—June 24, Midsummer Day, toys.
- Sandwich*—December 4, drapery, haberdashery, shoes, and hardware.
- Sandhurst*—May 25, cattle, and pedlary.
- Sarr*—October 14, toys.
- Seale*—June 6, toys.
- Sellinge*—May 21, October 11, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Scvenoaks*—July 10, October 22, hogs and toys; Tuesday, in every month, cattle.
- Shoreham*—May 1, toys.
- Sittingbourn*—Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, linen and toys; October 10, linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware.
- Smarden*—October 10, pedlars' ware.
- Smith*—May 12, September 29, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Staple*—July 25, edge-tools.
- Stilling*—Ascension Day, November 12, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Stockbury*—August 2, toys.
- Stone*—Ascension Day, pedlars' ware.
- Stroud*—August 26, toys.
- Tenterden*—First Monday in May, cattle, and pedlary.
- Tunbridge*—Ash-Wednesday, July 5, October 11, statute; October 29, bullocks, horses, and toys; first Tuesday in the month, cattle.
- Warborn*—October 2, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Waldershare*—Whit-Tuesday, pedlars' ware.
- Westerham*—May 3, cattle; September 19, pedlary.
- Whistable*—Thursday before Whitsunday, pedlary, and fish.
- Wingham*—May 12, November 12, cattle.
- Wittersham*—May 1, pedlar's ware.
- Woodnesborough*—Holy Thursday, toys.
- Wrotham*—March 4, horses, bullocks, &c.
- Wye*—March 24, May 29, September 30, November 2, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
- Yalding, near Maidstone*—Easter-Tuesday, October 15 and 16, cattle, and slops.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Canterbury.....Distance from London.....Miles.....56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------|----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Ashford..... | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ashford.....54 | | | | | | | | |
| Bromley..... | 51 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bromley.....10 | | | | | | | | |
| Chatham..... | 25 | 27 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chatham.....30 | | | | | | | | |
| Cranbrook..... | 31 | 16 | 34 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | Cranbrook.....48 | | | | | | | | |
| Dartford..... | 41 | 38 | 12 | 15 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | Dartford.....15 | | | | | | | | |
| Deptford..... | 50 | 50 | 5 | 26 | 28 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | Deptford.....4 | | | | | | | | |
| Dover..... | 16 | 20 | 65 | 40 | 35 | 56 | 67 | | | | | | | | | Dover.....71 | | | | | | | | |
| Faversham..... | 9 | 13 | 42 | 16 | 22 | 33 | 43 | 25 | | | | | | | | Faversham.....47 | | | | | | | | |
| Folkestone..... | 16 | 17 | 60 | 41 | 29 | 55 | 66 | 7 | 20 | | | | | | | Folkestone.....72 | | | | | | | | |
| Gravesend..... | 33 | 34 | 49 | 8 | 28 | 7 | 18 | 39 | 25 | 50 | | | | | | Gravesend.....22 | | | | | | | | |
| Greenwich..... | 51 | 50 | 6 | 24 | 39 | 10 | 2 | 65 | 42 | 66 | 16 | | | | | Greenwich.....5 | | | | | | | | |
| Hithe..... | 14 | 11 | 56 | 40 | 24 | 49 | 65 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 51 | 61 | | | | Hithe.....69 | | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone..... | 26 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 18 | 37 | 15 | 30 | 31 | | | Maidstone.....36 | | | | | | | | |
| Margate..... | 17 | 32 | 68 | 42 | 48 | 56 | 69 | 26 | 25 | 33 | 14 | 68 | 37 | 43 | | Margate.....73 | | | | | | | | |
| Milton..... | 16 | 14 | 36 | 9 | 20 | 25 | 36 | 28 | 8 | 28 | 50 | 33 | 27 | 10 | 33 | Milton.....40 | | | | | | | | |
| Queenborough..... | 15 | 18 | 35 | 7 | 24 | 22 | 34 | 31 | 11 | 31 | 17 | 31 | 31 | 18 | 32 | Queenborough.....45 | | | | | | | | |
| Ramsgate..... | 26 | 31 | 67 | 41 | 46 | 57 | 69 | 14 | 24 | 27 | 16 | 65 | 25 | 42 | 5 | 6 | 32 | Ramsgate.....73 | | | | | | |
| Rochester..... | 20 | 28 | 25 | 1 | 32 | 14 | 25 | 42 | 17 | 42 | 7 | 23 | 41 | 9 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 42 | Rochester.....29 | | | | | |
| Sandwich..... | 13 | 22 | 64 | 28 | 38 | 54 | 65 | 11 | 21 | 21 | 46 | 62 | 29 | 39 | 9 | 26 | 28 | 4 | 39 | Sandwich.....68 | | | | |
| Sheerness..... | 17 | 20 | 36 | 10 | 26 | 23 | 33 | 35 | 13 | 33 | 17 | 33 | 30 | 16 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 30 | Sheerness.....46 | | | |
| Tenterden..... | 26 | 11 | 20 | 29 | 6 | 34 | 46 | 31 | 19 | 23 | 14 | 48 | 18 | 18 | 43 | 18 | 22 | 43 | 27 | 34 | 32 | Tenterden.....57 | | |
| Tunbridge..... | 36 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 27 | 45 | 31 | 42 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 53 | 20 | 23 | 52 | 22 | 49 | 25 | 27 | Tunbridge.....30 | |
| Woolwich..... | 45 | 47 | 6 | 20 | 38 | 9 | 7 | 62 | 40 | 64 | 14 | 5 | 58 | 27 | 62 | 34 | 30 | 62 | 19 | 58 | 34 | 42 | 26 | Woolwich.....11 |

TABLE

the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

2. FROM ROMNEY to RAMSGATE, through HHTHE. (N. by E.)

New Romney.....
Cross the Clovesden
Gut.)

3. FROM CANTERBURY to NEWENDEN, *through* ASHFORD.
(S. by W.)

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| Shamford Street | 5 | R.—Mystole, Sir John Fags, Bart. |
| (Cross the Scur.) | | L.—Chartham Deany, W. Gilbee, Esq. |
| Chidham | 6½ | R.—Chilham Castle, J. Wintham, Esq. |
| Godmersham | 8½ | R.—Ford Park, Edward Austen, Esq. |
| Bilting | 10 | R.—Great Ollantegh, — Sawbridge, Esq. |
| Kennington | 13½ | Inns.—Royal Oak, Saracen's Head. |
| Bibbrook | 14½ | L.—Godington, Nicholas R. Toke, Esq. Hol- |
| Astord | 15½ | field Place, Earl of Thanet. |
| Buxford Mill | 17 | |
| Great Chart | 17½ | |
| New Street | 18½ | |
| Gabel Hook | 20 | |
| Brisenden Bridge | 21 | |
| Hitch Halden | 23½ | |
| Hockstead Green | 24 | |
| London Beach | 24½ | |
| Boreaside | 25½ | |

Tenderden.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|--|
| Tenderden..... | 4 | 264 | L.—Tenderden Place. R.—Westwell. |
| Stroud Corner..... | 1 1/2 | 28 | L.—Cole Harbour. |
| Rolvenden..... | 1 1/2 | 294 | R.—The Hole. L.—King's Gate House, Maytham Hall. Merrington Place. |
| Newenden..... | 2 1/2 | 32 | |

4. FROM CHATHAM to TUNBRIDGE WELLS, through MAIDSTONE. (S. by W.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Borley Hill..... | 4 1/2 | 44 | L.—Park House. |
| Maldstone..... | 4 | 84 | R.—Thomas Whitaker, Esq. |
| The Bower..... | 1 | 9 | R.—S. Amburn, Esq. J. Kale, Esq. |
| Barning Cross..... | 2 | 11 | L.—Court Lodge. R.—Toston House. |
| Toston..... | 1 1/2 | 12 1/2 | R.—Wateringbury Place. |
| Watlingbury..... | 1 | 13 1/2 | L.—Meworth Castle, Lord Le Despenser. Roy. don Hall, Sir W. Twiden, Bart. |
| Meworth Cross..... | 1 1/2 | 15 | R.—Yokes Place. |
| Rolling Hall..... | 1 | 16 | R.—Oxenheath, Sir W. Geary, Bart. |
| Goose Green..... | 1 1/2 | 17 1/2 | |
| Hadlow..... | 1 | 18 1/2 | |
| Hadlow Stairs..... | 2 1/2 | 20 1/2 | |
| Tunbridge..... | 1 1/2 | 22 1/2 | |
| Quarry Hill..... | 1 1/2 | 24 | |
| Southborough..... | 1 | 25 | |
| Nonsuch Green..... | 1 1/2 | 25 1/2 | Bounds, Lady Darley, New Bounds, J. Anson, Esq. |
| Tunbridge Wells..... | 2 1/2 | 28 | |

5. FROM MAIDSTONE to WESTERHAM. (W. N. W.)

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Diton..... | 4 | 4 | Preston Hall, Mrs. Millar. |
| Larkfield..... | 1 | 4 1/2 | R.—Addington Place, L. Bartholomew, Esq. Leybourn Grange, Sir H. Hawley, Bart. L.—Seat of the Rev. F. H. Shaw Brook. Mailing Abbey, J. T. H. Foote, Esq. Badborn Hall, Sir J. Papillon, Twiden, Bart. Inn.—Royal Oak. |
| Wrotham Heath..... | 4 1/2 | 9 | |
| Borough Green..... | 1 1/2 | 10 1/2 | |
| Igham..... | 1 | 11 1/2 | |
| Seal Chart..... | 1 1/2 | 13 | |
| Waterden..... | 1 | 14 | |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|--|
| Seal..... | 1 1/2 | 14 1/2 | The Wildemere, Earl Campden. Great Ness, P. Noualle, Esq. |
| Riverhead..... | 3 | 17 1/2 | Inn.—White Hart. |
| Sundunh..... | 2 | 19 1/2 | R.—Chepsted Place, — Polhill, Esq. L.—Montreal, Lady Amherst. |
| Bradstead..... | 1 | 20 1/2 | R.—Cherening Place, Earl Stanhope. Overdon, Lady Stanhope. Croombank, Lord F. Camp- bell. Seat of — Wilson, Esq. |
| Westerham..... | 1 1/2 | 22 | Seat of Lord Fred. Campbell. Hill Parke, — Cotton, Esq. Inn.—King's Arms. Squirrels, John Ward, Esq. |

6. FROM SEVEN OAKS to DARTFORD, through FARNINGHAM. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------|---|
| Oxford..... | 3 | 7 | L.—Seat of J. Martyr, Esq. |
| Aysford..... | 4 | | L.—Lullingstone Castle, Sir J. Dixon Dyke, Bart. |
| (Cross the Darent.) | 1 | 8 | Inns.—Black Lion, Bull. |
| Farningham..... | | | L.—Franks, Mrs. Taker. |
| Sutton at Home..... | 2 1/2 | 10 1/2 | L.—St. John's, John Munford, Esq. |
| Hawley..... | 1 1/2 | 11 1/2 | L.—Sutton Place, W. Munford, Esq. |
| Dartford..... | 1 1/2 | 13 | R.—Hailey House, Mrs. Leigh. R.—Wilmington, T. Taker, Esq. |

7. FROM MAIDSTONE to MARGATE, by CANTERBURY. (E. by N.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|---|
| Depling..... | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | |
| Stockbury..... | 4 1/2 | 6 1/2 | |
| Borden..... | 1 1/2 | 8 | |
| Key Street..... | 1 1/2 | 9 1/2 | L.—Burgess, Esq. |
| Chalkwell..... | 1 1/2 | 10 1/2 | R.—Bradley Esq. |
| Sittingbourne..... | 1 1/2 | 12 | |
| Bapchild..... | 1 1/2 | 13 1/2 | |
| Green Street..... | 1 1/2 | 14 1/2 | |
| Opringe..... | 3 1/2 | 18 | R.—Linsted Lodge, Lord Teynham. R.—Judd's Folly, or Tyndal House, — Ach- mury, Esq. |
| Boughton Street..... | 3 1/2 | 21 1/2 | L.—Nash Court, — Hawkins, Esq. |
| Boughton Hill..... | 1 | 22 1/2 | L.—Bosenden, late Mr. Gippe. |
| Harbledown..... | 2 1/2 | 25 | L.—Hall Place, Mr. Gippe. |
| Canterbury..... | 2 1/2 | 27 1/2 | R.—Lady Benson. Cathedral, Castle, Abbey, St. Austin, &c. L.—Hailes Place, Sir Edward Hailes. |

| | | | |
|---|----|-----|---------------------------------|
| The Barracks..... <i>(Cross the Stour)</i> | 1 | 28½ | L.— |
| Sturley..... | 1½ | 29½ | L.—Sturley Park. |
| Upstreet..... | 3½ | 33½ | R.—Grove Hill House. |
| <i>(Cross the Wantsume,</i> <i>and enter the tide</i> <i>of Thanet)</i> | | | |
| Sarre..... | 2½ | 35½ | |
| Birchington..... | 3½ | 39½ | |
| Street..... | 2 | 41½ | |
| Garlinge..... | ½ | 41½ | L.—Dandelion, a pleasure-house. |
| Margate..... | 1½ | 43½ | |

8. FROM CANTERBURY to DEAL, through SANDWICH.
(E. by S.)

| | | | |
|---------------|----|-----|---|
| Wingham..... | 6½ | 6½ | Wingham college, Mrs. Cosnam. |
| Sandwich..... | 6 | 12½ | L.—Lee, T. Barret, Esq. Updown, J. Fector, Esq. Dane Court, J. Ainsley, Esq. Statenborough House, Edward George, Esq. Fenderland House, Mrs. Dale. |
| Deal..... | 5½ | 18 | |

9. FROM LONDON to FOLKESTONE, through MAIDSTONE.
(E. by S.)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|--|
| Kent Street..... | 1 | 1 | |
| New Cross..... | 2½ | 33½ | |
| Lewisham..... | 1½ | 5½ | Lee Place, Lord Dacre. R.—Green Lodge, James Williams, Esq. L.—Brockley House, Mrs. Swinton. |
| Lee Green..... | 1½ | 6½ | |
| Eltham..... | 1½ | 8½ | |
| South End..... | 1 | 9½ | L.—Eltham Lodge, Sir John Shaw, Bart. |
| Silcup..... | 2½ | 11½ | |
| Foots Cray..... | ½ | 12½ | Foots Cray Place, Benjamin Harence, Esq. R. |
| Birchwood Corner..... | 2 | 14½ | Inn.—Tyger's Head. |
| Farningham..... | 3½ | 17½ | Inns.—Black Lion, Bull. |
| King's Down..... | 3½ | 21½ | Inns.—Bull, Royal Oak. |
| Wrotham..... | 3 | 24½ | Inn.—Royal Oak. |
| Heath..... | 2 | 26½ | R.—Addington Place, Leonard Bartholomew, Esq. R.—Leyburn Grange, Sir H. Hawley, Bart. |
| Larkfield..... | 4½ | 30½ | R.—Preston Hall, Mrs. Miller's. The Friar, Coun- tess of Aylesford. L.—Seat of J. Larkin, Esq. Bradbourn House, Sir J. Twisden, Bart. |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----|--|
| Ditton..... | ½ | 31 | Alfington Castle. Inns.—Bell, Bull, Star. Jennings, Dowager, Lady R. Twisden. R.—Vintners, J. Whatman, Esq. Millgate, L. Cage, Esq. |
| Maidstone..... | 3½ | 34½ | Leeds castle, General Martin. R.—Steed Hall, ——— Baldwin, Esq. L.—Chilson, George Best, Esq. Cale Hill, Henry Darell, Esq. Surrenden, Sir Edward Dering, Bart. |
| Berstead Green..... | 2½ | 37½ | Hothfield Place, Earl of Thanet. Inn.—Saracen's Head. |
| Leeds Park..... | 2½ | 40 | Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. |
| Harrietsham..... | 3½ | 43½ | Evington Place, Sir John Honeywood, Bart. L.—Somerfield Hall, ——— Hynan, Esq. |
| Leuham..... | 1½ | 45½ | R.—Sandling Place, William Deeds, Esq. Mount Morris, Lord Rokeby. |
| Charling..... | 3½ | 48½ | R.—Oterhunger, ——— Channies, Esq. R.—Diake, ——— Brookeman, Esq. Inns.—White Hart, Swan. |
| Westwell Common..... | 2½ | 51 | |
| Hothfield Place..... | 1½ | 52½ | |
| Ashford..... | 2½ | 54½ | |
| Willesborough..... | 1½ | 56½ | |
| Mersham Hatch..... | 1½ | 58 | |
| Sellinge..... | 3½ | 61½ | |
| Sellinge Lease..... | 1 | 62½ | |
| Newin's Green..... | 1½ | 64 | |
| Pelling Green..... | 2 | 65 | |
| Hithe..... | 2 | 67 | |
| Sandgate..... | 2½ | 69½ | |
| Folkstone..... | 2 | 71½ | |

10. FROM KIPPING'S CROSS to NEW ROMNEY, through TEN-
TERDEN. (E. by S.)

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|-----|--|
| Matfield Green..... | 1½ | 1½ | R.—T. R. to Maidstone. |
| Homebush Green..... | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Brenchley..... | 1 | 2½ | R.—T. R. to Maidstone. L.—T. R. to Rye and [Hastings. |
| Horsemanden Green..... | 2 | 4½ | T. R. to Goudhurst. |
| Eden Green..... | 4 | 8½ | T. R. to Maidstone and Smarsden. |
| Milkhouse Street..... | 3½ | 12½ | |
| Gofford Green..... | 7½ | 20 | T. R. to Rye. |
| Tenterden..... | 1½ | 21½ | |
| Leigh Green..... | 1½ | 23½ | |
| Reding Street..... | 2½ | 26 | |
| Appleford..... | 2½ | 28½ | |
| Snargate..... | 2½ | 31½ | |
| Brenzett Corner..... | 1½ | 32½ | |
| Old Romney..... | 2½ | 34½ | |
| New Romney..... | 2 | | |

LANCASHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE maritime county of Lancaster is bounded, on the north, by Cumberland and Westmorland; on the east, by Yorkshire; on the south, by Cheshire; and, on the west, by the Irish sea. According to Yates's survey, its greatest length is 74 miles; its breadth, $44\frac{1}{2}$; its circumference, 342; and its contents, 1765 square miles, or 1,129,600 acres. The Population Tables of 1811, estimate its contents at 1,155,840 acres. The air of this county is, in general, more serene than that of any other maritime county in England; on which account, the inhabitants are strong and healthy, except in the neighbourhood of the sea, and near the bogs and fens, where the sulphureous and saline effluvia occasionally produce fevers, and various chronic diseases. The eastern side of the county is more subject to rains than that which borders on the sea-coast; for, as the clouds are wafted over the Irish sea from the Atlantic, they are checked by the mountainous ridge, and hence the rains are continually falling on the western side of these intercepting eminences. At Townley, near Burnley, it has been found that 42 inches of rain fall annually, at a medium; and, during the same period, the annual height of the rain has been only 33 inches at Manchester. At Liverpool and Preston, the average has been considerably less. The humidity of the climate is injurious to the arable lands; though, at the same time, it is favourable to the meadow and pasture grounds. Frosts are less severe, and of shorter duration, on the western, than on the eastern side of the hills.

SOIL, &c.]—The soil of the county is of a various nature, and its features are strongly marked, particularly in the northern part, and along the eastern border—the hills presenting a bold appearance, and the vallies are narrow and irriguous.—Near the sea-coast, and along the southern ridge of the county, following the course of the Mersey, the land is low and flat. In various parts, near the shore, there is soil two feet below the sand, and it is probable, that the original surface was gradually buried by an accumulation from the neighbouring

hills. There are few counties which exhibit so great a variety of soil. The district which lies between the Ribble and the Mersey, is chiefly a sandy loam, adapted for every species of culture. The sub-stratum is the red rock, or clay-marle, the most preferable of all soils. The moor lands are of various qualities, producing heath, and other wild plants, and constitute a greater proportion than might have been expected in so populous a district. This county abounds with bogs, or morasses, provincially termed mosses. These are large tracts of land, of a brown and barren appearance, consisting of a spongy soil, composed of the roots of decayed vegetables, in different states of decomposition. The surface of these mosses is turfy; below, is a black, moist, spongy earth, which being dug up with spades, almost in the form of bricks, and dried, is what they call peat, and is used as fuel: sometimes it contains so much bituminous matter as to burn with a flame. Large trees are frequently found hurried several feet below the surface of these morasses, so well preserved from decay by the exclusion of air, that they are capable of being wrought into furniture. After penetrating quite through the moss-earth, or bed of peat, sand or clay is met with. It is evident, that these tracts were once forest land, the trees upon which, were destroyed by an inundation of salt water. One of the largest of these mosses, called Chatmoss, is between Manchester and Warrington, in the parish of Eccles. It extends, on the left side of the road, ten miles east and west; and, in some places, seven or eight miles, from north to south. These tracts have been much improved; and, by draining and marling, several hundreds of acres have been brought into cultivation, within these few years.

AGRICULTURE, PRODUCE, &c.]—Although there are but few open or common fields remaining, there are large tracts of waste land in this county.—Yates makes the moss lands amount to 26,500 acres; and the moors, marshes, and commons, to 482,000, amounting together, to 508,500 acres.—Many of these lands are incapable of tillage: some consist



LANCASHIRE.

British Statute Miles
2 4 6 8 10 12

consist of mountainous tracts, craggy, steep, and barren, which are employed for sheep walks; others of low swamps, overcharged with stagnant water, from which a sufficient fall has not been discovered for the purpose of drainage. Many thousand acres of these wastes, however, are capable of being converted into arable, pasture, or meadow land, of the very first quality. The agricultural produce of this county, consists chiefly of oats and potatoes; both which are used for human sustenance; many of the labouring classes, in the northern and eastern parts, being chiefly supported by them. A considerable quantity of barley, and some wheat, are cultivated in Low Furness, the Filde, and in the south-western parts of the county; but, it is generally allowed, that Lancashire does not produce a fourth of the grain necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants. The lands near the great towns are chiefly appropriated to pasturage, and gardens. It was in Lancashire, that potatoes are said to have been first cultivated, after their introduction into this country; but it was not until many years after, that they became a general article of consumption, and of exportation. They have now brought the cultivation of this root to high perfection, and it forms a considerable branch of commerce both to Ireland and London. The produce of an acre is generally from 2 to 300 measures, or bushels, each bushel weighing about 90lb.

WOODLANDS.—Lancashire is not remarkable for its timber. Indeed, towards the coast, it is with difficulty, that wood of any kind can be raised; the tops of the trees, hedges, and even the corn in the fields, bend towards the east, shrinking, as it were, from the cold western gales brought over the sea. In the northern part, many acres of coppices are cut down every fifteen years, and burnt into charcoal. Towards the central part of the county, there are some good woods; the timber, healthy; there is also a considerable quantity grown in hedge-rows; but sunshine is generally preferred to shade. There are many excellent plantations about gentlemen's seats and pleasure-grounds, in a very thriving state. The alder has, of late years, become an article of consequence, from the demand for its wood, which makes the best poles to hang cotton yarn on to dry; and for its bark, which sells at nearly a penny per pound, as an article for dye. The alders, planted on the side of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, upon the loose grounds, for a considerable distance, by way of security to the banks, not only answered the original purpose, but have proved a profitable plantation; the alder admitting of being cut down every fourth or fifth year. The osier willow is also in much demand for hampers, &c.

CATTLE.—In the year 1803, when England was threatened with an invasion, the Lord-Lieutenants were required, by Parliament, to obtain accounts

of all the live-stock, &c. in their respective counties. The return, from Lancashire, was, in substance, as follows:—Oxen, 648; cows, 84,527; young cattle and colts, 54,578; sheep and goats, 80,772; pigs, 30,982; riding horses, 5474; draught horses, 26,659. Very few sheep are kept in the southern parts of the county, except those which are purchased in distant parts, by the butchers, and kept a few weeks on grass, for their own convenience; or, by gentlemen, for the consumption of their families, curiosity, or occasionally to eat off their turnips, previously to laying down the land. In the northern part of the county, sheep are bred and kept upon the mountains and moorlands.—There is also a breed, called the Warton, or Silver Dale Cragg sheep, which is much esteemed for the fine flavour of its flesh, fineness of its wool, and tendency to fatten, at an early period.

Holt, in his "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster," observes, that, "to trace the origin of a breed of cattle now prevailing in Lancashire, would probably, at this time, be a difficult task. But that they were famous over the whole kingdom, is evident, from being so frequently noticed, and in such estimation as to be sought after from all parts of the kingdom. In such reputations were they, and of such superior quality, that that great judge in cattle, Mr. Bakewell, thought proper to make them the source from which he has, by crossing, &c. made much improvement. But, as the breed has been under a progressive state of melioration in Leicestershire, it seems to have been in an equal state of retrogradation in Lancashire, and as if overawed by competition, has silently yielded to a conqueror. It is not long since, however, that Pennant made the following observations in his tour through Lancashire:—'Breakfasted at Garstang, a small town, remarkable for the fine cattle produced in its neighbourhood. A gentleman has refused thirty guineas for a three year old cow; has sold a calf of a month's age, for ten guineas, and bulls for 100; and has killed an ox, weighing twenty-one score per quarter, exclusive of hide, entrails, &c. Bulls, also, have been let out at the rate of thirty guineas the season'." The cows of this county are rather smaller than those of Leicestershire; and they are known by their wide-spreading horns and straight backs. There is no particular breed peculiar to the county. They are generally bought out of the herds from the neighbouring counties, or from Wales or Ireland. Numbers of horses have been bred in this county, of late years, on account of the increased demand; but very little attention has been paid to the breed. For agricultural and ordinary purposes, strong black horses are chiefly used.

PLANTS.—The most remarkable plants of this county are enumerated, in the note, below.*

MINERALS,

* *Aira aquatica*. Water Hair Grass; in watery places, and banks of rivers.

Aira montana. Mountain Hair Grass; in sandy dry heaths and pastures. *Andromeda*

MINERALS, FOSSILS, &c.]—Though this county is rich in mineral productions, its mineralogical history has never been sufficiently illustrated. By the advantages of water conveyance, coal, a prolific production, is sent to Manchester, Bolton, &c. and along the coast. It abounds in the southern and middle parts, but chiefly in the hundreds of West Derby and Salford. At Haigh, near Wigan, a species of coal is found, of a bituminous quality, resembling black marble. It is called Cannel Coal: it consumes rapidly, and with a clear flame. Limestone is procured, in great abundance, in the north, and north-east parts of the county. In the neighbourhood of Leigh, limestone is found, of a nature to resist the action of water, and it is used in the construction of such works as are exposed to moisture.

Stone, of various kinds, is produced in this county. Near Lancaster, is a large quarry of very fine free-stone; from which, the town has been chiefly built. Blue slates are found, in great abundance, on the Comstone and Telberth waste fells, near Hawkshead, which form an article of considerable exportation. Scythe stones are procured at Rainford.—Iron ore is found, in great abundance, between Ulverstone and Dalton. Some copper mines have been opened in the north, but with little success. At Anglesack, near Chorley, is a lead mine, belong-

ing to Sir Frank Standish, Bart. which consists of several veins, running in various directions. The composition of the matrix is carbonate and sulphuret of barytes: the former is found, in the greatest abundance, near the surface. There are numerous mineral and medicinal springs in this county; the chief of which will be duly noticed, with the places at which they respectively occur.

RIVERS, FISHERIES, &c.]—The principal rivers of Lancashire, are the Calder, the Duddon, the Crake, the Loyne, or Lune, the Douglas, the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Irwell. There are also several smaller streams or rivers, all of which direct their course towards the west, and fall into the ocean. The Duddon, which we have noticed in our account of Cumberland, skirts and separates the western side of Furness from that county; and, at its junction with the sea forms, at high water, a bay of considerable extent. The Crake runs nearly parallel to the Duddon, and connects the water of the lake, called Thurston Water, with the sea at Leven Sands. Nearly at the same place, the waters of the lake of Winandermere fall into the sea, through the chanel of the Leven. Rising amongst the fells of Westmorland, the Loyn enters this county near Kirkby Lonsdale. Its stream is soon afterwards increased by the waters of the Wening, and the Greta, from Yorkshire, and then passes through the de-

Andromeda polifolia. Marsh Wild Rosemary; on turf bogs.
Asarum Europæum. Asarabacca; in woods.
Athamanta meum. Spiguel Mew, or Baud Money; in mountainous pastures.
Bartisia viscosa. Marsh Eyebright Cow Wheat; in bogs about Latham, near Ormskirk.
Blasia pusilla. Dwarf Blasia; on the sides of ditches and rivulets; near Manchester.
Brassica monensis. Small Jagged Yellow Rocket, of the Isle of Man; between Marsh Grange farm and the Isle of Walney.
Carex limosa. Brown Carex; } on turf bogs.
Chara tomentosa. Brittle Chara; }
Cineraria palustris. Jagged Fleabane; in the ditches about Pillin Moss, plentifully.
Cistus hirsutus. Hairy Cistus; on the rocks about Cartmell Wells.
Cochlearia clurica. Small Sea Scurvy Grass; in the Isle of Walney.
Conferva gelatinosa, β . A variety of Jelly Conferva, in fountains, and pure rivers; near Manchester.
Echiniphora spinosa. Prickly Sampire, or Sea Parsley; at Roosbeck, in Low Furness.
Eriophorum vaginatum. Hair's Tail Rush; upon the mosses.
Fucus fibrosus. Fibrous Fucus; on the shore.
 ——— *filicinus.* Fern Fucus; on submarine rocks and stones, in the Isle of Walney.
 ——— *pedunculatus.* Pedunculated Fucus; on submarine rocks and stones; in the Isle of Portland.
Galanthus nivalis. Snowdrop; in meadows.
Galeopsis tetrahit, β . Nettle Hemp; with a party-coloured flower; in sandy corn fields.
 ——— *viscosa.* Hairy Nettle Hemp; in sandy corn-fields.
Gentiana pneumonanthe. Marsh Gentian, or Calathian Violet; in wet meadows.
Geranium sanguineum, γ . Bloody Crane's Bill, with a variegated flower; in a sandy soil, near the sea shore, in the Isle of Walney.

Lathyrus palustris. Marsh Chicken Vetch; in wet meadows.
Lichen ampullaceus. Bladder Lichen; in mountainous pastures, called Emmot pasture, near Colne.
 ——— *articulatus.* Jointed Lichen; on trees, near Burnley.
 ——— *fahlunensis.* Cork Lichen; on rocks and large stones, near Longdale.
 ——— *glaucus.* Glaucous Lichen; in mountainous pastures, called Emmot pasture, near Colne.
Lycopodium selago. Fir Club Moss; on mountainous heaths.
Nartheocium ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodel, or Bastard English Asphodel; on boggy grounds.
Ophrys cordata. Least Tway Blade; upon Pendle Hill, among the heath.
Potamogeton setaceum. Setaceous Pond Weed; on turf bogs.
Polypodium dryopteris. Branched Polypody; on stones and dry places.
Potentilla verna. Spring Cinquefoil; in barren pastures, near Preston.
Prunus cerasus, β . Wild Heart Cherry Tree, Merry Tree; about Bury and Manchester.
 ——— *padus.* Bird Cherry; in woods and hedges.
Pulmonaria maritima. Sea Bugloss; on sandy sea shores; over against Bigger, in the Isle of Walney.
Rubus chamamorus. Mountain Bramble, or Cloudberry; upon mountainous turf bogs.
Sambucus nigra, γ . Elder Tree, with jagged leaves; in a hedge, near Manchester.
Sedum anglicum. English Stonecrop; on rocks, and stones.
Serratula alpina. Mountain Saw-Wort; on rocks, near Burnley.
Stellaria nemorum. Wood Stitch Wort; in wet woods and hedges.
Trogopogon porrifolium. Purple Goat's Beard; on the banks of the river Calder, near Whalley.
Ulva florescens. Yellowish Liverwort; on sea rocks, and stones; in the Isle of Walney.

lightful valley of Lonsdale. By a south-westerly course, it reaches Lancaster, where it becomes navigable; and, about two miles further, it is capable of bearing ships of considerable burthen. "Few streams," observes Mr. Skrine, "can equal the Lune in beauty, from Sedburgh, where it enters a cultivated and inhabited district, to its conflux with the sea; nor can many of the vales of England vie with the Lonsdale. Gray's celebrated view of it is taken from an eminence above this river, near the third mile stone from Lancaster, from whence almost the whole of this delightful district is visible, abounding in villages, with the town and castle of Hornby in the centre, finely intersected by the Lune, winding between hills clothed with wood, and backed by the high mountain of Ingleborough, in Yorkshire. The approach to Lancaster is indescribably striking, where the river becoming wider, and winding in several bolder sweeps, opens to the view of that singular town, descending from a high hill, whose summit is crowned by the bastions of its castle, and the lofty tower of its church." The Wyer, or Wyre, rising among the moors, on the north-eastern part of the county, meanders through a very romantic district; and, pursuing a south-westerly course towards the sea, receives the waters of several other mountain streams before it reaches Garstang church town; near which its current is greatly increased by the waters of the Calder, &c. Passing near the town of Poulton, it expands into a broad basin, called Wyer Water; after which, again contracting its banks, it falls into the Irish Sea between Bernard's wharf, and the North Scar. The river Ribble, like the Loyne, joins the sea, by a very broad estuary. This river, by the general consent of most antiquaries, has been understood to be the Belesima, of Ptolemy. "This beautiful stream," observes Whitaker, "intersecting, in its sinuous course, the whole county of Lancaster, receives, near Mitton, the Hodder, which, coming down from the Cross of Grete, for several of the last miles, forms the boundary of Yorkshire and Lancashire, as it must have originally done between two British tribes: the word Oder, in that language, signifying a limit, or bound." The Ribble, which is one of the largest rivers in the north of England, rises in the high moors of Craven, in Yorkshire. Commencing with a southerly course, it passes Clithero, and forming the boundary of the county, for a short distance, is joined by the Hodder, and the Winburne, from Whalley. Meandering by a westerly course to Ribchester, it receives three other smaller streams: whence, flowing through the charming valley of Ribblesdale, it passes near Preston, and soon afterwards unites with the Irish Sea. A little westward of Preston, the Ribble forms a spacious estuary, enlarged by the mouth of the river Douglas, which rises near Rivington pike; and, passing the town of Wigan, proceeds north-westerly by Newburgh, and near Rufford is joined by the Elder brook from Ormskirk. Having received the united rivulets of the Yarrow and Lostock, it falls

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into the estuary of the Ribble, at Muck Stool. The Alt, rising near Knowsley Park, and flowing in a north-westerly direction, joins the Irish Sea, near Formby point. The Irwell rises in the moors, about the parallel of Haslingden, near the Yorkshire and Lancashire boundaries; whence it flows, swelled by other little streams, through the manor of Tottington to Bury: below which it forms a junction with the Roch, and afterwards makes a considerable curve to the west. Meeting with a rivulet from Bolton, the Irwell then suddenly winds towards the south-east; and proceeds, in that direction, to Manchester, where it unites with the Medlock and the Irk. Shifting its course to the west, and passing through Barton, where the Duke of Bridgewater's canal is carried over its surface, it falls into the Mersey, below Flixton. The country, from Bury to Manchester, through which the river pursues its course, is very romantic, and extremely populous. The scenery, from Lever to Clifton, is peculiarly attractive. Whitaker thus notices the Irwell:—"Welling gently from a double fountain, near the upper part of a hill, between Broad-Clough and Holme, in Rossendale, wantoning in wild meanders along the vale of Broughton, and wheeling nearly in one vast circle about the township of Salford, the torrent carries its waters along the western side of Mancunium, and was therefore denominated Ir-guial, Ir-well, or the Western Torrent."

Nearly all these rivers abound with fish: the Mersey, in particular, with sparkings and smelts; the Ribble with flounders and plaice; the Lon or Loyne with the finest salmon; and the Wyer is famous for a large sort of mussel, called Hambleton Hookings; because they are dragged from their beds, with hooks, in which pearls, of a considerable size, are frequently found. The Irk is remarkable for eels so fat that few people can eat them.

Sea fish are also plentiful, and various in this county; the coasts supplying flounders, plaice, and turbot; the sea dog, inkle fish, and sheath fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool; sturgeon is caught near Warrington; and along the whole coast are found green-backs, mullets, soles, sand eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, the echin, torcular, wilks, and periwinkles; rabbit fish, and pap fish; and such abundance of mussels, that they are sometimes used for manure, for which they are excellent.

The lakes constitute another prolific source of piscine produce. In those of Windermere and Coniston water, that beautiful fish, the char, is found in abundance. Pennant mentions, that the largest and most beautiful specimens he ever saw, were taken in Windermere, and sent to him under the names of the case char, gelt char, and red char, which he considers as varieties of the same species.

CANALS.]—The first complete artificial canal, cut in England, was, we believe, planned and executed in this county. This was the Sankey canal. At a

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period

period long previous, however, to the forming of this canal, several acts of the legislature had been obtained, and companies formed, for rendering the Mersey, Irwell, Weaver, &c. navigable; and by the aid of the tide, which flows rapidly up the Mersey, vessels were enabled to navigate nearly as far as the town of Warrington. It was extremely desirable, however, to render the higher parts of the river, through its communicating branch, the Irwell, accessible for vessels, as far as Manchester. An act of parliament was accordingly obtained in the year 1720, by which certain persons of Manchester and Liverpool were empowered to make the Irwell and Mersey navigable between those towns. A navigable communication was consequently opened; but the later improvements in the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which is not dependant on droughts and tides, have nearly superseded the use of the former channel. The navigation of the Douglas, about the same time, was equally attended to. The Wigan district being particularly rich in coal, the proprietors of the mines obtained an act of Parliament, in 1719, for rendering this river navigable. This was accomplished in 1727; and thus the speculators were enabled to convey their coals, &c. to the mouth of the Ribble; and thence, coastwise, to send them to the northern parts of Lancashire, Westmorland, &c. The Douglas navigation has since been purchased by the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, who have in part substituted an artificial cut for the natural channel of the river. The Sankey canal originated with a company of gentlemen and merchants, who, in 1755, obtained an act of Parliament, authorising them to make Sankey brook navigable from the Mersey, which it joins about two miles west of Warrington, near St. Helen's. More effectually to accomplish the desired object, a new act was obtained in 1761, wherein it is specified, that part of the plan was then executed; but that in neap tides, the navigation was rendered impracticable for want of water in the brook. The undertakers were therefore empowered to make a canal, to extend from a place called Fiddler's Ferry, on the Mersey, to a spot about 250 yards from the lowest lock. The Sankey canal now runs entirely separated from Sankey brook, excepting crossing and mixing with it in one place about two miles from Sankey bridge. Its length, from Fiddlers' Ferry to where it separates into three branches, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From thence it is carried to Penny Bridge and Gerrard's Bridge, without going further: but from Boardman's Bridge it runs nearly to the limits of 2000 yards, making the whole distance from the Mersey $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—There are eight single, and two double locks, upon the canal, and the fall of water is about 60 feet. The chief article carried upon it is coal, of which, in 1771, there were taken to Liverpool, 45,568 tons; and to Warrington, Northwich, and other places, 44,152 tons. This navigation is never obstructed by floods, and seldom for any length of time by frosts.

Besides the Sankey canal, this county is intersected by portions of nine others, four of which communicate with the populous town of Manchester. Of these, the Ashton-under-Line canal, which communicates between Manchester and Ashton, was made in consequence of an act of Parliament, passed in 1792. Commencing at the east side of Manchester, it crosses the river Medlock, passes Fairfield, and at Ashton passes through a long tunnel in front of Duckenfield Lodge. Near this place, it is joined by the Peak forest canal; and, at Fairfield, a branch goes off to the New Mill, near Oldham. The whole length of this canal is eleven miles, with a rise of 152 feet. A branch of the Bridgewater canal exclusively belongs to this county, and communicates from Manchester, to Worsley, Leigh, &c. This branch commences at the Castle Field, in the suburbs of Manchester, and terminates at Pennington, near the town of Leigh. Contiguous to Manchester, there is a communication with the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, by means of Medlock brook. Under the town of Manchester, are arched tunnels for a portion of this canal, of considerable length, from one of which coals are hoisted up by a coal-gin, through a shaft out of the barges below, into a large coal-yard or storehouse, in the main street; at which place, the Duke and his successors are, by the first act, bound to supply the inhabitants of Manchester, at all times, with coals at only 4d. per hundred weight, of 140lb. At Worsley, is a short cut to Worsley Mills, and another to the entrance bason of the famous underground works, or tunnels.—Here it buries itself in a hill, which it enters by an arched passage, partly bricked, and partly formed by the solid rock, wide enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats, which are towed by means of rings, and hand-rails, on each side. The canal, or tunnel, penetrates above three-quarters of a mile before it reaches the first coal works; where it divides into two channels, branching to the right and left. In the passage, at certain distances, are funnels cut through the rock, and issuing perpendicularly at the top of the hill. The arch, at the entrance, is only about six feet wide, and five in height above the surface of the water. In some places within, it widens, to accommodate two boats to pass each other. To this canal, the coals are brought, from the mines, in low waggons, which hold about a ton each, and are easily pulled down a gentle declivity, on an iron railway, by a man. One of the tunnels is as much as six yards below the canal, and another $35\frac{1}{2}$ yards above it, and 60 yards beneath the surface. These last, to which the boats ascend by means of an inclined plane, extend to the veins of coal, that are worked to a great depth under Walkden Moor. Near Worsley, a cut branches off, and ends at Chat Moss, a distance of about a mile and a half. The principal feeders for this canal, are the Worsley brook, with the mine water there collected, and the Medlock brook, at Manchester. The boats

boats that navigate from Worsley to Manchester, are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and contain between seven and eight tons each. Several of them are usually linked together, and drawn by one or two mules. In the course of this canal, at several places, small channels are opened from the bottom of the canal, for the purpose of letting out water, to irrigate the land.*

The Douglas river navigation was effected under acts of Parliament, obtained in the years 1719, 1769, and 1782. The course of this navigation is nearly north and south; and, for the first nine miles from the sea, it is but little elevated. Its chief articles of conveyance are common and cannel coals, agricultural produce, and lime-stone. It commences in the tide-way of the estuary of the Ribble river, near Hesketh, and terminates in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Briers Mill. By the first act for the Leeds and Liverpool canal, in 1769, the proprietors of the Douglas navigation, were authorized to make a junction with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Newborough, by a cut of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, parallel to this river, with a fall of twelve feet, which they completed in 1774; and this now forms part of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, south-east of Newborough Aqueduct Bridge. The canal from Brier's Mill to Solom, as part of the lower navigation, was cut and completed, in 1781.

Haslingden canal, according to an act, obtained in 1792, communicates, in a distance of about thirteen miles, between Bury, where it joins the Bolton and Bury canal to Church, where it joins the Leeds and Liverpool.

The Lancaster canal takes a long course of 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through nearly the whole county of Lancaster, and part of Westmoreland. It is authorised by acts obtained in the years 1791, 1792, 1795, and 1800. It commences at Kirkby Kendal, in Westmoreland, having a feeder from a rivulet about a mile from that town. It enters Lancashire, near Burton, having passed under ground for about half a mile, near Midway. At Lancaster, it is carried over the Leyne, by a surprising aqueduct bridge, of five arches. Near Preston, it is carried over the Ribble, by another aqueduct-bridge; and again, at Garstang, over the Wyre. Near Bethorn, it is carried over the Beloo; and, in the vicinity of Wigan, it passes under the Leeds and Liverpool canal, by an aqueduct of about 60 feet high. After passing Preston, it ascends, through a series of locks, to its highest level, on which it proceeds, a little to the eastward of Chorley, across the Douglas, through Haigh; and bending to the eastward of Wigan, arrives at its termination at West Houghton. A collateral cut in the neighbourhood of Chorley, is about three miles in length; and another,

near Borwick, is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The principal object of this canal is to open a ready and reasonable communication between the coal and limestone countries, thereby interchanging and conveying these articles to different places, and to open the port of Lancaster to other populous towns on the north and south. This canal is, on an average, seven feet deep; the boats are six feet long, fourteen wide, and carry sixty tons. There are two tunnels on its course; one at Hincaster, near Leven's Park, of about 2400 feet long, and another through the Whittle Hills, near Chorley, which proved extremely difficult to execute. The Lancaster canal company is authorised to raise 414,000*l.* in 100*l.* shares, and 200,000*l.* more, in shares of 30*l.* each.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal takes an extensive meandering course, and unites the ports of Liverpool and Hull. It enters Lancashire a little north of the town of Colne, near which it crosses the grand ridge by means of a tunnel at Foulridge, 4890 feet in length, and 69 feet below the highest point of the hill. At Furnloy, near Burnley, is another tunnel. The chief objects of conveyance on this canal, are common and cannel coal, lime-stone, merchandise, and the agricultural products in its vicinity. At Brier's Mill, it connects with the Douglas navigation. Near Bark Mill, not far from Wigan, it crosses the Lancaster cut, by an aqueduct bridge, 60 feet above that canal. At Church it connects with the Haslingden canal; at Slipton, with Thanet's navigation; and, at Windhill, with the Bradford canal. Collateral cuts branch off to Igh-ton Hill collieries, Waltham's Altham collieries, the Earl of Balcarras', and Mr. Shuttleworth's coal-works, &c. The old bason at Liverpool, is 52 feet above low-water mark in the Mersey river. Thence to Newborough, 28 miles, the water is level; to Wigan, seven miles, it is raised by five locks, 30 feet. This last length is sometimes called the Upper Douglas navigation. From Wigan to Bradshaw Hill, near Asperle, is three miles; and, in that short space, the level is raised 279 feet by 28 locks.—Thence to the aqueduct, over the Derwent, near Blackburn, is a level of 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles: thence to Grimshaw Park, near Blackburn, only three-quarters of a mile, are seven locks, raising it 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. From this place to the end of the deviation at Barrowford, near Colne, is a level of 24 miles. The next three-quarters of a mile carries it up 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by seven locks, when it enters the Foulridge tunnel, and thence descends, by several locks, to Leeds. The locks, on this canal, are 70 feet long, by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; and the barges employed, are keel-bot-tomed, and carry thirty tons of goods. Between

* To Mr. James Brindley, the proprietors of this concern, are principally indebted for the original successful execution of the navigation; and after his death, the works were carried on and promoted by Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Benjamin Sothom; whilst the mining department was ably conducted by Mr. Tho-

mas Bury. Subsequently to the late Duke's decease, the whole of his canal property was vested, by will, in three trustees: the Bishop of Carlisle; the chief baron; and R. H. Bradshaw, Esq.

Leeds and Wigan, 100 flats, of 42 tons burthen, are employed in the coal trade; and passage boats are in constant use between those places. The survey for this navigation was made in 1767. The western end of the line was completed from Liverpool to the Douglas old navigation at Newborough, in 1770; and, in 1774, it was completed as far as Wigan. The company was authorised to raise 600,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* Thus a canal has been made between the towns of Liverpool and Leeds, including a line of 107½ miles, and communicating at the latter place, with the river Aire; and, at the former, with the river Mersey; both of which are navigable to the German Ocean, on the east, and to the Irish Sea, on the west. The fall of water in this course, from the high ridge of mountains which divide Lancashire and Yorkshire, is 527 feet westward; and 416 feet eastward.

The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, is authorised by acts obtained in the years 1790, and 1800, and takes a north-westerly direction from Manchester. Its northern end is considerably elevated, and its whole course comprehends a line of fifteen miles one furlong. It commences at the Mersey and Irwell navigation, near the junction of Medlock brook, at Manchester, and terminates at Bolton. At Bury, is a branch of four miles in length, to join the Haslington canal. From the Mersey and Irwell is a rise of several locks to the basin in Salford parish: thence for about four miles it pursues a level course. In the next three miles, are twelve locks, and the remaining track is level, including the branch to Bury. The whole rise is 187 feet. In its course, are two aqueduct bridges over the Irwell, at Clifton Hall, near Stocks: and another over the Leven, at Longfold. In 1797, this canal was completed to Bolton, except the locks near the Mersey and Irwell navigation. Passage boats are established between Bolton and Manchester.

By acts, passed in the years 1793, 1799, and 1803, the proprietors of the Rochdale canal were authorised to open a navigation from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester, to the Calder navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. The whole line was completed to Manchester, in 1804. By the first act, the proprietors were authorised to raise 391,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* each; and by the last act, they were allowed to raise a large additional sum. From its head level, this canal falls 275 feet on the Halifax side, and 438 feet 7 inches on the Manchester side.

At Ulverston, is a short cut, or canal, of about a mile and a half, to communicate between that town and the Irish sea. Such are the principal canals and navigable rivers of this populous and flourishing county.

ROADS.—From the number of carriages, and the weight of the materials, which are in constant motion, the roads are mostly in a bad state. In the neighbourhood of Liverpool and Manchester, they

are paved; but, at the expence of repairing them is great, no advantage is derived from it: and, from neglect, they become extremely dangerous to travellers. In the northern and north-east parts, where materials are procured on the spot, the roads are, in general, in pretty good repair; but, it is not the case in the midland and southern parts, as the materials are all brought at a considerable distance from the Welsh and Scotch coasts.

BRIDGES.—The bridges in this county are remarkably numerous: exclusively of those belonging to townships, &c. nearly 500 public bridges are repaired at the expence of the several hundreds in which they are situated.

GENERAL HISTORY.—Amongst the tribes which inhabited this island, previously to the descent of the Romans, was that of the Brigantes; respecting whom, some interesting details will be found in our "General History" of the county of Cumberland. These people were in possession of that tract of country which comprehended between the Humber and the Tyne, on the eastern coast; and between the Mersey and the Eden, on the western coast. This extensive territory had been previously inhabited by the Setantii, the Segantii, or Sistantii; they had acquired this appellation, according to Dr. Whitaker, from their maritime situation, which either "simply signifies the country of water; or discriminately, the interior and southerly country of water: thereby expressive of the particular position of Lancashire, with respect to the Volantii and the sea. Setantii must have been the primitive appellation of the original colonists; and Sistantii, or Sistantii must have been afterwards conferred on them, when new colonists had taken possession of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and when accuracy was obliged to distinguish one from another." The Romans having reduced almost the entire country, south of the Mersey, Julius Agricola, at the head of a powerful army, penetrated into the district of Sistantii, about the year A. D. 79. Having established himself in the country, this General resolved to erect forts, and plant garrisons in them, the better to secure his conquests. To this commander, Whitaker has attributed the erection of the different Roman stations in this county. The whole of Lancashire, together with Yorkshire, &c. was included by the Romans, under the appellation of Maxima Cæsariensis, or Britannia Superior. The Saxons placed it within the kingdom of Northumbria, and according to Whitaker, it was formed into a separate county, about the year 680; at which period, Alanna was made the metropolis of the shire, and lent its own name to the county. Soon afterwards, the county was divided into two hundreds, tythings, &c. and that part, called South Lancashire, was first parcelled into three, and subdivided into six hundreds, a short time previously to the Conquest. These were called Blackburn, Derby, and Salford; also Newton, Warrington, and Layland. These had their denomination from the towns and villages which

which were constituted the heads of their respective centuries, "and those of Salford, Warrington, and Newton, Blackburn, Derby, and Layland, were so constituted, belonged to the crown. All of them, but Newton, continued in its possession, as late as the reign of the Confessor. The whole of them had been retained by the crown, on the general partition of the country, as the appointed demesnes of royalty. And the town of Salford has, for this reason, been ever independent of the Lord of Manchester, and continues, to the present time, annexed to the regalities of the duchy. The whole compass of South Lancashire, which, through all the period of the Britons, probably had contained only two cantrefs, Linnis and another, now inclosed; thirty tythings, thirty manors, and 300 townships. The division of Salford, the only one of its three hundreds, that has been dismembered, had just ten manors, ten tythings, and 100 townships, within its present limits. And the custom, which is retained among us, to this day, of making hundreds responsible for robberies committed between sun and sun, had its commencement at this period, and was a natural appendage to the Saxon system of tythings. The subdivision of England into counties, hundreds, &c. has been generally attributed, by topographers, to Alfred; this opinion, however, is powerfully combated by Dr. Whitaker, who insists, that the system had its origin in Germany, and was brought hither by the Saxons, who adopted it some ages previously to the time of Alfred. The tythings and shire are mentioned in the laws of the West Saxons, before the close of the seventh century, and in the capitularies of the Franks, before the year 630, the tything, the shire, and the hundred, are also noticed.

ANTIQUITIES.]—The respective Roman stations, in this county, are referable, as already observed, to Julius Agricola. "Ad Alaunam," says Whitaker, "and Bremetonacæ, in the north; Portus Sistoniorum, in the west; Rerigonium, and Coccium, about the centre; Colonea, on the east; and Veratinum, and Mancunium, on the south. Some fortresses were absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the Roman conquests, and must always have been regularly erected by the Romans, as they extended their conquests. Six of these, in particular, are mentioned by the earliest accounts which we have of the Roman stations in Lancashire; and five of them, by one account, that was drawn up about 60 years after its reduction. Having been five of them originally British fortresses, they were now changed into stationary camps, and small garrisons, consisting principally of infirm and raw soldiers, who were lodged in them; while Agricola, with the rest, attacked the more northerly Britons, in the following summer. Thus was the autumn of 79," continues our author, "the very remarkable epoch of the first erection of our present towns in Lancashire." After the establishment of the stations, it was thought necessary to open a communication between them, by the means of military

roads, in which skill and industry were displayed, in a surprising degree. From Manchester, six Roman roads formed a communication with the principal stations: one branched off towards Stockport; another by Stretford, into Cheshire; a third, to Blackrod; a fourth, passed through Ribchester, and continued to (Bremetonacis) Overborough; a fifth, diverged towards Halifax; and a sixth, towards Almonbury. It is remarkable, that the principle upon which the Romans constructed their roads, is not generally adopted in this county: as the utility of it must be obvious in a country, where the roads are generally in a wretched condition, arising from continual rains, and constant wear.

Amongst the architectural antiquities in this county, may be mentioned Burscough abbey, Cartmel priory, Clithero castle, Cockersand abbey, Furness abbey, Gleaston castle, Holland castle, Hornby castle, Lancaster castle, Latham church, Manchester college, Ormskirk church, Thurland castle, Whalley abbey, Winwick church, &c.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—Lancashire is included in the northern circuit; and the county assizes, and the quarter-sessions are holden at the town of Lancaster. The county is divided into seven hundreds, and consists of 68 entire parishes, and two parts of parishes, comprising a vast number of townships, villages, &c. It has 13 divisional meetings, or petty sessions, and 90 acting county magistrates. The ecclesiastical history of the county, commences with the Anglo-Saxons; and, after the establishment of the see of York, the whole of North Lancashire was connected with it. But, when Northumbria had been reduced under the dominion of the West Saxons, and the seven kingdoms became consolidated in one empire, the south of Lancashire was annexed to the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lichfield; and continued so till the 16th century, when the two parts were again united, and placed under their original jurisdiction of York. On the first partition of the bishopric into archdeaconries, the principal towns of the latter would naturally be constituted the capitals of them; and the Roman colony of Chester was made the metropolis of the south of Lancashire, as the archdeaconry of Richmond was over the north; and both were united, by Henry the Eighth, to form a distinct diocese, their revenues being almost wholly engrossed by the income of the bishop. The next ecclesiastical division of the county was into rural deaneries, and the whole county, with the exclusion of Furness, was portioned into 36 parishes only. It appears, that these parishes were included within the four deaneries, all in the archdeaconry of Chester; Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington. But the deanery of Amounderness, and Furness, is in the archdeaconry of Richmond. The number of parishes has since continued to keep pace with the increase of population.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—This county returns 14 members to Parliament: two knights for the

the shire; and two representatives for each of the following boroughs:—Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Newton, Wigan, and Clitheroe. One of the members for the county is returned by the independent interest, and the other through the interest and influence of the Earl of Derby.

MANUFACTURES, &c.]—So very large a portion of this county, and its population, are employed in manufactures and commerce, that instead of devoting a considerable space to the subject under this head, we must refer the reader to our respective accounts of Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The following is a list of the market-towns in this county:—

| Towns. | Market Days. |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Blackburn..... | Monday |
| Bolton..... | Monday |
| Bornley..... | Monday |
| Bury..... | Thursday |
| Cartmel..... | Monday |
| Chorley..... | Tuesday |
| Clitheroe..... | Saturday |
| Colne..... | Wednesday |
| Dalton..... | Saturday |
| Garstang..... | Thursday |
| Haslingdon..... | Wednesday |
| Hawkshead..... | Monday |
| Hornby..... | Monday |
| Kirkham..... | Tuesday |

| Towns. | Market Days. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lancaster..... | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Liverpool..... | { Wednesday and Saturday |
| Manchester..... | Saturday |
| Middleton..... | Friday |
| Newton..... | Saturday |
| Ormskirk..... | Tuesday |
| Poulton..... | Monday |
| Prescot..... | Tuesday |
| Preston..... | { Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday |
| Rochdale..... | Monday |
| Ulverston..... | Monday |
| Warrington..... | Wednesday |
| Wigan..... | { Monday and Friday |

POPULATION.]—Respecting the very early population of this county, there are not known to be any documents extant; but, during the two last centuries, its increase has been truly astonishing. In the year 1700, the numbers were 166,200; in 1750, 297,400; in 1801, 672,731; and, in 1811, as appears at large by the subjoined table, it amounted to 828,309. The annual proportion of marriages, in this county, is one to 108; of births, one to 29; and of deaths, one to 48.

Summary of the Population of the County of LANCASTER, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| Amounderness..... | 9322 | 9725 | 36 | 240 | 3333 | 5704 | 688 | 23312 | 24985 | 48297 |
| Blackburn..... | 19708 | 20601 | 113 | 571 | 2645 | 16157 | 1799 | 53441 | 56708 | 110149 |
| Leyland..... | 6251 | 6646 | 13 | 167 | 1798 | 4349 | 499 | 18051 | 18664 | 36715 |
| Lonsdale, N. of the sands... | 3729 | 3879 | 15 | 141 | 1701 | 1381 | 797 | 9057 | 9634 | 18691 |
| " S. of the sands.... | 3249 | 3333 | 10 | 92 | 2160 | 909 | 264 | 8390 | 8513 | 16903 |
| Salford..... | 43254 | 47805 | 196 | 1213 | 4009 | 41485 | 2311 | 122266 | 131860 | 254126 |
| West Derby..... | 22546 | 23801 | 160 | 434 | 7190 | 14324 | 2287 | 59245 | 63892 | 123137 |
| Borough of Lancaster..... | 1694 | 1906 | 1 | 37 | 182 | 1260 | 464 | 4237 | 5010 | 9247 |
| " of Liverpool..... | 15589 | 20552 | 155 | 418 | 83 | 7516 | 12953 | 41296 | 53080 | 94376 |
| Town of Manchester..... | 16353 | 21020 | 74 | 892 | 47 | 19639 | 1334 | 44332 | 54241 | 98573 |
| Borough of Wigan..... | 2588 | 2631 | 34 | 64 | 157 | 1798 | 676 | 6442 | 7618 | 14060 |
| Local Militia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4035 | — | 4035 |
| Totals | 144283 | 161899 | 807 | 4269 | 23305 | 114522 | 24072 | 394104 | 434205 | 828309 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ADLINGTON HALL.]—Southward of Chorley, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is Adlington Hall, the seat of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. erected by the present owner, on the site of the old mansion. The estate formerly be-

longed to the Adlingtons; but, for the two last centuries, it has been the constant residence of the Claytons. The house stands on a gentle declivity, and forms a striking object from many parts of the surrounding country. The collection of pictures is not very

very extensive; but, among them, may be noticed several family portraits, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and also the works of some of the old masters.

ALKINGTON.] In the vicinity of Manchester, is Alkington, the seat of John Lever, Esq. It was the property of his uncle, Sir Ashton Lever, who commenced his grand collection of natural and artificial curiosities, at this place. It is said, that the idea originated in his having shot a white sparrow, which he was induced to preserve. Having suffered considerably in his fortune, through his zeal for collecting every object which was rare and curious, he obtained, in 1785, an act of Parliament, for the disposal of his museum, by lottery. It was ultimately dispersed by auction, in the year 1806.

ANCOAT'S HALL.]—Amongst the numerous old mansions, in the environs of Manchester, is Ancoats Hall, a venerable mansion, the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. the lord of the manor of Manchester. The more ancient parts of the building are of timber and plaster. The two upper stories overhang the ground floor, and the large windows project in front of the building.

ASHURST BEACON.]—In the township of Dalton, is a hill, on which stands Ashurst beacon, that serves as a sea-mark, for vessels entering Liverpool harbour, from the north. It commands, on every side, a most extensive view; and the hills of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire, as well as the entire coast of North Wales, from the Dee to Anglesea, and sometimes the Isle of Man, are seen in clear weather.

ASHTON.]—The large town and parish of Ashton-under-Lyne are situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, seven miles E. from Manchester. The town consists of several narrow streets, built on a high bank, which rises from the river Tame. It appears, from an ancient manuscript, that Ashton was formerly a borough. The principal part of the landed property of this parish belongs to the Earl of Stamford; in whose family it was conveyed by the marriage of Sir William Booth to the daughter of Sir Thomas Asheton, whose family possessed some peculiar privileges in this manor: among which was the power of life and death over their tenantry. In commemoration of this privilege, and its having been sometimes exercised, a field near the old hall is still called Gallows-Meadow. There is also an ancient custom here, called Riding the Black Lad, celebrated every Easter Monday, to perpetuate some act of great tyranny, exercised by Sir Ralph Asheton, in 1483, when Vice-Constable of England. The ceremony consists in exhibiting the effigies of a man, on horseback, through the

streets, which is afterwards suspended on the cross in the market-place, and there shot. The figure was formerly cased in armour, and the expenses of it were defrayed by the court. Another account of the origin of this custom, states, that Thomas Asheton, in the reign of Henry the Third, particularly distinguished himself, at the battle of Neville's Cross, and bore away the royal standard from the Scotch King's tent. For this heroic deed, the King conferred on Ashton the honour of knighthood; who, on his arrival at his manor, instituted the custom described above. The village of Ashton, in Makerfield, or in the Willows, 2½ miles N.W. by N. from Newton, in Makerfield, enjoys a very pleasant situation on the north road. The population of the township amounts to nearly 4000. The hardware and cotton manufactories give employment to the inhabitants.

The church is a large old building, part of which appears to have been built by the lords of the manor. On the pews, are some ancient carvings; and, in the windows, are exhibited some painted figures. Several of the Ashetons lie interred here, and their names are inscribed on the windows. Near the church, is a curious mansion, called the Old Hall, the oldest parts of which are said to have been built in 1483; adjoining this, stands a pile, which was formerly used as a prison. There are two hamlets connected with Ashton, Charlestown, and Boston. Manufactures of different kinds, a canal, and abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, have combined to render Ashton and its vicinity extremely populous. On the western side of the town, is Ashton Moss, which supplies the poor with peat-turf. Oak and fir-trees are frequently found by those who dig for the peat.

ASHTON HALL.]—At the distance of three miles south of Lancaster, is Ashton Hall, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. It formerly belonged to the family of the Laurences. Ashton Hall came into the present family, by the marriage of James, Earl of Arran,* afterwards Duke of Hamilton, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Digby, Lord Gerrard, of Bromley. The mansion, is a large building, with some square embattled towers; a spacious hall, and other features of an ancient baronial castle. It is situated in a fine park, through which flows a small rivulet, forming a narrow bay at the western side of the grounds. The park abounds with wood, and is agreeably diversified with hill and vale, and affords, from many parts, extensive views across the Lune to Morecambe Bay, the Irish sea, &c. The mansion has undergone considerable alteration, yet care has been

* This nobleman was eminently distinguished in the reigns of Charles the Second, and James the Second; by both these monarchs he had many signal honours conferred upon him: besides the appointment of Envoy-Extraordinary to the court of France, he was made Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, in 1710, and Ranger of the Royal Forests; also Ad-

miral of the sea-coasts, &c. In December, of the same year, he was sworn into the Privy Council of Queen Anne. In the following year, he was created an English peer, by the title of Duke of Brandon. In 1713, he fought a duel with Lord Mohun, and fell in the rencounter.

taken.

taken to preserve its ancient character. Amongst the portraits which adorn the interior, are the following:—Elizabeth Gerrard, Duchess of Hamilton; the Marquis of Douglass and Clydesdale; and Lord Archibald Hamilton, by Gainsborough: the Duke of Bedford; a head, by Rembrandt; Clelia escaping from the Roman camp, by Raphael; a picture of great merit and beauty: a boar-hunt, by Snyders; a large landscape, with figures, by Berghem; some original cartoons, by Leonardi da Vinci, for his celebrated picture of the Last Supper. There are several other pictures of considerable merit, but the Duke's principal collection, is at Hamilton palace, in Scotland.

ATHERTON HALL.—Atherton Hall, northward of the town of Leigh, is a seat which formerly belonged to a family of that name, but is now the property of the Hon. T. Powys. It is a spacious mansion, and has a large entrance hall, of a cubical form. A curious circumstance was witnessed here, in the year 1680, which excited great controversy, from its singularity: this was no less than a shower of seeds. Many were of opinion, that it was wheat from heaven; but it was at length discovered to be a quantity of ivy-berries, supposed to have been carried, by a whirlwind, into the higher regions of the air.

BIGLAND.—Westward from Cartmel, about four miles, is Bigland, the seat of George Bigland, Esq. the house and grounds of which are pleasantly situated near a small piece of water. The higher lands command extensive views over Furness-fells, &c.

BLACKBURN.—Blackburn, the principal town of the hundred, to which it gives name, is 30 miles S.E. by S. from Lancaster, and 209½ N.N.W. from London. The parish of Blackburn is bounded on the west, by the Ribble, which separates it from the parishes of Mitton, Ribchester, and Preston; by the Calder, on the north; by the Hyndburne, and an imaginary line, on the east, it is separated from the parish of Whalley; and, to the south, it abuts on the parishes of Bury, Bolton, Leyland, and Brindle. Its form is irregular: its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is about fourteen miles, and its greatest breadth exceeds ten miles. It contains the townships of Blackburn, Walton, Cuerdale, Samlesbury, Balderston, Osbaldeston, Salesbury, Dinkley, Wilpshire, Billington, Great Harwood, Little Harwood, Rishton, Clayton-le-Dale, Ramsgrave, Over Darwen, Lower Darwen, Tockholes, Mellor, Witton, Pleasington, and Livesey. Its area has been estimated at 86 square miles, or 55,040 statute acres. In the year 1811, the population of the entire parish, was 39,890; that of the township of Blackburn, 15,083; an increase of nearly, if not quite, of two-thirds in 20 years. A rivulet, anciently named Blakebourne, divides the town into two unequal parts, of which the western is by much the larger. In the form of the streets, there is little regularity; which may, in a great measure, be accounted for, by the intermixture of glebe and other lands. The

town contains two churches, one meeting-house for Presbyterians, one for Anabaptists, one for Papists, and two or three for Methodists. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; a charity-school, founded by a Mr. Leyland, for the instruction of about 60 girls, in reading, sewing, and knitting; and a Sunday-school, for 300 children, established by the Rev. Thomas Starkie, vicar of the parish. At a little distance from the town, is a commodious poor-house, in one of the apartments of which is a dispensary. Three fairs are annually held in this town. The expence of the police is supported by a rate on the occupiers of buildings. Within the parish, are nine chapels of ease; Walton-le-Dale, formerly called Lawe, or Low, Samlesbury, Balders-ton, Sango, Great Harwood, Over-Darwen, Tockhole's, St. John's, in Blackburn, and Salesbury.

Formerly the trade of this town was the manufacture of Blackburn checks, a fabric consisting of a linen warp and a cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece, when woven, a striped or checked appearance. This article was superseded by the Blackburn greys; and these again, about 40 years ago, by calicoes; the manufacture of which, at first confined to this town and neighbourhood, is now become one of the most important branches of industry of several of the northern counties. Blackburn, through their means, is, for its extent and population, one of the richest towns in Europe. To such excellence, are the arts of spinning cotton, and printing calicoes, now brought in this county, that a pound of cotton can be spun into 300 hanks, each 640 yards in length, and sold for eighteen guineas; and a furniture pattern be printed, which requires, in the execution, 448 blocks, to produce the required colours and figures. The estates in this parish, are generally divided into small farms, to supply the farmer, who is generally a weaver or mechanic, with milk and butter for his family. There are few, in the whole parish, that exceed a hundred acres. The grain usually grown, is oats; neither the climate, nor the soil, being favourable to the cultivation of wheat. Artificial grasses, turnips, and cabbages, are little cultivated here; but much attention is paid to the potatoe. There is not a single sheep-farm in the parish.

At Woodfold, in the township of Mellor, four miles west from Blackburn, a very magnificent house was erected, a few years ago, of a bluish grey stone, having in the centre a flight of steps, with a portico supported by four massy columns of the Corinthian order. Henry Sudell, Esq. the proprietor, and lord of the manor, has spared no expence in improving the grounds about this noble mansion, and in embellishing them with wood and water. The view, to the south side, or from the principal front, is bounded by a hilly outline, in which a rock of considerable height and breadth, forms a striking feature. This rock rests upon a bed of aluminous earth, and has been exposed to view, by the labour of man, in search of that substance. The ground
about

about the rock is wild and irregular, and forms a good contrast to the cultivated park, which makes the foreground of the landscape. A little to the west of the rock, and a mile or two beyond it, on more elevated ground, and on the very summit of the precipice, stands the old mansion of Houghton Tower, belonging to the family of that name. It is falling fast to decay, presenting an object at once picturesque and venerable. The west side of the house commands a delightful view of the vales of the Ribble and Darwen rivers, which mingle their streams below the village of Walton. The banks of these streams are well clothed with wood, and adorned with several handsome buildings.

At Witton, between one and two miles from Blackburn, is the mansion of Henry Fielding, Esq. It occupies a rising ground, at a little distance from the Darwen, and is embosomed in wood. It commands two pleasing and extensive views of that river.

On the same side of the vale, is another stone structure, the seat of J. F. Butler, Esq. These mansions are screened, from the north, by the hill of Billinge; the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is about 300 yards; and from its top, may be distinctly seen, in clear weather, the mountains of Ingleborough and Pennigent, in Yorkshire; Blackcombe, in Cumberland; the hills, near Frodsham, in Cheshire; the whole coast of North Wales, &c.

At Molden Water, three miles from Blackburn, and still lower in the vale, the banks of the Darwen become more bold and craggy, and are well covered with wood. The river, in its course from this place to its junction with the Ribble, a distance of about seven miles, presents some very interesting and romantic scenery. Darwen Bank, the seat of Edward Padder, Esq.; Cuerdale Lodge, the seat of William Assheton, Esq.; Walton church; Cooper hill; and Walton hall, the mansion of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. are amongst the edifices which grace the banks of the Ribble, and of the Darwen. Opposite to the last mansion, on its north side, the Darwen falls into the Ribble, between two handsome stone bridges over the latter, at Walton and Penwortham.

Two stations, in the northern extremity of Blackburn parish, deserve to be noticed, as the views from them are extremely fine. One of these is in a farm called Egg Syke, on the southern bank of the Calder, about a mile and a half to the east of Whalley. At the foot of the eminence, whose steep side is covered with wood, the river makes a considerable winding. In the valley, to the east, the bridge forms a very picturesque object; beyond which are seen the sloping woods of Read hall. Between the bridge and the station, the river flows down with a gently winding course, the green pastures of Egg Syke in many places, sloping to the edge of the stream, through the openings in the banks that are fringed with wood. Towards Whalley, the course

of the river is much more winding, and its banks are diversified with many projecting points, richly covered with wood, of the greatest variety of foliage. The verdant holme land of Whalley demesne terminates the valley in this direction, and is crowned by the noble woods of the Hon. Richard Curzon, and Robert Whalley, Esq. on one side, and of Sir Thomas D. Hesketh, Bart. on the other. The summit of Grindleton fell, is caught through an opening made by the Calder valley. Immediately in front, is Marton, a seat of James Taylor, Esq. the grounds of which swell finely. Beyond Marton, the park and mansion of Clerk Hill appear to great advantage; and Pendle Hill, which forms a back ground, closes the landscape. The other station is on the margin of the Ribble, near Brockhall, the property of James Taylor, Esq. To the east, near the banks of the Ribble, stands Hacking Hall, an old mansion, the property of the Petre family. Beyond, in the fertile vale of the Calder, and situated on its banks, is Whalley; over which rise the fine woods and grounds, formerly a part of the abbey domain. To the west, is seen, over the bend of the Ribble, the large pile of Stoney-hurst, the ancient residence of the Sherburnes. This view is terminated by the lofty grounds of Longridge. Northward, a very rich and extensive view is obtained of the vale of Ribble, intersected by the finely wooded vales of Calder, on the east; and Oder, on the north-west. Here are seen, the church and woods of Mitton, the church of Waddington, the swelling and woody grounds of Wadda, with the town, castle, and church of Clithero. That vast mountain, Pendle Hill, forms the right screen to this view: and Waddington and Grindleton Hills form the left; in front, it is terminated by the more distant hills in Yorkshire. Although nearly the whole of this parish is inclosed, the lands are in general but poorly cultivated. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay; in the southern parts, is coal; it contains much grit-stone, but little or no lime-stone. Quicks and other common shrubs form the inclosures: these are interspersed with oaks, alders, and ashes, which are commonly stunted from the effects of the sea-breezes. This gives an air of dreariness and poverty to the parish.

BLACKPOOL.]—Westward of the town of Bolton, about five miles, is Blackpool, which has acquired, within the last 40 years, some celebrity as a watering-place. For this it is well adapted from its situation; the beach being flat and smooth, and the water clear. It derives its name from a pool of water, of a dark colour, formerly situated at the south end, but which is now filled up. Some faint views of the Isle of Man may be taken in a clear evening to the north-west; the fells of Westmorland, the crags of Lancashire, and the hills of Cumberland, are visible to the north. The mountains of North Wales, at a distance of 50 miles, may be seen on the south. The sea has greatly encroached on the land, even within the memory of persons now

now alive: the flatness of the beach prevents the approach of vessels, of almost every description, to the shore. There is a tradition, that a public house once stood near a stone called Penny, which is now half a mile in the sea. From the shallowness of the sea, there is but little fish procured; yet the rivers in the neighbourhood abound. At the south end of the hamlet, is a building, called Vauxhall, now in a ruinous state; it was formerly a retreat for Popish recusants: and, in 1715, was fitted up to receive the Pretender, till matters were ripe for a general insurrection. The regulations adopted here for bathers, are extremely judicious: so soon as the tide serves, a bell rings for the ladies to assemble, when no gentleman must appear on the parade, under the forfeiture of a bottle of wine. After the ladies have retired, the gentlemen are summoned by a like ceremony. On the beach, is the parade, a pleasant walk, of about 200 yards in length. A news-room, and coffee-room, have been established here, for the convenience of visitors. Rostall Hall, about five miles north of this hamlet, is the seat of Fleetwood Bold Hesketh, Esq. lord of the manor.

BLACKRODE.]—About 4½ miles S.S.E. from Chorley, is the village of Blackrode, at which place, Whitaker places the Roman station, Coccium; but he acknowledges, that in support of this hypothesis, there is but the faint retrospect of traditionary history, and the vague generalities of a winter's tale.

BOLTON.]—Great Bolton, or Bolton in the Moors, so called to distinguish it from other places of the same name, is a large thriving market and manufacturing town, 40 miles south-east from Lancaster, and 196½ north-west by north from London. It is traditionally said, that the cotton manufactory originated here. Leland mentions this place as being noted, in his time, for cotton yarns. According to tradition, some Flemings settled at Bolton, in the year 1570, and established here a novel species of business. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, some French Protestants settled in this town and neighbourhood; and, in the year 1709, some poor Palatine weavers came here, and carried on their professions. Some large wooden shoes, which belonged to those men, are yet exhibited as objects of curiosity. The machines, called Mules, were invented by a poor weaver, of the name of Crompton, who resided at a place called Hall, situated in Axwood, to the north of Bolton, and hence they are called "Hall-in-the-Wood-Wheels." As a reward for his invention, the manufacturers subscribed to him, 100/. Previously to the inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright, what were then called cotton goods, were chiefly composed of Irish, or foreign linen warps, and cotton weft. Counterpanes, velvets, quilting, &c. were, however, entirely of cotton. British muslins were first manufactured at Anderton, in this county, in the year 1764. At this period, plain-striped, and spotted

muslins were also manufactured by Mr. Joseph Shaw, of this place; but the competition he was obliged to sustain with the East India Company's muslins, forced him to relinquish the pursuit. In the year 1782, Mr. Samuel Oldknaw commenced the manufacture of British muslins at Anderton, on his native soil. Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, Sir Richard Arkwright, and others, began this manufacture, also, at the same time; but Mr. Oldknaw is allowed the priority in the fabrication of India patterns. Bleaching is brought to a high degree of perfection in the neighbourhood of Bolton. M. Vallete, a native of France, a few years ago, introduced here a chemical process for bleaching, by which considerable time and expence are saved: one hour being sufficient for rendering a piece of calico perfectly white: an operation which demands, by the common method, three weeks of the most favourable weather. Previously to the late war, an act of Parliament was obtained for the sale of a tract of waste land, called Bolton Moor, for building. This land was divided into lots, and sold by auction, for 2632/. This sum, after all necessary deductions, was appropriated to the improvement of the town. The principal streets of Bolton unite in the market-place. A canal communicates with Manchester, from which a branch proceeds to Bury. On this canal, are twelve locks, and three aqueduct bridges. The latter are at the heights of ten, sixteen, and twenty yards above the bed of the river, which pursues the same course. The church of Bolton presents nothing worthy of remark, except the windows; in which are the shields of Chetham and Bridgeman. It is situated in Great Bolton, and has a chapel of ease, in Little Bolton. There are, besides, several meeting-houses belonging to dissenters of various denominations. A free-school here, upon a good foundation, was formerly superintended by the celebrated Mr. Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary. In the Sunday-schools of the Methodists, upwards of 1000 children are instructed. In 1811, the population of the township of Great Bolton, was 17,070; that of Little Bolton, a mile and a half N. from Great Bolton, 7079; that of the entire parish of Bolton, 39,701.

BRIERCLIFFE.]—Briercliffe, three miles N.E. from Burnley, is chiefly remarkable for some encampments, &c. On the middle of Worsthorn-moor, are the remains of a small angular fort, consisting of a foss, and fragments of a wall, which inclose an area of 49 yards by 42. Vacancies for the prætorian and decuman gates, are distinctly visible. On the top of Twist Hill, is another fort, known by the name of Twist castle. On the high grounds, eastward of the latter, is a circular intrenchment, about 58 yards in diameter. Connected with these forts, were different beacons, and these with other works, constituted a series of military forts along the western side of the great ridge of hills. Whitaker is of opinion, that a chain of forts was constructed

structed in this part of the country to defend the Western Setantii, and their early colonists, from the attacks of the Eastern Brigantes.

BROUGHTON.]—The little town of Broughton-Furness, with a population of 986, is situated on the western borders of that district, nine miles N.W. by N. from Ulverston, and 280 N.N.W. from London. The town is raised on the slope of a hill; the houses are of stone, and disposed nearly in a regular square. This place has been greatly improved of late years; having a weekly market, and a fair annually, which is principally for the sale of woollen cloth, spun by the country people, sheep, short wool, and black cattle. The country round is mountainous, abounding in iron ore, copper, slate, &c. On the summit of a hill, to the north of the town, is an ancient tower.

BROUGHTON HALL.]—Broughton Hall, near Manchester, was once the property of the Stanley family. George Chetham, Esq. who acquired the estate by purchase, in 1699, built the old hall here. Samuel Clowes, Esq. of Chadwick, who married into the Chetham family, built the new hall.

BROWSHOLME.]—Browsholme, the seat of Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. in the original parish of Whalley, in the county of York, occupies a commanding situation, on a track of land, formerly a part of the forest of Bowland; which was, a few years ago, ranged by herds of wild deer. Browsholme has been long the seat of the bow-bearer, or master-forester of the district; and this title has been retained by the present possessor. There is a custom here, of letting the great sheep farms, which deserves notice; the flock, often consisting of 2000, or upwards, is the property of the lord, and delivered to the tenant, under a condition, to return, at the expiration of the term, a like number. This practice was familiar to the Roman law, and seems to have originated, from the difficulty of procuring tenants capable of stocking farms, of such extent. The river Hodder, famous for its amber, intersects the forest, and conduces to enliven its rude and barren aspect. On the banks of this river, is the little chapel of Whitewell, together with an inn, the courthouse of Bolton. The landscape, at this spot, is very beautiful: the Hodder, brawling at a great depth beneath the chapel, washes the base of a tall conical knoll, covered with oaks to its top, and is soon lost in the woods beneath. On the opposite hill, are the remains of a small Roman encampment. At a little distance from hence, on opening a cairn of stones, a sort of kist-væn, and a skeleton, were found. On an adjoining height, a quarry or manufactory of quoins or portable mill-stones was discovered, which had probably been introduced into Britain, by the Roman soldiers. The mansion at Browsholme, is a large building, apparently of the age of Elizabeth; several improvements and alterations have been made in the house at various times; yet its possessors have been careful not to destroy

its ancient character. There is an extensive library, a collection of coins, and several valuable manuscripts, many of which relate to the antiquities of the neighbourhood. Among the curiosities, is the original seal of the Commonwealth, consisting of massy silver, and inscribed, "The Seale for approbation of Ministers." The family papers contain many curious documents of those times, and a large collection of songs and ballads, relative to the rump Parliament, which were never published.—The staircase is rich in painted glass. The collection of paintings is valuable, containing many works of the best Flemish masters, and our own artists. The hall is furnished with many antiquities; such as the Ribchester inscription of the 20th legion, celts, fibulæ, different pieces of armour, and a small spur, found in an apartment called King Henry the Sixth's, at Waddington Hall. Among the rest, is a complete suit of buff, worn by one of the family, who suffered for his loyalty, in the great rebellion. Whitaker states, that the only vestige remaining of the forest laws, is the Stirrup, through which every dog, except those belonging to the lords, is obliged to pass.

BURNLEY.]—The market-town of Burnley, or Brunley, which has increased immensely in population and importance, within the last 50 or 60 years, is 33 miles S.E. by E. from Lancaster, and 210 N.N.W. from London. It occupies a central and commanding situation, on a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Calder, and the Burn. There is great reason to suppose, that this was once a Roman settlement, as a road from Ribchester to Sack, passed through the town, and urns, coins, &c. have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. At the east end of the town, is a spot called Saxefield, which tradition points out as the scene of some battle in the dark period of the heptarchy. The cotton manufactory is now fully established in this town. On the two rivers, in the vicinity, are corn-mills, fulling-mills, a mill for grinding woods, &c. for dyers, and cotton manufactories. Burnley is subordinate to Whalley; and its chapel appears to have existed at the time of Edward the Third. Some parts of it are of the time of Henry the Eighth. At the east end of the north aisle, is a chapel; now the property and burial-place of the Townley family. On the walls, are several shields of arms, cut in stone, with different empalements. There appears to have been four chantries, with regular endowments here. Here is a grammar-school, which is endowed, and supported by benefactions. The population of Burnley was, in 1811, 4368.

BURSCOUGH.]—At the village of Burscough, three miles N.E. by N. from Ormskirk, are, some remains of Burscough priory, founded by Robert Fitzhenry, in the time of Richard the First. This Robert endowed the priory with considerable property, for the health of the souls of his ancestors. At the Dissolution,

tion, this house maintained a prior, and five canons, of the Augustine order, with 40 servants, and had a yearly endowment of 129*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

BURY.]—The thriving market-town of Bury is seated on the Irwell, 41 miles S.E. by S. from Lancaster, and 194 N.N.W. from London. The Roch and the Irwell unite their streams about two miles below the town. Leland describes this place as a "poor market." There is a tradition of two castles being situated near the town. One of them was in a field, called Castle Croft, on the west side of the town: and parts of the foundation have been frequently dug up in the adjacent gardens: the other was situated in Walmesley, about two miles north, on the Haslingden road. The cotton manufactories are carried on here to a considerable extent, and the rivers and brooks in the neighbourhood, are all occupied with mills, &c. Among the various improvements in machinery, is one by Mr. Robert Kay, for making cards: this machine not only straightens the wire from the ring, but cuts it in lengths, staples it, turns it into teeth, and forms the holes in the leather: it also places in the teeth, row after row, until the cards are finished. All this is performed by a single operation of the machine, with the greatest expedition. The extensive printing works of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. have been of essential benefit to the place: this business is carried on upon the most improved methods. The canal to Manchester, commences at these works, and greatly facilitates the conveyance of raw materials, and manufactured goods. The country around Bury is agreeably diversified with hill and vale. The roads about are excellent, the materials being procured in great abundance. Bury is an extensive parish, and contains several townships, which, united, constitute the lordship of Bury. These are generally held by lease, under the Earl of Derby; and Tottington, higher and lower end, are considered as the royal manor of Tottington. Besides a church, there are three chapels of ease, within the parish. One half of the land is glebe land, and the other is held under lease of the Earl of Derby. The rector is empowered, by act of Parliament, to grant building leases for 99 years, with the privilege of renewal. There are meeting-houses for various classes of dissenters; a large free-school for boys, and a charity-school, for boys and girls. The population of Bury, in 1811, was 8762. At the north end of the town, is Chamber Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

CARTMEL.]—The market-town of Cartmel, 6½ miles E. from Ulverston, and 263½ N.N.W. from London, is situated in a narrow and well-wooded vale, nearly surrounded with bold hills, among which, the lofty ridge, called Hampsfield-fell, overhangs it to the east. The antiquity of this district, which had a town called Sudgedluit, appears, by a grant of Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians, about the year 670. A priory was founded here, in 1188,

by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, for canons of the order of St. Augustine: to this priory belonged the exclusive privilege of appointing a guide to direct travellers across the dangerous sands in the neighbourhood. The monastic church was purchased by the town, upon the Dissolution, and made parochial. It is a beautiful structure, having a tower in the centre of two square gradations. The nave is of a modern date. The choir is ornamented with handsome stalls, the canopies of which are ornamented with carved foliage. The east window is enriched with mullions and tracery, and filled with painted glass. The monuments are numerous and splendid. A monument of Mr. I. Robinson, records a donation of 20*l.* the interest of which was to be given to the guide appointed to conduct travellers over the sands. There are five chapelries attached to this church; i. e. Stavely, Cartmel-fell, Lindal, Broughton, and Flockburgh. All the livings are in the gift of Lord George Cavendish. Here is a free grammar-school, well-endowed. The school-house was rebuilt, in 1790. The population of Cartmel parish, in 1811, was 3939. Cartmel well, or spring, is in considerable repute for its medicinal qualities in scorbutic cases, and is much resorted to during the summer months. It issues from the base of a projecting rock, about three miles from the town, and is of a brackish taste. In the year 1806, were discovered, in this neighbourhood, by some labourers, while employed in getting stones, a great quantity of silver coins, inclosed in an earthen pot: they were in a high state of preservation, and are now in the possession of Lord Cavendish.

CASTLE-HEAD.]—Castle-Head, near Lindale, on the banks of the Winster, was the seat of the late John Wilkinson, Esq. who laid out the grounds with considerable taste. (See **ULVERSTON.**)

CHADERTON HALL.]—Chaderton Hall, the seat of Sir Watts Horton, is a modern brick building, in the neighbourhood of Oldham. The park abounds with picturesque scenery, and some fine pleasure grounds lie contiguous to the house.

CHORLEY.]—The market-town of Chorley, 32 miles S. by E. from Lancaster, and 207 N.W. by N. from London, is situated on the great turnpike-road between Liverpool and Preston, near the source of the Chor, a small rivulet, which gives its name to the place. The river Yarrow flows near to the town, and moves numerous mills, erected on its banks; these, with the printing and bleaching-grounds, cotton-manufactories, &c. which are spread around the country, impart to the whole district, an air of bustle and industry. The church is an ancient edifice, the walls of which are covered with coats of arms, inscriptions, &c. and the windows are decorated with numerous paintings. The town consists of two lordships. One magistrate presides over the police, who in conjunction with other magistrates, hold here, and at Rivington, alternately,

ternately, a petty sessions once a month. The Bishop of Chester has also a court here, which is held twice in the year. Chorley is a very improving place; and, for the encouragement of building, various clubs, and a building-tontine, have been established. The abundance of coal which is procured here, as also lead, alum, sand, and marle, with the quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and mill-stones, and the facilities which these afford to the trade of the place, are highly favourable to such speculations. In the church-yard, is a grammar-school, which though endowed, has no free scholars. An almshouse, for the support of six poor persons, and a prison, have been erected in the town. In 1811, the population of Chorley, amounted to 5182.

CHISENHALE.]—Chisnal Hall, or Chisenhale, about two miles N.W. from Standish, was formerly the residence of a family of that name. This was the birth-place of Edward Chisenhale, Esq. who bore a colonel's commission, during the civil wars, in the reign of Charles the First.* The old manor-house is now entirely destroyed, and the estate, on which is a farm-house, is the property of James Hammer-ton, Esq. of Hallyfield-Peel, in Yorkshire.

CHOWBENT.]—This place, eight miles N.E. from Newton, in Makerfield, has, for the last twenty or thirty years, been in a very thriving state. In the rebellion of 1715, Mr. Wood, a dissenting minister, of the place, led his flock to join the royal standard; and, on this occasion, the important pass across the Ribble, at Walton, was intrusted to his protection: for his bravery, a captain's commission was presented to him.

CLITHERO.]—The market and borough-town of Clithero, is seated on the eastern bank of the Ribble, near the northern border of the county, 24 miles S.E. by E. from Lancaster, and 215½ N.N.W. from London. It was an honour, at a very early period of our history; and it has been represented in Parliament, from the year 1558. It is a small town, on an insulated eminence, having its castle at one end, on an elevated lime-stone rock, the remains of which consist only of a square tower, distantly surrounded by a strong wall. In the latter part of the civil wars, it was a post of the royalists; but, in 1649, it was ordered to be dismantled. The town, the inaccessible parts excepted, had been entirely moated round. Mention is made of a chapel here, in the grant of Hugh de la Val, a Norman baron: this was within the castle, and was erected for the use of the baron, his family, tenants, and foresters. This chapel, which had always been deemed a parish church, is now totally ruined. The several chapels of Pendle, Whitewell, Rossendale, and Goodshaw, are under Clithero; and, in the church, which is a chapelry to Whalley, are the alabaster

figures of a knight and his lady, probably some of the family of Hesketh. This parochial chapel is of high antiquity; and the fine Saxon arch between the nave and the choir, is a complete specimen of the style which prevailed until the time of Henry the First. All the ancient inhabitants of the forests, in the most inclement seasons, and by roads almost impassable in winter, were obliged to bring their dead here for interment; though, in some parts, nearly twenty miles distant, before the foundation of Newchurch, in Rossendale. Yet the castle, with the demesnes and forests, is extra-parochial; and, to this day, is distinguished by the name of Castle-parish. The town has evidently assumed its name from its situation. "It is of an origin purely British, Cled-dur denoting a hill or rock by the water, and the additional syllable, hou, is purely Saxon, which also denotes a hill, and is merely an explanatory addition, adapted to the language and ideas of the Saxons." Clithero must have been a place of considerable importance, as we read of "Lambert, physician of Clyderhow," about the time of Henry the First; and it contained 66 free burgesses as early as the year 1240, which was a considerable number in those days; though the township alone now contains, by the returns of 1811, a population of 1767.

Clithero is governed by two bailiffs, who jointly exercise the power of one magistrate, or justice of the peace, and are also the returning officers for the borough. Freeholders only, who have estates for life or in fee, or resident owners, are entitled to vote. It has an excellent grammar-school, contiguous to the church-yard, which strictly preserves its character as a classical seminary, and is of the endowment of Philip and Mary. On the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, at Edisforth, within the borough, was formerly an hospital for lepers. Dr. Whitaker notices a tract of country between the Ribble and Pendle hill, bearing a distinct and peculiar character. After some general observations on the nature of the soil, from Lancaster to this place, as abounding with coals, iron, and other kindred minerals, and as possessing a set of native plants adapted to itself; he observes that, "here, on a sudden, the crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which, the edges of the beds (of minerals) are thrown up into the air, and downward towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of no less than 45 degrees, immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendle, which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and, immediately to the north again, appears a surface of lime-stone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals: which, had the strata, to the south, maintained their

* This officer was selected, with five others, by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, for the defence of Latham House, at the memorable siege of that place, in 1644; where, by a skilful manœuvre, he cut off 500 of the besiegers. For this exploit, he was fined 800*l.* for delinquency. Another anecdote is men-

tioned of him, that he sallied forth, and seized upon the enemy's provisions, after they had been just boasting of them. His literary character was no less splendid, being the author of several works, justly celebrated in their time.

natural position, must have lain at a vast depth beneath. The effect of this convulsion is felt over a tract of 40 miles to the north, scarcely a seam of coal being found before we arrive at Burton, in Lonsdale. This fact serves to shew how much more the character of a country is determined by soil, than by climate; since, on the north of Pendle, and even on a declivity to the north, we see wheat, peas, beans, and other usual productions of a more southern husbandry, ripening, at least in favourable seasons; while, on the south, upon a declivity also, the hardy black oat itself is often indebted to the frosts of November, for all that resembles maturity about it." The hill of Pendle is noted by the peasantry of this county, and the adjoining one of York, especially in the district of Craven, by the following distich:—

"Pendlehill, and Pennygent, and little Ingleborough,
Are three such hills as you'll not find by seeking England
thorough.

Or,

"Ingleborough, Pendlehill, and Pennygent,
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent."

Yet the neighbouring hill of Wharnside, in Yorkshire, is said to be considerably higher than any of the others. It, however, makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the plain. The sides are verdant, and the top moorish, and very extensive. On this hill, stood Malkin Tower, celebrated in 1633, for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned, on perjured evidence; but the affair was scrutinised, and the poor convicts were set at liberty. A witness swore, he saw them go into a barn, and pull at six ropes, down which fell flesh smoking, butter in lumps, and milk as it were flying from the said ropes, all falling into six basons placed beneath. On this hill, are two large cairns, about a mile distant from each other: these were probably the ruins of some ancient Speculæ, or beacon towers, erected by Agricola, after the conquest of the country. There is another, of more modern date, which answers to one in Ingleborough hill, 20 miles to the north. From this may be seen an amazing extent of country: York minster is very visible, and the land towards the German ocean, as far as the powers of the eye can extend. Towards the west, the sea is very distinguishable, and even the Isle of Man, by the assistance of glasses: to the north, the mountains of Ingleborough, Wharnside, and other of the British Appenines. The other views are the vales of Hodder, Ribble, and Calder, (the first extends 30 miles,) which afford a most delicious prospect, varied with numberless objects of rivers, houses, woods, and rich pastures, covered with cattle; and, in the midst of this fine vale rises the town of Clithero, with the castle at one end, and the church at the other, elevated on a rocky seat: the abbey of Whalley, about four miles to

the south, and that of Salley, as much to the north, with the addition of many gentlemen's seats scattered over the vale, give the whole a variety and richness, rarely to be found in any rural prospects. It is also enlivened with some degree of commerce, in the multitude of the cattle, the carriage of the lime, and the busy noise of the spinners engaged in the service of the woollen manufactures of the clothing towns. About two miles from Clithero, on the road from Padiham to Whalley, are the extensive factory and print-grounds of Messrs. Miller, Burys, and Co. situated in a beautiful valley, watered by a small branch of the Ribble. The weaving and printing are here carried on to a great extent. The works are reckoned more compact, and better adapted to the purposes of printing, than any others in the county. The shops are all detached from one another: in one, the patterns are drawn; in another, the blocks are cut; in a third, the cloth is printed, &c.; so that every different department is conducted by a separate overseer. As these works are detached from any town, the proprietors have a shop, from which their men are supplied with every thing they may require at prime cost; and meat has frequently been sold at twopence per pound under the market-price. In and about these works, are employed nearly 2000 persons; and many of the printers earn above 100*l.* and none less than 50*l.* per annum. The proprietors were also induced, some years ago, to build a chapel here, at their own expence, and to pay a clergyman a regular salary for performing the duty.

CLIVIGER.]—In the township of Cliviger, at the S.E. extremity of the parish of Whalley, a large natural aperture has been formed through the mountain; whence the streams descend both to the eastern and western seas. This pass has evidently been formed by some great concussion of nature. Cliviger abounds with coals and iron; and, along one of the great fissures, called, by the miners, Walts, runs a single vein of lead. Some curious plants are found in this district; and the inaccessible rocks afford a secure retreat for birds of prey. Among these, the bird usually called the Rock Eagle, has, for time immemorial, taken up her abode, in defiance of the attempts which have been made to exterminate her. On the skirts of the wild moors which border on Yorkshire, near Mereclough, a number of Roman coins, and other relics, have been dug up.

COCKERNAND ABBEY.]—S.W. by S. from Lancaster, about 6½ miles, are some remains of Cookersand abbey, founded, about the year 1190, on the site of an hospital for Premonstratensian canons, by Theobald Walter, brother of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave all the pasture-grounds in Pilling, towards its erection. The abbey was situated on a neck of land, adjoining the sands of the river Cooker; from which it derives its name. It is defended from the encroachments of the sea, by a rock of red stone, and has a commanding

commanding view over the sands. The monastery, with its appendages, is said to have covered nearly an acre of ground; but, of these, the chapter-house is all that remains. It consists of an octangular room, the roof of which is supported by massive columns in the centre. It is somewhat remarkable, that, after its dissolution, by Henry the Eighth, this religious house should have been again restored to its ancient privileges, by the same monarch. The estate now belongs to John Dalton, Esq. whose mansion, Thurnham Hall, is on an eminence, two miles from the abbey.

COLNE.]—The little market-town of Colne, supposed, by some, to be the *Colunio* of the *Ravennas*, lies 35 miles S.E. by E. from Lancaster, and 216½ N. N. W. from London. Gough observes, that Colne has no other marks of a Roman station, than what arose from the discovery of some Roman copper coins, and others of silver, which have been found here at different periods. The chapel of Colne is subordinate to the church of Whalley. It is a spacious and respectable building, and appears to have been restored or rebuilt about the time of Henry the Seventh, or Eighth. The font is angular, and bears the name of Townley. On three sides of the choir, are portions of an old wooden screen, extremely elegant, and resembling one in the chapel at Townley, which Dr. Whitaker considers to be of the age of Henry the Eighth. In this building, are two chantries; one on the north side of the choir, belonging to the Banister family, of Parkhill; and one on the south side, belonging to the Townleys, of Barnside. The manufactories of Colne formerly consisted in woollen and worsted goods. In the fourth of Edward the Second, here was one fulling-mill, charged at 6s. 8d.; a circumstance which implies, that cloth was manufactured here at an early period; and contradicts the generally received opinion, that English wool was universally manufactured in Flanders, till an act of the tenth of Edward the Third. The cotton trade now prevails here, and the articles of manufacture consist chiefly of calicoes and dimities. A cloth-hall, or piece-hall, has been erected here. The Leeds canal passing within a mile of the town, has proved eminently serviceable to the manufactures of this place. The country is hilly, and abounds with coal, stone, lime-stone, slate, &c. The population of the town, in 1811, was 5336.

At Barnside, in the vicinity of Colne, is an old house belonging to the Townleys; and, about half a mile south of Barnside, is Emmott Hall, the seat of Richard Emmett, Esq. of whose family, Robert de Emot held lands here, in the year 1310. The house contains many family portraits. Near the house, is a perfect cross, with the cyphers, 1. p. 8. and m. half obliterated upon the capital. A very copious spring, in an adjoining field, now an excellent cold bath, is called the Hullovn, i. e. the Hallowen, or Saints-well. Alcaucoats, another old

mansion in the neighbourhood, belongs to J. Parker, Esq.

CONINGSHEAD.]—At Coningshead, two miles S.S.E. from Ulverston, was a priory of black canons, built in the reign of Henry the Second. The seat of Wilson Bradyll, Esq. now occupies the site of the ancient priory, at the foot of a fine eminence, the slopes of which are planted with trees and shrubs. The southern front is modern, whilst that of the north, is in the Gothic style, with a piazza and wings. Mr. West denominates this spot, “the paradise of Furness, or Mount Edgecumbe, in miniature.” On the east, a fine estuary opens to the view, presenting craggy rocks, islands, &c. hanging woods, intermixed with cultivated inclosures, with a back-ground of stupendous mountains.—This view is contrasted, on the other side, by a rich cultivated dale, beyond which are hanging-grounds, cut into inclosures, with scattered farms; the whole crowned by an extensive tract of rich pasture-ground.

CONISTON.]—Coniston is four miles west from Hawkshead. The old mansion of Coniston Hall, nearly covered with ivy, is situated near the western edge of Coniston Lake; or, as it is sometimes called, Thurston-water. This lake occupies an area of about seven miles in length, from north to south, by three-quarters, in its greatest breadth, from east to west. The shores of this lake are indented by several small bays; and the scenery around possesses considerable variety. The village of Coniston appears at the north-west end of the lake, and beyond this, rise the romantic mountains, called Coniston fells. Mr. West recommends to the traveller, who visits the lake, to direct his view first to the southern end, that by advancing northward, its most interesting features may progressively display themselves. Mrs. Radcliffe describes it as “the most charming lake she had seen during her tour.” Its greatest depth is said to be 40 fathoms. Among the fish, the char is in most esteem for its flavour. Great quantities of copper ore have been found in the fells, and large slate quarries are now worked in these mountains.

DALTON.]—The little market-town of Dalton, 5½ miles S.W. by W. from Ulverston, and 276 N.W. by N. from London, is agreeably situated in the midst of a most fertile country. It probably derived its name, in Saxon times, from its situation among dells or vallies; but its historical importance is derived from its connection with Furness abbey. King Stephen, in granting certain privileges to the abbot, contributed greatly to the importance of this town, which became the capital of Furness, and continued so till the Dissolution; when its consequence began to decline. Dalton consists of one principal street, which terminates in a spacious market-place. The appearance of the town has been much improved, many of the old houses having been rebuilt. From its situation on a limestone

a lime-stone eminence, much inconvenience is experienced by the inhabitants, from the difficulty in obtaining soft water, which is all brought, by hand, from a small brook, in the neighbouring valley. On a rocky eminence, westward of the town, is a tower of an ancient castle, erected probably to guard the northern approach of the abbey. In this fortress, the chief of that religious house held his court, and secured his prisoners. The building contains three floors, and is now appropriated to the courts-leet, and baron, of the lord of the manor and liberty of Furness. The church is a small neat building, with an organ. The parish of Dalton is divided into four townships, and the customary tenements of each, paying the same yearly rent, cannot be divided by the proprietor, and are not divisible by will. It used to be a custom, for every tenant to furnish the abbot with a man and horse, for the service of the King. Dalton has been noted for its annual hunts. This jubilee was formerly denominated, the Dalton route. In the year, 1631, this place was visited by the plague, which raged for nine months, and swept away a considerable portion of the inhabitants. From the parish register, it appears, that 360 persons fell victims to this pestilence. On the summit of an eminence, called High Haume, about a mile from Dalton, is a circular mound, partly surrounded by a trench, which appears to have been a fortified beacon.—From the printed reports of the House of Commons, the population of the parish of Dalton, in 1811, was 2074; that of the township, 648. Dalton was the native place of the celebrated artist, George Romney,* who was born at Beckside, on the 15th December, 1734.

DUNKINFIELD LODGE.]—Dunkinfield lodge, in the neighbourhood of Ashton, is the seat of Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq. The house is an irregular pile, occupying a broad terrace, near the top of a steep hill, which rises almost perpendicularly from the river Tame. The latter forms, in its course, several cascades; and, in front of the house, sweeps round the base of the hill, presenting some very picturesque scenery. The views from the house and gardens are highly romantic. Dukinfield contains several pictures, which deserve attention; particularly, Christ, and the Woman taken in Adul-

* His father was a cabinet-maker, and young Romney was early initiated in the business. In this narrow sphere, his genius soon indicated itself by many curious sketches and contrivances connected with the business. A talent for music led him also to construct various musical instruments. This, however, was not the proper theatre for the display of his talents, and his inclination soon impelled him to more congenial pursuits. After some years spent in his father's business, he was placed under the direction of an obscure itinerant painter, to whom he was articulated for a term of years. Calculated as such a school might appear, to repress, rather than foster talents, the genius of young Romney presently soared above these discouragements, and vindicated its native privileges. At York, he attracted the notice of Sterne, who engaged him to paint se-

tery, by Titian; a landscape, by Booth; and another, by Barret.

DUNAL-MILL-HOLE.]—At a little distance from the village of Kellet, which lies about six or seven miles N. by E. from Lancaster, is a natural curiosity, called Dunal-Mill-Hole, which is a large cavern, of very romantic aspect, extending nearly 200 yards into the bowels of the hill. Its entrance is near a mill. The mouth of the cavern is romantically fringed with trees, which, hanging from the rocks, give it an air of awful grandeur. Immense fragments of rock, projecting from the roof of the orifice, as if ready to drop, and crush the visitor, form one of the most grotesque entrances imaginable. The appearance of this rugged cavern, is calculated to inspire terror: the numerous crevices in the sides: the dark passage beyond, which the eye cannot measure: the masses of rock projecting from the roof: and the noise of waters dashing from rock to rock, will often dismay the most adventurous traveller. In dry seasons, however, these terrific features are softened, and the curious traveller may then explore, in perfect security, the wonders of this curious place. Like these at Wokley and Castleton, and others in limestone hills, this cavern has several apartments with intermediate chasms: and its roof is hung with stalactites, and incrustations. A small rivulet passes through the cave; which, after a subterraneous course of two miles, again rises near the village of Cornforth falls into Morecambe bay.

DUXBURY HALL.]—Duxbury Hall, the seat of Sir Frank Standish, Bart. is about a mile and a half south of Chorley. It is chiefly appropriated to a stud-farm.

ECCLES.]—The parish of Eccles, 4½ miles W. from Manchester, occupies an area of about nine miles, from east to west, and four, from north to south. The church is a large structure; in the windows of which are the arms of the Booth family. In the chancel, is a curious monument of Richard Erereton, and Dorothea, his wife, with their effigies on the tomb. Two chapels of ease have been lately erected at Pendleton and Swainton, in this parish. Its relative state at different periods, will best appear from the following returns. In 1776, the number of inhabitants were 8723; in 1780, 9147;

veral scenes of his Tristram Shandy. Having parted from his master, not upon the most amicable terms, he returned to Lancashire, where he gave to the world several paintings. In 1762, he came to London; and, some time afterwards, commenced his travels into France and Italy, in pursuit of improvement. On his return, he commenced his career of portrait painting, with distinguished success. His health having declined, he retired to his native town, where he died on the 15th of November, 1802, and was buried at Dalton. His private character was marked by some eccentricities; but he was honest and warm in his attachments. As an artist, we may rank him with Reynolds and Gainsborough. He had a rapid execution, and an eye that did not often deviate from nature.

in

in 1785, 10,522; in 1790, 12,430; in 1793, 14,265; in 1800, 16,119; and, in 1811, there were 19,502. Worsley Hall, in this parish, is a venerable brick mansion, now in the occupation of R. H. Bradshaw, Esq.

ESTWAITE.]—Estwaite-water, or Lake, in the neighbourhood of Hawkshead, is about two miles in length, by half a mile in breadth; and divided by two peninsulas, one of which projects from each of the shores: these are fringed with trees, and the whole presents some beautiful sylvan scenery. On the eastern side, is a gentle slope, partly covered with woods: and, near the head, is a small island covered with shrubs, &c. This was formerly a floating island. This lake abounds with perch, pike, eel, and trout, but no char-fish have been found.

EVERTON.]—The village of Everton, one mile N.N.E. from Liverpool, is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the mouth of the Mersey, opening into the estuary of Bootle Bay, and of the Irish Channel, as well as of the opposite coast of Chester, and the northern part of Wales. Hence may be seen the road of Hayle Lake, remarkable for the rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William, for the conquest of Ireland, in 1689. Everton has, of late years, become the favourite residence of the Liverpool merchants, and several excellent houses have been built along the western declivity of the hill. Between Everton and Liverpool, is the district of Richmond, forming a pleasant and respectable neighbourhood, and uniting the conveniences of a town situation, with those of a country residence.

FAIRFIELD.]—The hamlet of Fairfield, in the parish of Ashton, already noticed, is a place of particular note, as being the settlement of a religious sect, called Moravians. These people have congregated themselves here within the last 40 years, and have built a chapel, with an organ, and several houses, which have assumed the appearance of a town. The chief of these form a square mass, round which is a broad-paved street, and this again is neatly surrounded with a series of respectable dwellings. The mass of this people is employed in some manufacture, or useful employment.

FELLS.]—This is the local denomination of that mountainous district, which constitutes all the northern part of Furness. These Fells are distinguished from each other, by the appellations of Conistone, Furness, and Cartmel. Wood has been very abundant on these eminences, and was generally cut down once in every fifteen years, to be charred, for the use of the furnaces and forges in the neighbourhood. The fells of Upper Furness have been called the Appenines of Lancashire; and, at an early period, were noted for their wild game, deer, &c.; The contiguity of High Furness to Scotland, subjected its inhabitants to repeated attacks from the borderers of the latter kingdom; and the high fells, partly covered with woods, afforded shelter to the

original wild beasts of the island. Wolves, wild boars, wild deer, falcons, &c. were common in this district; and there was an animal of the deer species, called the Segh. In 1766, three heads, with horns, were taken up on Duddon sands, of a size much superior to those of any deer now known; they are supposed to be the horns of the Scofe stag.

In the year 1561, the woods being greatly reduced, certain blomaries, in High Furness, were suppressed, at the common request of the tenants of Hawkshead and Colton, that the tops and croppings of these woods might be preserved for the nourishment of their cattle in winter. Since the beginning of the 18th century, the re-introduction of furnaces and forges, has advanced the value of wood considerably, and the tenants have found the means of improving part of their lands into meadows, and preserving their woods for the use of the furnaces. Among the trees of this district, the holly is sedulously cultivated and preserved: and, during the long and hard winters, its green leaves are given to the sheep.

FURNESS.]—"The lordship of Furness," observes West, in his Antiquities of this district, "in the north-west of Lancashire, and hundred of Loynsdale, comprehends all that tract of lands and islands, included within the following bounds; that is, beginning where the water descends from Winrose Hills, in Little Langdale to Elterwater, which divides Lancashire from Westmorland; so along the said water to Brathay Bridge, and where it runs into Windermere, and so down the said mere to Leven sands into the sea; thence along the sea to the island of Foulney, including the said island; so along by the isle of the Pile of Fouldrey and Walney to the river Dudden, which divides Lancashire from Cumberland, and up to the spot where the water of that river comes from Winrose Hills; and from thence to the place where the water descends from Winrose Hills to the Elterwater, where the boundary began. Thus Furness is separated, by water, from Westmorland, Cumberland, and the rest of Lancashire; and was, for that reason, called by the abbot, an Island. The liberty of the lordship of Furness extends itself over all the said tract of land and islands called Furness (for a similar reason as Amunderness was formerly, by the Saxons, called Agmonderuess, because it stretches out into the sea like a nose, a promontory, or ness of land, between the rivers Ribble and Cocker; so Furness lying to the north of Amunderness, stretching itself between the two estuaries of Leven and Dudden, in like manner, receiving from the Saxons a similar name) and all the lands and tenements included thereon; as well freehold as copyhold, are held either of the lord of the said liberty, or of the lord of some manor lying within the same, and who holds such manor of the lord of the said liberty." At three miles from Lancaster, is Hestbank, where the traveller who visits Furness, must forsake the firm beaten road, for trackless sands, which are

fordable

fordable at low water, from Hestbank, to a spot called the Carter, or Guide's House, about nine miles distant. It has been the custom to have a regular sort of guide, called the Carter, to attend and conduct strangers across this roadless desert. He is maintained by the public, and is obliged, in all weathers, to attend here from sun-rise to sunset. The priory of Cartmel was under the necessity of providing a proper person for this charge, and received synodals and Peter-pence to reimburse their expenses; but, since the Dissolution, the duchy of Lancaster grants it, by patent, to a trusty man, whose yearly allowance is 20*l*. His salary, however, has been further increased by a small donation left by a gentleman of Cartmel. — For want of this guide, many obstinate and careless people have lost their way, and perished: for, in case of darkness, fog, or unexpected tides, this situation is dreadful, and the horrors of an overwhelming grave affright and confound the bewildered traveller. In the midst of these sands, is the channel of the Ken, or Kent river; and, in other places, are several smaller rivulets, abounding with the flat fish called flook, salmon, &c. For a certain distance from shore, the right of fishing in these streams belongs to the Earl of Derby; but, beyond his bounds, the sands and fords are common property. To embank and bring under cultivation, this wide tract of sands, has often been recommended; but the vast expence attending such an undertaking, with the precariousness of most of the plans proposed, have hitherto prevented the adoption of this scheme. These sands, with another similar plain, occupy a space, which, in Ptolemy's time, bore the name of Moricambe, and is now called Morecambe Bay. This is formed by the Irish Sea to the south, and the irriguous shores of Lower Furness to the north and west, with a part of Lancashire to the east. There is no certain evidence of any Roman station in this part of the county, nor does it clearly appear, that the paved roads, which West describes as Roman, were really made by that people. In the Domesday Survey, the name of Furness does not occur, yet almost every village in Low Furness is mentioned, with the land-owners, and the quantity of arable land belonging to each. From this document, it appears, that this place was provided with "66 ploughs, exclusive of those which belonged to the lords of the particular manors, and to their tenants."

FURNESS ABBEY.] — Furness abbey, 7½ miles S.W. from Ulverston, and its circumjacent scenery, are thus beautifully described, by the romantic pen of Mrs. Radcliffe:—"About a mile and a half on this side of the abbey, the road passes through Dalton, a very ancient little town, once the capital of Low Furness, and rendered so important by its neighbourhood to the abbey, that Ulverston, the present capital, could not then support the weekly market, for which it obtained a charter. Dalton, however, sunk with the suppression of its neighbouring pa-

trons, and is now chiefly distinguished by the pleasantness of its situation; to which a church, built on a bold ascent, and the remains of a castle, advantageously placed for the command of the adjoining valley, still attach some degree of dignity. What now exists of the latter is one tower, in a chamber of which the Abbot of Furness held his secular court; and the chamber was afterwards used as a gaol for debtors, till within these few years, when the dead ruin released the living one. The present church-yard, and the site of this castle, are supposed to have been included within the limits of a castellum, built by Agricola, of the fosse of which there are still some faint vestiges.

"Beneath the brow on which the church and tower stand, a brook flows through a narrow valley, that winds about a mile and a half to the abbey. In the way thither, we passed the entrance of one of the very rich iron mines with which the neighbourhood abounds; and the deep red tint of the soil that overspreads almost the whole of the country between Ulverston and the monastery, sufficiently indicates the nature of the treasures beneath.

"In a close glen, branching from the valley, shrouded by winding banks, clumped with old groves of oaks and chesnut, we found the magnificent remains of Furness abbey. The deep retirement of its situation, the venerable grandeur of its Gothic arches, and the luxuriant, yet ancient trees, that shadow this forsaken spot, are circumstances of picturesque, and if the expression may be allowed, of sentimental beauty, which fill the mind with solemn, yet delightful, emotion. This glen is called the Vale of Nightshade; or, more literally, from its ancient title, Bekangsgill, "the glen of deadly nightshade," that plant being abundantly found in the neighbourhood.

"Its romantic gloom, and sequestered privacy, particularly adapted it to the austerities of monastic life; and, in the most retired part of it, King Stephen, while Earl of Mortaign and Bulloign, founded in the year 1127, the magnificent monastery of Furness, and endowed it with princely wealth, and almost princely authority, in which it was second only to Fontaine's abbey, in Yorkshire.

"The windings of the glen conceal these venerable ruins till they are closely approached; and the bye road that conducted us is margined with a few ancient oaks, which stretch their broad branches entirely across it, and are fine preparatory objects to the scene beyond. A sudden bend in this road, brought us within view of the northern gate of the abbey, a beautiful Gothic arch, one side of which is luxuriantly festooned with nightshade. A thick grove of plane trees, with some oak and beech, overshadow it on the right, and lead the eye onward to the ruins of the abbey, seen through this dark arch in remote perspective, over rough, but verdant ground. The principal features are the northern window, and part of the eastern choir, with

with glimpses of shattered arches and stately walls beyond, caught between the gaping casements.— On the left, the bank of the glen is broken into knolls, capped with oaks, which, in some places, spread downwards to a stream that winds round the ruin, and darken it with their rich foliage. Through this gate is the entrance to the immediate precincts of the abbey, an area said to contain 65 acres, now called the Deer Park. It is inclosed by a stone wall, on which the remains of many small buildings, and the faint vestiges of others, still appear; such as the porter's lodge, mills, granaries, ovens, and kilns, that once supplied the monastery; some of which, seen under the shade of fine old trees, that on every side adorn the broken steeps of this glen, have a very interesting effect.

“Just within the gate, a small manor-house of modern date, with stables, and its other offices, breaks discordantly upon the lonely grandeur of the scene. Except this, the character of the deserted ruins is scrupulously preserved in the surrounding area: no spade has dared to level the inequalities which fallen fragments have occasioned in the ground, or shears to clip the wild underwood that overspreads it; but every circumstance conspires to heighten the solitary grace of the principal object, and to prolong the luxurious melancholy which the view of it inspires. We made our way among the pathless fern and grass to the north end of the church, now, like every other part of the abbey, entirely roofless, but shewing the lofty arch of the great window, where, instead of the painted glass that once enriched it, are now tufted plants, and wreaths of nightshade. Below is the principal door of the church, bending into a deep round arch, which, retiring circle within circle, is rich and beautiful; the remains of a winding staircase are visible within the wall, on its left side. Near this northern end of the edifice, is seen one side of the eastern choir, with its two slender Gothic window frames; and, on the west, a remnant of the nave of the abbey, and some lofty arches, which once belonged to the belfry, which is now detached from the main building.

“To the south, but concealed from this point of view, is the chapter-house, some years ago exhibiting a roof of elegant Gothic fret-work, and which was almost the only part of the abbey thus ornamented; its architecture having been characterised by an air of grand simplicity rather than by the elegance and richness of decoration, which, in an after date, distinguished the Gothic style in England. Over the chapter-house, were once the library and scriptorium; and, beyond it, are still the remains of the cloisters, of the refectory, the locutorium, or conversation-room, and the calefactory. These, with the walls of some chapels, of the vestry, a hall, and of what is believed to have been a school-house, are all the features of this noble edifice that can easily be traced: winding stair-cases within the surprising thickness of the

walls, and door-cases, involved in darkness and mystery, the place abounds with.

“The abbey, which was formerly of such magnitude as nearly to fill up the breadth of the glen, is built of a pale red stone, dug from the neighbouring rocks, now changed, by time and weather, to a tint of dusky brown, which accords well with the hues of plants and shrubs, that every where emboss the mouldering arches.

“The finest view of the ruin is on the east side, where, beyond the vast shattered frame that once contained a rich painted window, is seen a perspective of the choir, and of the distant arches, remains of the nave of the abbey, closed by the woods.— This perspective of the ruin, is said to be 287 feet in length; the choir part of it is, in width, only 36 feet inside, but the nave is 70; the walls, as they now stand, are 54 feet high; and, in thickness, 5. Southward from the choir, extend the still beautiful, though broken pillars and arcades of some chapels now laid open to the day; the chapter-house, the cloisters, and beyond all, and detached from all, is the school-house, a large building, the only part of the monastery that still boasts a roof.

“As soothed by the venerable shades, and the view of a more venerable ruin, we rested opposite to the eastern window of the choir, where once the high altar stood, and, with five other altars, assisted the religious pomp of the scene, the images and the manner of times that were past, rose to reflection. The midnight procession of monks, clothed in white, and bearing lighted tapers, appeared to “the mind's eye,” issuing to the choir through the very door-case, by which such processions were wont to pass from the cloisters to perform the matins service, when, at the moment of their entering the church, the deep chanting of voices was heard, and the organ swelled a solemn peal. To Fancy, the strains still echoed feebly along the arcades, and died in the breeze among the woods, the rustling leaves mingling with the close. It was easy to image the abbot and the officiating priests, seated beneath the richly-fretted canopy of the four stalls, that still remain entire in the southern wall, and high over which is now perched a solitary yew-tree, a black funeral memento to the living of those who once sat below.

“Of a quadrangular court, on the west side of the church, 334 feet long, and 102 wide, little vestige now appears, except the foundation of a range of cloisters, that formed its western boundary; and, under the shade of which, the monks, on days of high solemnity, passed in their customary procession, round the court. What was the belfry, is now a huge mass of detached ruin, picturesque from the loftiness of its shattered arches, and the high inequalities of the ground within them, where the tower that once crowned this building, having fallen, lies in vast fragments, now covered with earth and grass, and no longer distinguishable but by the hillock they form.

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"The school-house, a heavy structure, attached to the boundary wall on the south, is nearly entire, and the walls, particularly of the portal, are of enormous thickness; but, here and there, a chasm discloses the staircases, that wind within them, to the chambers above. The school-room below, shews only a stone bench, that extends round the walls, and a low stone pillar, in the eastern corner, on which the teacher's pulpit was formerly fixed. The lofty vaulted roof is scarcely distinguishable, by the dusky light admitted through one or two narrow windows, placed high from the ground, perhaps for the purpose of confining the scholar's attention to his book.

"These are the principal features that remain of this once magnificent abbey. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and received a colony of monks, from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, who were called Grey Monks, from their dress of that colour, till they became Cistercians, and with the severe rules of St. Bernard, adopted a white habit, which they retained till the dissolution of monastic orders in England. The original rules of St. Bernard par-took, in several instances, of the austerities of those of La Trappe, and the society did not very readily relinquish the milder laws of St. Benedict, for the new rigours imposed upon them, by the parent monastery of Savigny. They were forbidden to taste flesh, except when ill, and even eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but on extraordinary occasions; and denied even the use of linen and fur. The monks were divided into two classes, to which separate departments belonged. Those who attended the choir, slept upon straw, in their usual habits; from which, at midnight they rose, and passed into the church, where they continued their holy hymns during the short remainder of the night. After this first mass, having publicly confessed themselves, they retired to their cells, and the day was employed in spiritual exercises, and in copying, or illuminating manuscripts. An unbroken silence was observed, except when after dinner, they withdrew into the locutorium; where, for an hour, they were permitted the common privileges of social beings. This class was confined to the boundary wall, except that on some particular days, the members of it were allowed to walk in parties beyond it, for exercise and amusement; but they were very seldom permitted either to receive or pay visits. Like the monks of La Trappe, however, they were distinguished for extensive charities, and liberal hospitality; for travellers were so scrupulously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the Dissolution, that an inn was thought necessary in this part of Furness, when one was opened for their accommodation, expressly because the monastery could no longer receive them.

"To the second class were assigned the cultivation of lands, and the performance of domestic affairs, in the monastery.

"This was the second house in England, that received the Bernardine rules, the most rigorous of which, however, were dispensed with, in 1485, by

Sixtus the Fourth; when, among other indulgences, the whole order was allowed to taste meat on three days of the week. With the rules of St. Benedict, the monks had exchanged the grey habit for a white cassock, with a white caul and scapulary. But their choir dress was either white or grey, with caul and scapulary of the same, and a girdle of black wool; over that a mozet or hood, and a rocket. When they went abroad, they wore a caul and full black hood.

"The deep forests that once surrounded the abbey, and overspread all Furness, contributed, with its insulated situation, on a neck of land running out into the sea, to secure it from the depredations of the Scots, who were continually committing hostilities on the borders. On a summit, over the abbey, are the remains of a beacon or watch-tower, raised by the society, for their further security. It commands extensive views over Low Furness, and the bay of the sea immediately beneath; looking forward to the town and castle of Lancaster, appearing faintly on the opposite coast; on the south, to the isles of Walney, Fouldrey, and their numerous islets, on one of which stands Peel castle; and, on the north, to the mountains of High Furness and Conistoun, rising in a grand amphitheatre round this inlet of the Irish Channel. Description can scarcely suggest the full magnificence of such a prospect, to which the monks, emerging from their concealed cells below, occasionally resorted, to soothe the asperities which the severe discipline of superstition inflicted on the temper; or, freed from the observance of jealous eyes, to indulge, perhaps, the sigh of regret, which a consideration of the world they had renounced, thus gloriously given back to their sight, would sometimes awaken.

"From Hawcoat, a few miles to the west of Furness, the view is still more extensive; whence, in a clear day, the whole length of the Isle of Man may be seen, with part of Anglesea, and the mountains of Caernarvon, Merionethshire, Derbyshire, and Flintshire, shadowing the opposite sides of the horizon of the Channel.

"The sum total of all the rents belonging to the abbey, immediately before the Dissolution, was 946*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* collected from Lancashire, Cumberland, and even from the Isle of Man; a sum, which considering the value at that period, the reign of Henry the Eighth; and the woods, meadows, pastures, and fisheries, retained by the society in their own hands; the quantity of provisions, for domestic use, brought by tenants instead of rent, and the shares of mines, mills, and salt-works, which belonged to the abbey, swells its former riches to an enormous amount.

"Pyle, the last abbot, surrendered with 29 monks, to Henry the Eighth, April 9, 1537; and, in return, was made rector of Dalton, a situation then valued at 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year."

GARSTANG.] — The market and borough town of Garstang is seated on the western bank of the Wyer, 11 miles S. by E. from Lancaster, and 227½ N. W.

by

by N. from London. The population of the township was, in 1811, 720; that of the parish, 6196. The town of Garstang, incorporated by Charles the Second, is governed by a bailiff, and seven capital burgesses. The charter invests the corporation with an authority to try all misdemeanors committed within their liberty. The Lancaster canal, which passes by the town, is of essential advantage, in a commercial point of view, and will doubtless conduce to the establishment of more considerable manufactures in the place. The river Wyre, which flows near this place, abounds with trout, chub, and gudgeons; and, in the spring, with smelts.—The river was once so swollen by incessant rain, as to inundate the church; in consequence of which, the foundations were so much injured, that it was found expedient to take it down, and rebuild it, in the year 1746. The church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Cockersand: it has chapels at Market-Garstang and Pilling. At Catteval, two miles to the south, is a large printed cotton and calico manufactory; and, at Scorton, Dolphinholm, and Catstraw, to the north-east, are various spinning manufactories.

In the neighbourhood of the town, are the following seats: Kirkland Hall, the seat of Alexander Butler, Esq.; Myerscough House, the seat of Charles Gibson, Esq.; and Claughton Hall, the seat of William Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq.

GARSTON.]—In the chapelry of Garston, 6½ miles S.E. from Liverpool, is an old mansion, called Aidburgh Hall, belonging to the Tarleton family.—Amongst numerous other old halls, and handsome modern buildings, in this neighbourhood, is Allerton Hall, the seat of William Roscoe, Esq. the elegant author of the *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*. The house is partly ancient, and partly modern, and commands a cheerful view of the broadest part of the Mersey, with the high lands about Runcorn, in Cheshire. This estate formerly belonged to the family of Latham, of Allerton.

GAWTHORP.]—In a low situation, on the banks of the Calder, is Gawthorp, a castellated mansion, the ancient residence of the Shuttleworths, as early as the time of Richard the Second. In the vicinity of this is Huntroyd, a modern mansion, belonging to Legendie Piers Starkie, Esq.

GILLIBRAND HALL.]—Gillibrand Hall, the seat of Thomas Gillibrand, Esq. has been built within these ten years, on the site of an old moated mansion. It stands about a mile W. from Chorley.

GLEASTON CASTLE.]—The ruins of this ancient fortress are situated about two miles east of Furness abbey; three square towers, with some connecting walls, are all that at present remain. The walls are thick, and their composition is mud, pebbles, &c. faced with limestone. This castle appears to have been a baronial mansion, belonging to the manor of Aldringham. In the reign of Queen Mary, it was the residence of the Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded, and his estates confiscated. At a short distance from the castle, is a copious running spring, which Mr. West

remarks, would be equal to that at Holywell, in Flintshire, if it were confined to one bason. Aldringham Hall, once the residence of the Fleming family, is entirely swept away, and the ancient village of that name, is now reduced to two houses, with the church between them. Here are some ancient encampments. The sea has made considerable encroachments at this place.

GREENHALGH.]—At the village of Greenhalgh, 3½ miles N. W. by N. from Kirkham, are the ruins of Greenhalgh castle, which seems to have originally consisted of seven or eight towers of great height and strength. Some writers date its foundation in the Saxon heptarchy; and others attribute it to Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The country around is noted for its fine breed of cattle, and for abundance of potatoes.

HAIGH HALL.]—On an elevated site, about a mile N. from Wigan, stands Haigh Hall, the ancient seat of the Bradshaighs, whose family is now extinct. From this family, it descended to the Earl of Balcarres, who now resides here. This venerable mansion was built at different periods; the chapel is supposed to be of the age of Edward the Second. In the front, are the arms of Stanley and Bradshaigh. The house contains some good paintings. Adjoining the hall, is a summer-house, built of canal coal, under the direction of the late Lady Bradshaigh, who forms so distinguished a figure in the correspondence of Richardson.

HALE HALL.]—In the chapelry of Hale, 7½ miles S. from Prescott, is Hale Hall, a seat belonging to John Blackbourne, Esq. This estate appears to have belonged to the Ireland family, soon after the Conquest; one of whom was buried in the chapel belonging to the hall, in 1088. The north front of the mansion was built in the year 1674, by Sir Gilbert Ireland. A modern front, to the south, was erected a few years ago, which commands a fine view of the Mersey, with the high grounds of Cheshire, and part of North Wales. The river here is about three miles across, and Mr. Blackbourne, as lord of the manor of Hale, is entitled to fourpence, for every vessel that anchors on the northern shore, in this district. Near the house, is a decoy-pool, for taking wild fowl. Here is a small chapel, which is independent of the parish church of Childwall. In this chapelry, was born, in the year 1578, John Middleton, commonly called, the "Child of Hale," who was remarkable for his gigantic stature, and uncommon strength. It is said, that Sir Gilbert Ireland introduced him to the presence of James the First, in a very fantastic dress, having large ruffs about his neck and hands, a striped doublet round his waist, a blue girdle, embroidered with gold; large white plush breeches, adorned with blue flowers; green stockings; shoes, with red heels, tied with red ribbon; and wearing, at his side, a sword, suspended by a broad belt over his shoulder, which was embroidered similar to the girdle. On his return from London, a portrait was taken of him,

him, which is now preserved in the library of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. This extraordinary personage was nine feet three inches in height; his hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, measured 17 inches; and his palm, 8½ inches. His formidable appearance was always a sufficient guard to his master's house, from nightly depredators.

HASLINGDEN.]—This is an improving market and manufacturing town, occupying a bold and bleak site, 7¼ S.W. by S. from Burnley, and 202¼ N.N.W. from London. Formerly the town was seated on the brow of a hill, where the church, which was rebuilt about 40 years ago, still continues. The introduction of the cotton manufactures has occasioned a large increase of buildings in the valley, below the old town. It probably derived its name from the hazel groves, which formerly much abounded here. Though accounted a parish, it is only a parochial chapelry, subject to Whalley. In the church, is a font of the time of Henry the Eighth, and some ancient tombs. The town is governed by a constable, and six churchwardens, who have the care of six divisions; two of these have a chapel of ease of their own. A spirit of industry and enterprise pervades all ranks. Among other improvements, a handsome square was completed a few years since. The canals are of the most essential advantage to this town. Numerous mills for carding and spinning, are established on the river. The population of Haslingden, in 1811, was 5127.

HAWKSHEAD.]—The little market-town of Hawkshead, is situated 28 miles N.N.W. from Lancaster, and 266¼ N.N.W. from London. Being the principal town of Furness fells, it is the centre where all business is transacted; and though it has no staple manufacture, yet from local circumstances, it has a considerable market. The church, which was formerly a chapel under Dalton, was made parochial towards the close of the 16th century, by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York: * he also founded and endowed here a free grammar-school. A neat town-house was built a few years ago, by subscription. At Gallow-Barrow, an adjoining village, is a chantry-house, endowed, in 1717, by the will of the Rev. Thomas Sandys, for the maintenance of poor boys, natives of the place, who are to be educated at the free-school. Hawkshead, in 1811, contained a population of 676.—Near this town, are the remains of a house where one of the monks, as representative of the Abbot of Furness, resided, and performed Divine service, and other parochial duties. Over the gateway is a court-room, where the abbot's temporal rights and jurisdiction, were exercised by the bailiff of Hawkshead. In the vicinity of the town,

* Dr. Edwin Sandys, a native of this town, was the son of William Sandys, Esq. of Estwaite, in Furness. He was educated at Cambridge, and rose to the honours of master of Catherine Hall, and vice-chancellor of the university. Having incurred the displeasure of Queen Mary, by a sermon in defence of Lady Jane's right to the throne, he was stripped of his promotions, and imprisoned six months; after which he went

are the following seats:—**Craithwaite Hall**, on the western bank of the Windermere, is the seat of William Rawlinson, Esq. At Coniston-Water-Head, is a seat of George Knott, Esq.; and, at Bellmont, is a seat of the Rev. Reginald Braithwaite, M. A.

HEATON HOUSE.]—About four miles N. E. from Manchester, is a seat of the Earl of Wilton. This estate is part of the township of Little Heaton, in the parish of Prestwich. The present noble possessor of Heaton inherits this estate, in regular descent, from Sir John Egerton, who came into possession in the reign of Queen Anne. The mansion, a handsome structure, of stone, stands in a commanding situation, in the midst of a fine park. In the centre of the south front, is a semicircular piece of architecture, of the Ionic order, surmounted with a dome; and, branching from the former, are two spacious colonnades, terminated by two octangular pavilions. This front commands some pleasing prospects. The interior of the mansion corresponds with its outward appearance, and is furnished with great elegance. On an elevated spot, in the park, is a circular temple, which commands some very extensive views of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. The park, which includes an area of about five miles in circumference, has lately been inclosed.

HELEN'S, ST.]—St. Helen's, from its advantageous situation on the Sankey canal, 3¼ miles N.E. by E. from Prescott; and, from its natural characteristics, has gradually increased to its present size and importance. An extensive copper work was established here, about the year 1780, by the proprietors of the Paris-mine, in Anglesea; and, it is estimated, that at these works, and another, belonging to the Company, on the same canal, 20,000 tons of ore are annually smelted. The works at Ravenhead produce, weekly, 30 tons of small copper bars, on account of the East India Company, which are exported to China, where they are said to circulate as coin. These bars are dropt from the mould into the water, when an effervescence commences, by which the bar is changed from a leaden hue, to the colour of red sealing-wax.

HEYSHAM.]—At Heysham, 4½ miles W. from Lancaster, are the ruins of a small ancient building, called St. Patrick's Chapel. Its architecture is of a very early character: a semicircular arch forms the entrance-doorway, which is ornamented with fluted mouldings. The building is very small, and its situation is on a rock. At a short distance from one end, are four holes cut in the shape of stone coffins, out of the original rock; close to which is a natural bench. The whole appears to have been formed as

to Germany, and remained there till the Queen's death. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he took an active part in the reformation of the church, and was soon advanced to the see of Worcester; whence he was translated to that of London, and afterwards to the archbishopric of York. He died at Southwell, the 10th July, 1588, and was interred in that church.

an oratory for a Catholic priest, to offer up prayers for the souls of some persons that were shipwrecked on this coast.

HOLKER HALL.]—A little to the westward of Cartmel, is Holker Hall, one of the seats of Lord George Cavendish. The house is a large irregular building, forming two right-angled sides of a triangle, and has been partly fronted in the Gothic style. The park is finely wooded; and, from its rocky hills, commands some grand and picturesque views. The interior of this mansion contains a large collection of pictures; some of which are fine and curious. Among the portraits, are the following:—Duchess of Cleveland, by Lely; Admiral Penn, half-length, dressed in black; Sir James Lowther; Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; a head; Vanduyck, when young, by himself; Lord Richard Cavendish, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Sir Thomas Riston, ancient proprietor of Furness abbey, and manor. Among the paintings, the following may be selected as worthy of peculiar attention:—Two landscapes, by Claude; and one by Tuccarelli; two interior views of churches, one by day-light, and the other represented under the effect of lamp-light; St. Francis D'Assize, kneeling, a fine picture, in the style of Spagnoletto; two large landscapes, by Claude; a party of peasants, at cards, by Teneirs; two pictures, by Wouvermans; two fine battle-pieces, by Borgognoni; an historical picture, by Poussin; a landscape and cattle, by Rubens; a landscape, by Hobbins.—In the vicinity of Holker, is Flookborough, formerly a market-town, but now reduced to a small village.—Near this place, is a famous spa, called Holy-well, the water of which is recommended in cutaneous disorders.

HOLLAND.]—Holland, or Up Holland, five miles W. by S. from Wigan, gave name to the illustrious, but ill-fated family of Holland. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory.

HOLME.]—This place, which is 4½ miles S.E. by S. from Burnley, is, at present, a chapelry to Whalley. The surrounding country, which belongs to the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, was much improved between the years 1784 and 1789; during which period, 422,000 trees, of various species, were planted on the rocky brows, and in the glens and gullies of this estate. The house was originally built of wood, and contained some private closets for the concealment of priests, as the family continued recusants to the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth. A chantry belonged to this demesne, founded after the dissolution of Whalley abbey; but it was soon after dissolved. The chantry, however, was preserved; and had a clergyman licensed to it, in 1742. It now belongs to Dr. Whitaker, who was licensed

on his own petition. A practical superstition, which is peculiar to the place, deserves to be mentioned. The hydrocephalus is a disease incident to adolescent animals, and supposed to be contagious. In order to check the progress of the disease, it was usual with the farmers, when a young beast had died of this complaint, to cut off the head, and convey it for interment, into the nearest part of the adjoining county. It is not easy to give an adequate reason for such a fantastic custom; but it may, probably, have arisen from some confused analogy to the case of the Azazel, between the removal of sin, and of disease.*

HORNBY.]—The little market-town of Hornby, ten miles N.E. from Lancaster, and 248½ miles N.N.W. from London, is situated on the eastern bank of the Lune, over which is a bridge of three arches. Its population, in 1811, was 420. From this town, the views down the valley, are extremely fine, and the winding river, with its wooded banks, present some highly picturesque scenes. The cotton manufactory constitutes the chief business of the place. A religious hospital, or priory, for Premonstratensian canons, was founded here, and made subject to the abbey of Croxton, in Leicestershire. At the Dissolution, it was granted to the Monteagle family, who possessed an old baronial mansion, called Hornby Castle. This castle stands on an eminence, about half a mile from the river, and was founded by N. de Mont Begon. It is now the property of John Marsden, Esq. The church, which is subordinate to Melling, is a neat edifice, with an octangular tower.

HULME HALL.]—At a short distance, W. from Manchester, stands Holme, or Hulme Hall, a curious specimen of ancient domestic architecture. But its appearance is rather romantic than beautiful. It is situated on the side of a shelving bank of the Irwell, and is now in a state of dilapidation. This manor belonged to Adam de Rossiudale, in the time of Edward the First. George Lloyd, Esq. obtained it, by purchase, in 1751, and it afterwards came into the possession of the late Duke of Bridgewater. During the civil war, the dowager Lady Prestwich encouraged her son to be faithful to the royal cause by suggesting to him a treasure, which was supposed to be concealed in Hulme; but, being taken speechless, the nature of the treasure could never be ascertained.

INCE BLUNDEL.]—Nine miles N. from Liverpool is Ince Blundel, the seat of Henry Blundel, Esq. This estate and manor appear to have been in possession of the Blundel family, in the time of Henry the Third, and descended in a regular succession to the present owner. The mansion is a large hand-

* William Whitaker, an eminent divine, was a native of Holme, and was born A.D. 1550. His death took place, in 1598, and he was buried in the anti-chapel of St. John's college, Cambridge. At the age of twelve, he was sent to St. Paul's school, and from thence proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge. In his thirty-first year, he was elected regius pro-

fessor; which elevation, at so early a period, must be a proof of very extraordinary talents. In 1585, he became a controversial writer. Of these writings, a large folio volume was published after his death, which is a monument of incredible industry and great facility in composition.

some building, richly stored with works of art, and the collection of ancient statuary may be pronounced of unrivalled merit in this country. A pantheon, on a plan resembling that of Rome, is the repository of choice specimens of sculpture. The collection is very extensive, and contains many of the productions of the most celebrated artists of Greece. In forming this collection, Mr. Blundel has devoted a considerable portion of his life, and expended immense sums of money. His zeal in pursuit of this object has been unremitted, and having been much abroad, he had opportunities of collecting many objects which were not sufficiently appreciated at the time. It would be impossible here to give the reader an accurate description of the whole, which consists of 100 statues, 150 busts, 110 bass-relievos, 90 sarcophagi and cinerary urns, 40 ancient fragments, besides marble pillars, tables, and other antiquities; and also about 200 pictures. We will, however, select from each class, a few of the most striking. Of the statues, Minerva and Diana, in the entrance-hall, may be ranked with the finest works of Grecian art. The Minerva is remarkable for her graceful ease, and dignified expression. It was found at Ostia, and brought from the Duke of Lante's palace at Rome. The Diana is distinguished for her sweetness of countenance, and her firm and dignified attitude, curious dress, and rich buskins. The legs and feet claim particular attention for their admirable execution. In this hall, is a lovely figure of modern sculpture, by Canova, representing Psyche, gracefully bending over a butterfly. The statue of Jupiter Pacificus finely expresses the attributes of the god of Peace. The Theseus, a remarkably fine colossal statue, was found in Adrian's villa, and was purchased of the Duke of Modena. The Esculapius is in fine preservation, and was much noted in the villa Mattei. The figure of the muse, Urania, is remarkable for its beautiful drapery, and elegant form. The Juno, veiled, holding a pomegranate; the statue of a Roman senator, in his robes; the Bacchus, Apollo, Anchyræ, and several different statues of Minerva, Apollo, Venus, Mercury, Hygeia, Isis, &c. claim a particular attention; as also some rare antique Egyptian idols: among which, is one in basalt. There are also two groups of statuary in the conservatory; one of which is considered as the finest specimen of ancient sculpture extant.

Among the busts, the most conspicuous are those of Adrian, Septimus Severus, Salvius Otho, Cicero, Claudius Drusus, Augustus Cæsar, Julius Cæsar, Claudius Albinus, Cato, Didia Clara, Marciana, Julia, and a colossal bust of Vespasian. The busts of Jupiter Serapis, and Bacchus, are fine and genuine antiques. Two casts, in bronze, of the heads of the celebrated centaurs at Rome, and three or four tragic masks, three feet in height, are valuable for their excellence and rarity. In reviewing the ancient fragments, the very curious and highly finished hand, on a pillar of porphyry, in the en-

trance-hall, claims our first regard. Another hand, which belonged to the celebrated statue of the philosopher Teno; an antique foot, on a pedestal; a leg and thigh; are fine relics. Here is also a colossal fragment, of most admirable sculpture. In the collection of bass-relievos, a lion's head, an Etruscan sacrifice, a tabula votiva, terminus, bacchanalian scene, chariot-races, an elegant figure of Victory, Nereides, a sepulchral monument, and a Jupiter Pacificus, are deserving of particular attention. The sarcophagi, and cinerary urns, are rare specimens, particularly one of the sarcophagi, seven feet long, and four high, at each end of which, are lions devouring their prey. The collection of marble tables, between 30 and 40 in number, is peculiarly choice and valuable. These are of Sicilian jasper, Verd-antique, peccorella, Oriental alabaster, lava, dova, brocatella, branco-nero, specimen tables, and fine mosaic, both ancient and modern. Also several columns and pillars, of various sorts of marble, with several alabaster, and Etruscan vases, and curious antique bronzes. The pictures are not so select as might be expected; yet there are some fine paintings, among which are the following:—The Fall and Redemption of Man, by Raphael; the Marriage Feast, by Paul Veronese; Bacchus and Ariadne, a large painting, by Sebastian Ricca; four fine landscapes, by Wilson; two curious portraits, by Gerard Dow; the Alchymist, by D. Teniers.

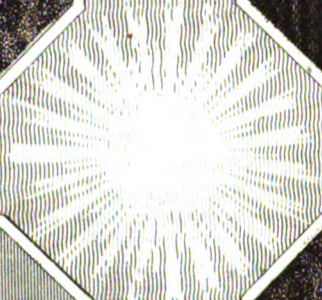
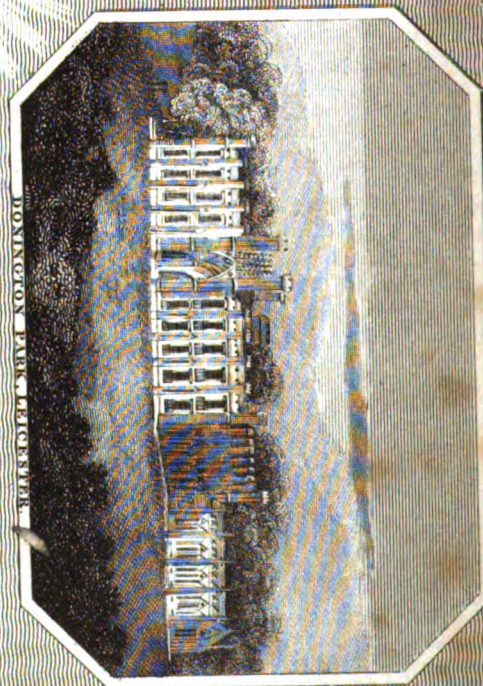
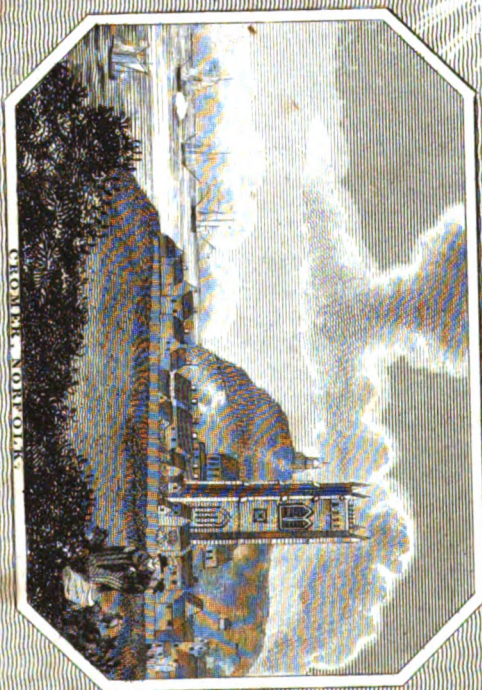
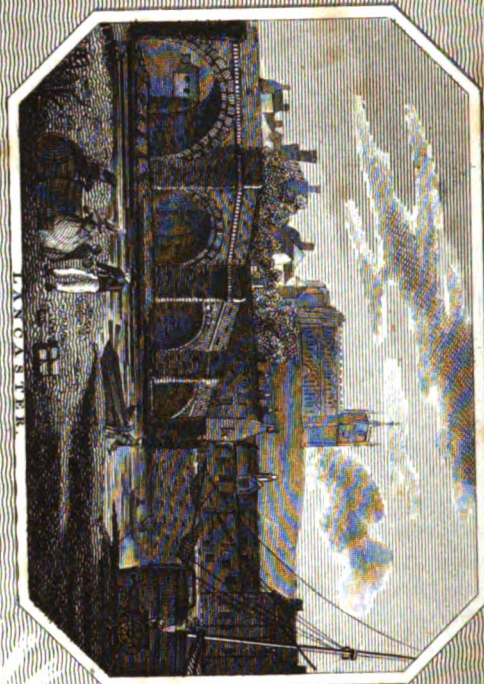
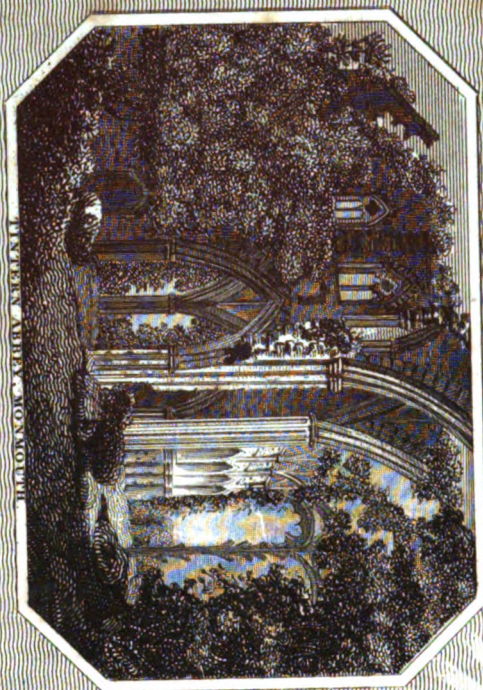
IRELETH.—Kirkby Ireleth, five miles W. from Ulverston, was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Kirkby. The manor-house, now much decayed, was called Kirkby Cross House, from a cross before the door, the head of which is said to have been broken off by order of Archbishop Sandys.—Ireleth is the place whence the iron ore is now shipped; and its name may probably be derived from Ire, iron, and Lath, a barn, in the local dialect.

KIRKDALE.—This pleasant village, two miles N. by E. from Liverpool, was anciently part of the possessions of the family of More, or De la More, who settled in this neighbourhood, about the year 1280, and built a magnificent moated house, near Liverpool, and another at a place called Bank Hall, in Kirkdale, near the sea, which was a curious specimen of ancient architecture. These buildings were pulled down many years ago.

KIRKHAM.—The little market-town of Kirkham, 22 miles S. by W. from Lancaster, and 22½ N. W. by N. from London, has a well-endowed free-school, with three masters. It has some trade in coarse linens, and also in sail-cloth. A mile west of the town, is Ribby Hall, a large well-built brick mansion, belonging to Joseph Hornby, Esq. The population of Kirkham, in 1811, was 214.

KNOWSLEY.—In the village of Knowsley, 2½ miles N.W. from Prescott, is Knowsley Park, an ancient seat belonging to the Earl of Derby. The park is extensive, and abounds with fine wood; but many of the largest trees are nearly stripped of their foliage, and slope towards the north-east. The man-

sion



Engraving of a building, possibly a library or study, with a large window and a desk.

Engraving of a building, possibly a library or study, with a large window and a desk.

sion is seated on an elevated part of the park, and has evidently been erected at different periods.—The most ancient part, which is of stone, with two round towers, is said, in a work intitled “Description of the Country round Manchester,” to have been raised by Thomas, first Earl of Derby, for the reception of his son-in-law, Henry the Seventh; but, in the “History of the House of Stanley,” it is stated, that the Earl only enlarged the house by a stone building, and repaired and beautified the other part.” The preparations made by the Earl, for the royal visit, were upon a grand scale; for, besides the alterations at the mansion, he made a road from the cross ways leading from Sankey and Wenwick to the river; and, at the bottom, erected a spacious stone bridge, and threw up a causeway across the marshes, to the rising ground, on the Cheshire side, which was kept in repair to the time of William, Earl of Derby. The additions which were then made to Knowsley mansion, are not precisely defined; and the next alterations made were by James, the tenth Earl, in the reigns of William the Third, Queen Anne, and George the First. He died at Knowsley, in 1735. The work just referred to, specifies, that he rebuilt the old seat in the modern style; and, on the front of it, caused the following inscription to be cut:—“James, Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles, grandson of James, Earl of Derby, by Charlotte, daughter of Cloud, Duke of Tremouille, who was beheaded at Bolton, the 16th of October, 1651, for strenuously adhering to King Charles the Second, who refused a bill, unanimously passed by both Houses of Parliament, for restoring to the family the estates which he had lost by his loyalty to him.” The house contains many portraits of the ancient family of Stanley, which are interesting, as serving to perpetuate the resemblance and costume of characters who form so distinguished a figure in the history of their country. Exclusively of the above, are several other portraits; and a large collection of pictures, by the old masters: some of which are of sterling merit. The principal of these were collected by James, Earl of Derby, who patronised a Mr. Winstanley, a native of Warrington, and sent him abroad to collect them.

LANCASTER.]—The market, borough, and county-town of Lancaster, is situated at the distance of 238½ N.N.W. from London. During the occupation of the country by the Brigantes, it was called “Caer Werid,” the green town. It afterwards became a Roman station, which occupied the eminence where the castle and church now stand.—Antiquaries have generally described this station as the Longovicum of the Romans; but the Rev. John Whitaker, who is of a different opinion, observes as follows:—“In Richard’s *Iter*, the station *Ad Alaunam*, appears clearly from the mention of *Lugualium* and *Brocavonacis*, on one side, and of *Coccium* and *Mancunium* on the other, to be somewhere upon or within the northern borders of Lancashire. And

this, and the name, *Ad Alaunam*, carry us at once to the station at Lancaster, the *castrum* upon *A Laun*, or the river *Lan*. The reality of this station has always been confessed, but the name of it has been sometimes supposed to be the *Lugandinum* of the *Chorography*, and more generally, but more wildly, the *Longovicus* of the *Notitia*. It was certainly fixed upon the plane of the present castle-hill, as the rocky eminence of the hill, and the immediate vicinity of the river, clearly evince, of themselves, and as the still hanging remains of the Roman wall, upon the steepest part of it, concur to demonstrate.” Reynolds, in his *Iter Britanniarum*, identifies this place as the *Brometonacis*, of Antoninus. Thus various opinions prevail concerning the Roman name of this station, though all agree that it was possessed by the Romans. Camden is very positive on this head; but the fragment of a wall which he and Mr. Whitaker ascribed to that people, seems to have belonged to some monastic building. It was situated on the declivity of the hill, between the castle and the bridge, and was called “*Wery-Wall*,” probably from the British name of the town, “*Caer Werid*.” Leland, indeed, could not meet with any evidence that the town had ever been walled. However, from various Roman antiquities, which have, at different times, been discovered, within the town, it cannot be doubted, that Lancaster was a Roman military station, or garrison; but whether it bore the appellation of *Ad Alaunam*, or *Longovicum*, or both these names, at different periods, is not easily determinable. Under the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, also, Lancaster was certainly a fortress of considerable consequence; for it appears to have been the grand barrier and obstacle to the northern Picts, or Scots, who having eluded or conquered the intermediate garrisons between their southern boundaries and this place, generally encountered a stubborn resistance and repulse here; a circumstance which greatly exasperated the marauding borderers, who, immediately after the Romans left the island, attacked the town, and levelled its fortifications. Soon after the arrival of the Saxons, and the establishment of the Northumbrian kingdom, the commanding site of this ruined town attracted the new settlers, who appear to have restored some of the dwellings, and re-edified parts of the castle. The superiority of this to any other town in the district, is manifested, in the event of its being constituted, in the seventh century, the chief town of the county. Of its annals during the Saxon heptarchy, we have no records; but, soon after the Norman conquest, the town again assumes some historical consequence. At the time of the Domesday survey, there was no church at Lancaster; yet, from the name *Chercalanaster*, affixed to one of the villages, it seems probable, that here, as in many other instances, had been a Saxon church, which was probably destroyed in the ravages of the Danes. Lancaster, on account of its bold and elevated situation, was probably obtained

tained from the Conqueror, in the end of his reign, or from William Rufus, soon after his accession, by Roger de Poitou, for the erection of a great baronial castle; for, as early as the year 1094, we find this person granting the church of St. Mary, in this place, then newly founded by him, to the abbey of Sees, in Normandy, to which it continued a cell until the alien priories were seized by Henry the Fifth, when it was granted once more to the Carthusian abbey of Sion, in Middlesex, to which it continued to be a cell till the general dissolution of monasteries. The foundation of the church, and of the castle, were probably contemporary. The great tower of the latter, still standing, displays the strong massive style of architecture of that period. Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, besieged and took this castle, in 1199: at which period, it was possessed by the brother of King John, in trust for that monarch, when he came to the crown. In the year 1205, the castle and honours appear to have been in the possession of Ranulph Blundevil, Earl of Chester; and, in the years 1216 and 1223, the same were held in charge by William de Ferras, Earl of Derby. Parts of the foundations of the castle have been attributed to the Romans, and the large square keep has been commonly ascribed to the Saxons; whilst the grand entrance tower gateway, with some other portions, are generally referred to the reign of Edward the Third. Lancaster owes its chief celebrity to that monarch, and to his third son, John of Gaunt, who was created by his father, Duke of Lancaster. After this creation, the style of John of Gaunt was Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Richmond, Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby; and he claimed, as Earl of Leicester, the office of hereditary seneschal, or steward of England; as Duke of Lancaster, to bear the great sword, called Curtana, before the Kings of England, at their coronation; and, as Earl of Lincoln, to be grand carver at the dinner given on that occasion. The Duke being invested with this title, his royal parent next conferred on him certain grants and privileges to support his dignity; and, it appears, that the duchy of Lancaster was constituted an important establishment—a sort of petty kingdom. The castle, it is supposed, was now considerably enlarged, and that a household was established here, suitable to the dignity of its proprietor, and to the customs of the times. The Duke also procured for the town, the exclusive right of holding the sessions of Pleas for the whole county.—Thus the prosperity of Lancaster materially depended upon its connection with the lords or proprietors of the castle; a circumstance which will account for the steady loyalty evinced by the inhabitants, even in the reign of King John, who granted them a charter as ample as those he had before conferred on Northampton and Bristol. What the inhabitants of this town gained, however, by their adherence to the monarch, was counterbalanced by their losses through their devotion to the Lancas-

trian line, during the unhappy civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. This town was then half depopulated; and, even in Camden's time, the residents consisted principally of husbandmen. On the confirmation of the charter, with additional privileges, by Charles the Second, the town again revived; and, from that period, it appears to have progressively augmented its commerce, trade, and buildings.

The castle, which has been alternately the terror, glory, and safeguard, of the town, is spacious in plan, and commanding in situation. Occupying the summit of a high hill, built of strong materials, with massive walls, and several guard-towers, bastions, &c. it must formerly have assumed a grand, and apparently safe residence. Much of its ancient character and dignity have been sacrificed; yet it still occupies a spacious area, and its architectural features and appropriation are entitled to general admiration. The exterior walls embrace an area of 380 feet from east to west, by 350 feet from north to south; in which is a large court-yard, with smaller yards, and several differently shaped towers. The whole is now appropriated to the county-gaol, with its appendages of gaoler's house, prisoners' rooms, cells, workshops, courts of justice, &c.—Nearly facing the east, and communicating with the town, is the strongly fortified tower-gateway, or chief entrance, consisting of two semioctangular projections, perforated near the bottom, with narrow apertures in each face for the discharge of arrows. The whole of the summit has bold machicolations, with embrasures, &c. The gateway was additionally guarded by portcullises. Within this entrance, is a large open area, or court-yard, surrounded with towers and fortified walls; nearly facing the entrance, at the opposite side of the court, is the large square keep; the walls of which are of amazing thickness, and its apartments are of grand dimensions. The floors of these rooms are stone and composition. The summit commands several extensive, diversified, and sublime views, in “which the winding river Lune, with its bridges and aqueduct, the expanded view of the bay of Morecambe, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, and the beautiful vale of Lonsdale, constitute the prominent features.” A little north of the keep, are the shire-hall, and county courts, with their offices, &c. mostly of modern erection. Mr. Harrison, the architect of Chester gaol, &c. gave the principal designs for these alterations, which in general have been grand and judicious; but the more recent finishings are from the designs of Mr. Joseph Gandy. In the decorative finishing of the windows, &c. of the grand jury-room, which is circular, with a carved roof, ornamented with groins, springing from brackets, and in the shire-hall, the latter gentleman has introduced some elegant and correct architectural decorations. The shire-hall is singularly beautiful, and consists of a semicircular area, with an aisle going

going round it, and has a grained roof, with the interstices between the groins open. This roof is supported by six quadruple clustered columns. Against the flattened side of the room, are the judges' seats, beneath elegant pinnaced canopies, and the windows, doors, pannels, seats, &c. are all finished in a style corresponding to the enriched ecclesiastical buildings of the fifteenth century.—Over the judges' seats, are two full-length portraits of Lord Stanley, and Mr. Blackburne, members for the county. Between them, is a full-length portrait of his present Majesty, seated on a charger, with a view of Lancaster castle and church in the background, by Northcote. On it is the following inscription:—"Presented to the County Palatine of Lancaster, by the High Sheriff, James Ackers, Esq. of Lark Hall, Ann. Dom. 1800." In a circular tower, called John of Gaunt's Oven, is a collection of rolls, records, &c. relating to the official business of the county. In another part of the new buildings, are the Crown Hall, a spacious and appropriate room, also a library, &c. all finished and fitted up in a grand, substantial, and elegant style. On the north and south sides of the castle, are raised terraces, forming very pleasant promenades. Some charitable legacies have been bequeathed to the debtor prisoners of this gaol; the walls of which are estimated to contain 5000 men.

Adjoining the castle, is the parish church, a large spacious building, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and a tower at the east end. The aisles are divided from the nave by eight pointed arches on each side, the mouldings of which spring from clustered columns; and, at the east end, is a wood screen, of elegant carving, enriched with foliage, pinnacles, crockets, &c. Here are a few of the monkish turn-up seats still remaining. Among the monuments, is a mural marble slab to William Stratford, LL.D. commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, who died in 1753, by L. F. Roubiliac. On it, is a small groupe in basso-relievo, representing a figure of Charity relieving an Old Woman, with two Children. The figures, though slight, are marked with masterly expression, and evince the taste and skill of this justly eminent sculptor. Against the north wall, is a large mural tablet to the memory of Samuel Eyre, a judge, whose body was removed to Salisbury, the 12th of September, A.D. 1698. On a grave-stone, is the following pompous inscription, commemorative of Thomas Covell, who was "six times mayor of the town, 48 years keeper of the castle, 46 years one of the coroners of the county; captain of the freehold land of the hundred of Lonsdale, on this side of the sands, &c. and died August 1st, 1639:—"

"Cease, cease to mourn, all tears are vain and void,
He's fled, not dead; dissolved, not destroy'd;
In heaven his soul doth rest, his body here
Sleeps in this dust, and his fame every where
Triumphs: the town, the country farther forth,
The land throughout proclaim his noble worth.

Speak of a man so courteous,
So free, and every where magnanimous;
That story told at large here do you see
Epitomized in brief, COVELL was he."

Lancaster church was one of the churches reserved by Henry the Eighth, as a sanctuary, after the abolition of that dangerous privilege in other parts of the country.

The situation of the town being on a gentle ascent, and the summit adorned with the church and castle, the general appearance is commanding.—The river Lune makes nearly an acute angle on the north side of the town, whence several regular streets proceed to the south, leaving the church and castle in some measure detached. Many of the former are narrow, but the houses are generally good, constructed of free-stone, and covered with slate. There are also several handsome mansions, the residence of men of fortune. An extensive quay, large warehouses, and many neat houses, were erected a few years ago; and some of the streets are well-paved. The town has a chapel dependent on the established church; in addition to which the Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Roman-Catholics, have their meeting-houses.

The shambles of this town deserve particular notice, as they resemble a street, where every butcher occupies a shop, and has his name over the door. An ancient bridge, now in ruins, connected the opposite shores of the Lune, near St. George's quay; but the increasing opulence and population of the town, rendered a new and more commodious one necessary. This was erected from the extremity of Cable Street to Skerton, at the expence of nearly 12,000*l.* which was paid by the county. The arches, of equal size, and elliptical, are five in number; the length of this handsome structure is 549 feet.

Lancaster has a theatre, situated in St. Leonard's gate; and an assembly-room, in Buck Lane. In Buck Lane, are also twelve alms-houses, founded in 1715, for twelve poor men, who receive 16*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, and new coats annually. These were founded by William Penny, alderman. Amongst other benevolent institutions, are four alms-houses, called Gardner's Charity, founded in 1485, and rebuilt in 1792; six almshouses, founded in 1651, by George Johnson; and Common Garden Street hospital, consisting of eight houses for maiden ladies, who are allowed 3*l.* per annum, and a new gown each, for which they are indebted to Mrs. Ann Gillison, of Lancaster, who died in 1790. The inhabitants have, at different periods, established a free-school, and two charity-schools; the first, for the education of 60 boys, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1682, under the auspices of Bishop Pilkington. One of the charity-schools is for 50 boys, who are clothed, educated, and allowed the sum of 6*l.* as an apprentice fee. The other school, supported by similar means, is in the High Street, where 40 girls are clothed and instructed.

The manufactories of Lancaster, which are inconsiderable,

considerable, chiefly consist of cabinet-making, spinning of twine, cotton printing, and weaving of sail-cloth. Ship-building has been greatly encouraged, and many large vessels have been constructed, particularly by Mr. Broockbank. Unfortunately, the Lune is obstructed by shoals, which prevent vessels of considerable bulk from approaching within six miles of the town; nor can those above 250 tons reach the quays. Lancaster trades to America with hardware and woollen manufactures; forty or fifty ships trade to Norway; and, besides cabinet goods, considerable quantities of candles are exported to the West Indies. The Custom House is a small neat building, with a portico supported by four Ionic columns.

Almost in the centre of Lancaster, is the town-hall, a large commodious building, ornamented with a bold portico. In the council-room, is a full-length portrait of Nelson, and another of Pitt, by P. M. Lonsdale, a native of this town.

Lancaster first sent members to Parliament, in the 23d of Edward the First. The returning officers are the mayor and two bailiffs. Edward the Third granted permission for the mayor and bailiffs to hold the pleas and sessions at Lancaster, and no where else in the county. The corporation is composed of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common burgesses, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace.

An excellent salt-marsh adjoins the banks of the Lune; of which about 500 statute acres belong to 80 of the oldest freemen of Lancaster, or their widows, being held in trust by the corporation. This marsh is pastured, and divided into what are termed *Orl Grasses*; that is, a privilege of turning one horse, or two cows, of any size, to summer upon this common: a poney being reckoned equal to two oxen, however small the horse, or large the ox.—The number of grasses, or gates, is equal to that of privileged burgesses, with two more for the trustees; 82 in the whole, which, if let, are worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* or upwards, each, per summer.

Lancaster has communication with the rivers Mersey, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles into the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. About a mile to the north-east of the town, is a grand aqueduct-bridge, which conveys the Lancaster canal over the Lune. This fabric, designed, and executed, by Mr. John Rennie, civil engineer, is justly considered as the most magnificent structure of this kind, that has ever been erected in Britain. The architect had to encounter a depth of water in the bed of the river, and a soft muddy bottom. "It was therefore found necessary to lay a foundation at the depth of 20 feet beneath the surface of the water. This consists of a flooring of timber, supported by piles 30 feet long. The foundation alone is said to have

cost 15,000*l.* and the superstructure above double that sum, although the stone was obtained within about a mile and a half of the place. The bridge consists of five circular arches, springing from rusticated piers, with Gothic ends. Each arch is of 70 feet span, and rises 39 feet above the surface of the river. The whole bridge has a handsome cornice, and every part of it is designed with strict regard to strength, durability, and elegance. The total height, from the surface of the river to that of the canal, is 51 feet, and barges of 60 tons burthen pass over it." About a mile north of the town, is Beaumont Hall, the seat of E. F. Buckley, Esq.; and, about a mile further, is Halton Hall, the seat of W. B. Bradshaw, Esq.

LATHAM.]—The township of Latham, with a population of between 2 and 3000, is 3½ miles N. E. by E. from Ormskirk. In the township, is Latham House, the seat of E. W. Bootle, Esq. M. P. distinguished as the ancient residence of Robert de Fitzhenry, or Latham, one of the barons who commanded at the memorable siege of Calais, in the reign of Edward the Third. It also acquired particular renown, by the astonishing resistance it made under the command of Charlotte, Countess of Derby, who was besieged here by Colonels Egerton, Rigby, Ashton, and Holcroft, from the 28th of February, 1644, to the 27th of May, following, when she was relieved by Prince Rupert. The Earl was in the Isle of Man. "The heroic and most undaunted Lady Governess was often without the gates, and sometimes near the trenches of the enemy, encouraging her brave soldiers with her presence; and, as she constantly began all her undertakings with prayers in her chapel, so she closed them with thanksgiving; and truly, it was hard to say, whether she was more eminent for courage, prudence, and steady resolution; or justice, piety, and religion." However, by an order of the King, on the 4th of December, 1645, the house was surrendered to the Parliament army; and the manor was afterwards charged with the payment of 600*l.* per annum, on a composition with the commissioners, the house having been mostly demolished on its coming into the hands of the Parliament. William Richard George, ninth Earl of Derby, intending to re-edify this ancient seat, erected a sumptuous and lofty front, which composes a part of the present house, but did not live to finish his design. Henrietta, Lady Ashburnham, one of his daughters and coheirresses, sold it to Henry Furness, Esq. from whom it was purchased, in 1724, by Sir Thomas Bootle, of Melling, afterwards chancellor to Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose niece married Richard Wilbraham, Esq. of Rode Hall, in Cheshire; and their eldest son is the present possessor. Latham House was built of stone, by Sir Thomas Bootle, after a beautiful design of Leoni. Dr. Aiken describes it as having a ground-floor, principal, and attic; and a rustic basement, with a double flight of steps to the first story. The north front contains nine windows on each floor, and

and the south front, thirteen. The body of the house extends 156 feet by 75; and the offices attached to it by two colonnades, supported by Ionic pillars. Among other good apartments, Latham House contains a hall of 40 feet square, and 30 high; a saloon of 40 by 24, and 24 high; a large library, besides two principal staircases. The pictures are few, and consist chiefly of Frederic, Prince of Wales, and the principal persons of his court.—This house stands nearly in the centre of a park, five miles round, and commands an extensive view, towards the north, of the mouth of the Ribble and the sea, with the mountains which divide Yorkshire and Lancashire. At a quarter of a mile from it, in the park, is a chapel, founded in the fifteenth century, with some alms-houses adjoining, for the benefit of twelve alms-people. A chaplain, who bears the name of almoner, performs regular duty at this chapel. A little beyond the limits of the old park, was a celebrated spring of chalybeate water, known by the name of Maudlin Well. Its water, both in taste and quality, resembled that of Tunbridge Wells, and is said to have performed many cures. About twelve years ago, from working the coal-mines, in the neighbourhood, this spring was lost: but, in Latham Park, near the house, there is one of the same quality, though inferior in strength. In the neighbourhood, is Cross Hall, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Derby, and is now the property of Colonel Stanley. The house having become ruinous, was pulled down some years ago, and a farm-house occupies its place. At a short distance also, is Blythe Hall, once the property of William Hill, Esq. but since purchased by Thomas Langton, Esq.

LEIGH.]—The market-town of Leigh, 6½ miles N.E. from Newton, in Makerfield, has a population of about 1600. The dairies in the neighbourhood, are famous for their mild and rich cheese. A branch of the Bridgewater canal passes through this town, and has greatly improved its commerce. The town and neighbouring hamlets abound with manufactories; and coals are in great abundance.

LEVEN SANDS.]—The passage of these sands, from Cartmel to Ulverston, Dalton, &c. like that of the Lancaster sands, is dangerous, and a guide is stationed here to conduct the traveller over the bed of the river. The water, at spring tides, sometimes rises fifteen feet above the level of the sands.—Nearly in the mid-way, is a small insulated spot, called Chapel Island, where are some remains of an ancient oratory, supposed to have been the work of the monks of Furness, in which a priest was stationed to offer up daily prayers for the safety of passengers. About mid-way between the shores, the united waters of the Leven and Creke flow to the sea, and are fordable at low water. The scenery around this flat district, is diversified, and presents to the eye different aspects, as beheld under the influence of season and weather. To the south, the retiring sea exhibits a beautiful appearance from its

sparkling shore, and from the vessels that glide along the horizon; while the prospect, to the south-east, is terminated by promontories and creeks.—To the north, the aspect changes: rugged shores, with lofty mountains, spotted with woodland and heath, form a grand and sublime feature.

LEYLAND.]—Leyland, or Layland, 4½ miles N.W. from Chorley, was formerly of sufficient importance to give name to the hundred; and it still contains a population of about 2646 persons. The church measures from 65 feet by 33, and is one entire space. Monuments of the Farrington family may be seen here. Shaw Hall, the seat of ——— Farrington, Esq. lord of the manor, is a large irregular building. Its situation is pleasing, and it commands some extensive prospects. Here is a museum of natural history, with some curious fresco paintings, brought from Herculaneum. The situation of the eastern part of Leyland hundred, on a flat shore, subjects it to occasional inundations from the tides. In the year 1720, a violent storm forced the sea over its banks, and a tract of 6600 acres, was completely inundated. Houses, cattle, and grain, were washed away in a moment. The mischief extended to the parishes and townships of Hesketh-cum-Breconsall, Tarlton, North Meols, Ince Blundell, Lytham, Warton, Westley, and even to Cockerham. The damages sustained were estimated at 10,227*l*.

LIVERPOOL.]—The great and important commercial town of Liverpool, formerly an inconsiderable hamlet of the parish of Walton, lies 53 miles S. by W. from Lancaster, and 205½ N.W. by N. from London. The entire town, with its suburbs, according to a survey, taken in 1785, includes an area of 4000 yards from north to south, and 2500 yards from east to west. The latter side is bounded by the Mersey; on the opposite side are the borders of the townships of West Derby and Everton; the northern side joins the township of Kirkdale; and its southern side is skirted by Toxteth Park. The progressive increase of its population will be seen by the following statement:—

| <i>Years.</i> | <i>Houses.</i> | <i>Inhabitants.</i> |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1700..... | 1312..... | 5,714 |
| 1753..... | 3700..... | 20,000 |
| 1760..... | 4200..... | 25,000 |
| 1774..... | 8002..... | 34,653 |
| 1801..... | 11,774..... | 77,653 |
| 1811..... | 16,162..... | 94,376 |

In 1813, the empty houses in Liverpool, and its environs, reckoning front houses only, amounted to 1423; but, in the winter of 1815, the number of uninhabited houses, was only 731; consequently, there were 691 more houses occupied in 1815 than in 1813. This number, on the usual scale of 5½ persons to a house, adds to the population 3800 persons, exclusive of the back houses, which had increased in more than an equal proportion.

By the Saxons, this place is understood to have been

been called Lyferpole: others name it Letherpoole, Lyverpoole, Lyrpole, Lerpoole, Leerpool, Livrepol, Lyverpol; and, about 40 years ago, it was mostly spelt Liverpool; which is justified by some ancient MSS. and a charter as far back as the year 1524. The etymology is not easily ascertained. Some imagine it to have taken its name from a bird, formerly found in this place, called Liver; but this very bird seems to have had no other than a fabulous existence. Others consider it to have been derived from a sea-weed, known by the name of Liver, in the west of England; or, from the hepatica, or liverwort, found on the sea-coast. Some again, suppose it might originate from the family of Lever, which is of ancient date, and whose arms are exemplified in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, at the British Museum, supposed to have been written as early as 1567. Respecting the latter part of the name, however, it is generally agreed, that it was owing to a body of water with which this place was formerly overspread, like a pool. St. Patrick is said to have visited Liverpool, in his way to Ireland; in commemoration of which, a cross was erected; which, though long since destroyed, still gives name to the place where it stood, near the lower end of Water Street.

According to Camden, Roger de Poitiers, who had lands given him, in this part of the county, by William the Conqueror, built a castle here. This Roger held all the lands between the rivers Ribble and Mersey. The statement of Camden is extremely equivocal; but it is probable, that Prince John, son of Henry the Second, erected a fortress here; for that monarch having granted his son the lordship of Ireland, with its dependencies, and as the newly constituted port of "Lyrpul," was most conveniently situated for shipping stores, &c. for that island, it became necessary to secure the place by a military establishment. It appears, also, that the town had acquired some distinction, as Henry the Second, in 1173, granted it a charter, wherein it is stated, "that the whole estuary of the Mersey shall be for ever a port of the sea, with all liberties to a port of the sea belonging; and that place which the men of Lyrpul call Litherpul, near to Toxteth, from each side of the water they may come and return with their ships and merchandise freely, and without obstruction." In different subsequent charters, the place is spoken of, by each monarch, as "our borough or vill" of Liverpool; and mention is made of persons holding burgages under the crown.—Since the beginning of the present century, the town, although a borough, may be considered as perfectly free, for the purpose of commerce, to all the world.

Leland states, that Liverpool was a paved town, when he visited it; much resorted to by Irish merchants, &c. and that its small port duties were then deemed attractions to traders. From the town record of November, 1565, however, we find that the merchandise and commerce of the place were then

much reduced. Liverpool then contained only 138 householders and cottagers. Besides, in a petition to Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, the place is styled, "her Majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool." At this period, there were only twelve barks, or vessels, with 75 men, belonging to this port, and the whole estimated at 223 tons burthen.

In consequence of the extended increase of the town, it was found necessary, in the reign of William the Third, to obtain an act of Parliament for making Liverpool a distinct and separate parish from that of Walton on the hill. From this period, the town gradually and rapidly advanced in population, buildings, commerce, and riches.

Considering the numerous charters and acts that have been successively obtained in behalf of this town, and on which its immunities, privileges, and civil proceedings, are founded, it must surprise many to be told, that some ambiguity and difficulty still exist, respecting the formation of the corporate body. A dispute has arisen, and generated two parties, or corporations, the old and the new; the first consisting of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses; and the latter of the mayor, bailiffs, and common-council. To settle this dispute, the old corporation resolved to try the issue of their claim at the Lancaster assizes, in 1791: and after various learned and legal arguments were advanced on both sides, it was decided in favour of the old corporation.—This decision was contested by the new corporation, who obtained a new trial in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon, when it was decided, that the mayor, bailiffs, and common-council, constituted the proper corporation.

It is evident, that the present prosperity of Liverpool has arisen from a combination of causes; amongst which may be chiefly noticed its natural situation, its free water carriage, with the numerous manufacturing towns and mines of the county, and the enlightened policy of its civil government. Seated on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Mersey, it possessed a ready and easy communication with St. George's channel, and thence to the Atlantic ocean. Ships, when the wind is fair, at about east-south-east, will sail from the docks to the main Irish sea, in a few hours. The river gradually expands, between the town and the sea.—From the fort, to Seacombe ferry, opposite, it is about 1360 yards across. At spring tides, the water sometimes rises 30 feet; but, at dead neap, only 13 feet. Leland, as already observed, states that this port was well frequented by Irish merchants in his time; and its first importance doubtless arose from the low ratio of its import duties. From the flatness of the shore, and other circumstances, the shipping were formerly subject to great inconveniences; for, though vessels rode safely in the offing, they were obliged to ride there as in a road, rather than a harbour. In the reign of Elizabeth, a mole was formed to lay up the vessels in the winter; and a quay was made for the advantageous shipping

shipping and unshipping their cargoes. In 1709, an act of Parliament was obtained for the formation of a wet dock, now called the "Old Dock." From the increase of trade, this was soon found insufficient, and another act was obtained, in 1736, for the enlargement of the old dock, for the formation of another, called Salt-house dock, and for rendering the harbour more secure, by erecting a pier. A third act was obtained, in 1761, to enlarge the powers of both the former. Thus, a third dock, called the St. George's dock, was formed, and piers to secure the outer harbour; and two light-houses were built. Two other docks have since been made, called the King's dock, and the Queen's dock, which are situated at the north-west end of the town, and accommodated with a dry bason, and two graving-docks. These docks may be described as consisting of three sorts: the wet docks, which usually receive such ships as are on foreign service, and consequently have large and heavy cargoes to discharge; the dry docks appropriated to receive the vessels that are employed coast-ways; and the graving docks, which by flood-gates are calculated to admit and exclude the water at pleasure, for the purpose of caulking, and performing other repairs to the shipping. The uncertainty of the tides, and flatness of the shore at this port, first suggested the necessity of some artificial accommodation for the merchant vessels; and, as early as 1561, a scheme was planned for constructing a sort of dock, as a shelter from storms, &c.; but it was not till 1710, that an act was obtained to construct a regular dock. Since that time, the docks have increased in number, with the increase and population of the town, and are now augmented to fifteen: seven wet docks, five graving docks, and three dry docks, independent of the Duke of Bridgewater's dock; occupying a space of more than three miles in circumference; the whole constructed, formed, and built, upon the bed of the river. St. George's, the Old, and Salthouse docks, communicate; so that ships can pass from one to the other, and into the graving docks, without going into the river; and the King's and Queen's docks communicate in the same manner, and with their own graving docks. There are perfect communications, under ground, between all the wet docks, by large tunnels, for the purpose of one dock cleaning or washing another. Each wet dock has a dock-master, with an annual salary of 105*l.* whose office is to regulate the internal decorum of the dock, by allotting the positions of the ships in their loading and unloading; to direct the management of the flood-gates, and to attend to the docking and undocking of the ships at the time of the tide. The docks have watch, scavengers, and lamps, distinct from those of the town. Fires are not suffered; and even candles are not permitted to be lighted on board the ships, except scoured in lanterns; nor tobacco smoked, under a fine of 2*l.*; nor any combustible matters left on the decks, or on the adjoining quays, in the night, under a fine of 10*l.* By these precautions, an acci-

dent from fire, has happened only once; yet scarcely a day passes without fines being incurred. The penalty for having gunpowder in the docks, is 40*s.* Large ships, when loaded, cannot pass the dock gates at neap-tides, for want of sufficient depth of water there; so that when a ship of that description in the dock, is ready for sea during the spring tides, and the wind unfair, it is conveyed into the river, and there remains at anchor, to take the advantage of a favourable wind. If a large ship arrive from sea, during neap-tides, it continues in the same situation till the next spring-tide rise high enough to float it into the dock. In the year 1724, the dock duty amounted to only 810*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; in 1760, it was 2380*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; in 1780, 3528*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; in 1800, 23,370*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; and, in 1805, 33,364*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The aggregate current expenditure, on account of the docks, which has probably increased in proportion to the duties, amounted, in 1805, to 27,880*l.*

Connected with the docks, are wide and commodious quays, with large warehouses, calculated to store up such goods as are not immediately delivered to the retail dealers, &c. The Duke of Bridgewater's dock, is devoted to the flats and barges, belonging to the canals which communicate to Runcorn, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns in this part of the country. The direction and government of the docks are vested in the corporation, as trustees; whose accounts are annually examined, and settled, by seven commissioners.

By a comparison of the number of ships which sailed from and to the respective ports of Liverpool and Bristol, and on an average of five years, 1759 to 1763 inclusive, the shipping of the former far exceeded that of the latter; while the customs of Bristol exceeded those of Liverpool. This seeming paradox is solved, by adverting to the nature of the articles, and differences of duty, imported into the two ports. From that period, and especially since 1770, in every point Liverpool has been surpassing Bristol; the precedence of which has been attributed to two causes, the ardent pursuit of the African trade by the one, and the humane dereliction of it in the other; and the superior advantages which Liverpool has long enjoyed, by means of her floating docks.

The public structures of this town, connected with its trade and commerce, are the Exchange-buildings, Town-Hall, and Mansion-House, Custom House, Corn-Exchange, Tobacco Warehouse, &c. The Liverpool Exchange is the most spacious in plan, and ornamental in architectural elevation. It cost, in erecting, 80,000*l.* raised from 800 transferable shares of 100*l.* each. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, having the north front of the town-hall, for the fourth side, and together include an area of 194 feet by 180. The architecture was designed to harmonise and correspond with the north elevation of the town-hall, and thus constitute an uniform quadrangle. The new building consists of a rusticated basement, with a piazza extending

extending round the whole, and opening to the area by a series of rustic arches, between strong piers. Above this are two stories, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and surmounted with an enriched bold cornice and parapet. In the centre of the north side, resting on the basement, is a grand recessed portico, with eight handsome Corinthian columns. This building accommodates the merchants, brokers, underwriters, and others, of the town, who are devoted to mercantile pursuits. In the east wing is a coffee-room, 94 feet by 52, supported on large columns. Above this, is another spacious room, 72 feet by 36, appropriated to the underwriters, &c. on the principle of that of Lloyd's, in London. In the centre of the area, is a splendid naval monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson, designed and executed by Mr. George Bullock, in artificial stone, at the expense of 8000*l.* which sum was raised, by subscription, for the purpose. "In the statue of Lord Nelson," observes Mr. Bullock, in the description of the model which he presented to the committee, appointed to decide on its adoption, "I have endeavoured to express the calm and dignified composure for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished in the hour of danger: his effigy is, therefore, plain and simple, placed in a firm and decided attitude; the Union Flag and Anchor, are introduced, as the distinguishing marks of his professional rank; at the same time, pointing out the means by which his fame and glory were obtained. The pedestal, on which the hero stands, is encircled with a double coil of British cable, resting on the plinth, and enriched by the representation of his four principal engagements, viz. St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; four figures of victory, whose hands are united by crowns of laurel, suspended over each battle, are the supporters of this column, representing an unbroken chain of splendid victories. The cornice of this column is composed of the leaves of the British oak; on the sub-plinth, are seated four nautical figures, emblematical of the four great battles fought; these figures do not convey any idea of captivity more than is absolutely necessary to shew defeat; the body of the sub-plinth is enriched with the heads of the four ships in which those brilliant exploits were achieved, at once perpetuating the glory of the British navy, and the ships by which its glory was confirmed. The heads of the men of war are to be fac-similes of the respective ships, as in action, conveying to posterity, the identity of the individual vessels which contributed to fix its fame on an immutable basis. The whole is erected on a mural base, guarded by four lions, couchant, emblematical of the indigenous and naval valour of Great Britain, forming the grand bulwark to the whole; and intimating, that courage is the surest guide to naval glory. On the projecting sides of the mural base, in raised bronze letters, appears a description of every battle, with every ship engaged, together with that of its opponent; and, on the

front, the sum total of the vessels taken and destroyed: by which, each Captain's name becomes enrolled with that of his ship, and is handed down to future ages, with his beloved and lamented chief. This monument, the grateful effusion of liberality to British valour, and departed excellence, rises from an encircled quadrangle, containing 1500 feet of water, to be supplied by the pipes already fixed, and which can be easily brought to feed the reservoir, appearing to issue from four heads placed in the intermediate spaces of the mural base, representing the four great and principal rivers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as contributing to commerce, and promoting that naval exertion, the cultivation of which has so firmly cemented the maritime interest and power of this proud and happy island. The circle is encompassed by a correct imitation of boarding nets, illuminated by ships' lanterns; the whole forming a rich naval pillar, of an order almost entirely new; strictly conforming to all the rules of Corinthian architecture, in all its dimensions, and possessing the peculiar recommendation of being indebted to no foreign adventitious ornament for its support; no heathen mythology is here introduced, nor any foreign attribute; as it has been my principal ambition, to erect such a nautical monument, with British materials, as shall at once tell the history of that hero, whom Britons still lament, and convey to posterity, the plain unvarnished tale, of British courage, fortitude, and glory."

The town-hall, formerly called the Exchange, is a large irregular pile of building, which was erected about the year 1750. The ground-floor was intended for an exchange, and calculated to accommodate the merchants with insurance-offices, &c. Unfortunately, the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire, in 1795. The corporation consequently resolved to rebuild it on a more extended and improved plan, and to appropriate the whole to judicial and other offices, for the police of the town, for a mansion for the mayor, a suite of public assembly-rooms, and for all the offices devoted to the business of the corporation. The ground story, on the south side, consists of a handsome entrance-hall, leading to a flight of stairs, a committee-room, and a private room for the mayor; on the east side, are a vestibule, rooms for the magistrates and juries, and the town-clerk's offices; on the north side, an entrance-hall, leading to the town-hall, or general sessions-room, to the rotation-office, &c. On the principal floor is a grand suite of rooms, consisting of a saloon, 30 feet by 26; a drawing-room, 33 feet by 26; a ball-room, 90 feet by 42; a second ball-room, 66 by 30 feet; a card-room, 32 feet by 26, &c. The summit of this building is terminated by a dome, of modern construction, ornamented with several columns. Round the frieze, and in the pediment of the southern front, is a profusion of badly finished sculptured decoration.

On the 24th of April, 1807, the first foundation stone

stone of a new Corn Exchange, was laid in Brunswick Street. It is a handsome structure, of plain Grecian architecture, with a stone front. Like the New Exchange buildings, it was erected by subscription; a fund of 10,000*l.* having been raised, by shares of 100*l.* each. It was opened, for the first time, on the 2d of August, 1808.

The Custom House, on the south side of the Old Dock, presents nothing remarkable. The Tobacco Warehouse, and various other commercial warehouses, are devoted to the stowage of imported goods.*

The most ancient of the churches, in Liverpool, called St. Nicholas, or the Old Church, was a very low structure, having windows with pointed arches, and a small tower, crowned by a spire. Near it, was a statue of St. Nicholas, the tutelary deity of the maritime part of the place, to which sea-faring people usually made a peace-offering, previously to their embarking; and another, as a wave-offering, on their return for their successful issue of the voyage. This church was destroyed by the fall of the tower, on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1810.†

St. Peter's church was built in the year 1704. It is a plain structure, having a quadrangular tower,

the upper story of which is octangular, terminated by eight pinnacles; with a gilt fan.

St. George's church, which was finished in 1744, partakes of a classical style. The body is formed by a Doric range, bearing an attic entablature; with a parapet ornamented with vases. The windows for affording light, both to the aisles and galleries, are disproportionately large. On the south side, is a wide handsome terrace, raised on six rustic arches; at the extremity of which are two wings, consisting of octangular buildings; one of which is appropriated to the clerk of the market, and the other to a cell for confining delinquents. The steeple consists of five tiers, or portions, ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and, above the tower, rises a lofty, tapering, octangular spire.

St. Thomas's church, which was built in 1750, is better proportioned, but has an unusual appearance. "The body consists of a rustic base, having two tiers of windows; the upper calculated for a drawing-room, and the lower for a prison: nor is the large semicircular Venetian window, at the east end, in a happier style. The double Ionic pilasters attached to the sides, as they appear to have nothing

* In the year 1802, a dreadful fire happened amongst these buildings, which is thus recorded in the Monthly Magazine:—"On Tuesday, September 14, a disastrous and destructive fire broke out in the warehouses belonging to T. France, Esq. at Goree, whose spacious and lofty front long attracted the admiration of strangers, and which was not surpassed in magnitude, by any similar structure in the kingdom. The celebrated warehouses at Antwerp, as well as those at Venice, equally famous, were neither so lofty nor commodious as this warehouse, or rather this pile of warehouses. About ten o'clock in the evening, a smoke was observed to issue from a room in the warehouse; and though, for a time, appearances seemed to justify a hope that the mischief might be subdued without much effort, no sooner were the doors and windows of the building forced, than the flames, which had all been smothered, burst out with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction, with equal rapidity and violence, and exhibiting a spectacle of solemn grandeur; a scene sublime, terrific, and of such majestic horror, as no tongue nor pencil can describe. In a few hours that immense pile, together with the large and commodious range of warehouses which was erected in front, at the distance of sixteen yards, as well as that which extends from it, in a line to Water Street, was a heap of ruins, and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce, with which every apartment of these buildings had been stored and crowded, was consumed. The whole number of warehouses destroyed, is about 30, from six to 13 stories high, and of a proportionable depth; though Billing's Liverpool Advertiser mentions only 17. The tide being fortunately at flood, it afforded an opportunity to the shipping to remove beyond the reach of the flames. Not a single individual lost his life during the conflagration; but, it appears, that sometime afterwards, part of the ruins fell on a Mr. Phillips, employed in the service of Mr. Forster, and that he was so dreadfully crushed, that he died in the space of a few hours. The most beneficial effects were produced from the abundance of water which the springs of Bootle water-works yielded, in arresting the dreadful conflagration. The value of the property destroyed has been variously estimated; but, according to a medium computation, may be stated thus:—The buildings, 52,000*l.*: sugar, 51,000*l.*: cotton, 26,000*l.*: coffee, and other West India produce, 40,000*l.*: grain, 110,000*l.*: tallow, hemp, &c. 16,000*l.*: total, 295,000*l.*"

† A few minutes before Divine service, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the church, the key stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east choir, comprising the north and east walls, with the whole of the spire, came down, and with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, falling along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and in its fall, carried with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman's reading desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than fifteen or twenty adult people were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of a charity-school, who march in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys, who were the last, entirely escaped; but a number of girls, who were either entering the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were in a moment overwhelmed beneath the falling pile. The crash of the steeple, and the shrieks of terror which issued from those who had escaped in the church, or were spectators in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people on the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims from the falling masonry, till all the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower of the roof and church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hairbreadth deliverances occurred. All the ringers, except one, escaped; who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive by his brethren. The alarm, it is said, was first given to the ringers, by the fall of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the men ran out; and a moment did not elapse before the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible, had not the belfry been upon the ground-floor. The Rev. ——— Roughedge, the rector, owed his safety to the circumstance of his entering the church at an unaccustomed door. The Rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister, was prevented from entering by the children of the school, who were pressing forward.—The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children, to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, "For God's sake, come back!" He stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. A person, named Martin, was seated in his pew; the surrounding seats were dashed in pieces, and heaped with ruins, but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies were taken out of the ruins, and twenty-two were either killed, or expired afterwards.

to support, add little to its decoration. The tower is lofty, terminating in a well-proportioned spire, nearly half the height from the base: but its immediate and appropriate support consists of four couplets of Corinthian columns, on which, as though ashamed of their station, stare four crocket pinnacles, combined with four vases."

St. Paul's church, erected at the public expense, and consecrated in 1709, is a miniature imitation of the cathedral of London. "On the west side, a grand Ionic portico forms a suitable vestibule to the building, which is also of the Ionic order throughout. The base is rustic, the walls plain, terminated by a balustrade, decorated, but not crowdedly so, with plain neat vases. The dome is crowned with a lantern, and its finial, a ball bearing a cross. Though the exterior of this building loses all appearance of grandeur or beauty, to the eye that has dwelt on the designs of St. Peter's, at Rome, and St. Paul's, at London, yet it assumes some importance and elegance when compared to the other modern churches of the town, or the generality of those sacred edifices that have been erected since the reign of Henry the Eighth. Its interior is more imposing than the exterior, from the disposition and character of the pillars that support the dome. Like most buildings with domes, or of circular arrangement, this is very unfavourable for the communication of sound."

St. Ann's church, built by two proprietors, in 1770, is remarkable for having its galleries supported by slender cast-iron pillars; and for being placed north and south, instead of east and west.

St. John's church, which was raised at the public expense, was finished in 1784.

Trinity church, consecrated in 1792, is remarkably commodious and neat. It is private property.

Christ's church is a large and handsome building, with two rows of galleries. The organ, constructed by Mr. Collins, of this town, is divided into two parts, 14 feet asunder; the organist is placed in the centre, with his face towards the congregation; the swell is behind him, on the floor; and the movements are beneath his feet. This church, built by an individual, at an expense of 15,000*l.* was consecrated in the year 1800.

St. Mark's church, a large edifice, raised by subscription, at an expense of 16,000*l.* was finished in 1803. It will hold nearly 2500 persons.—The increased population of the town having rendered another church necessary, the first stone of a new one was laid, by the mayor, on the 21st of June, 1816.

In addition to the churches of the establishment, here are three Roman Catholic chapels, a Scotch church, a Welsh church, a Quakers' meeting, a Jews' synagogue, and five or six chapels, or meeting-houses for the different sects of dissenters. Several of the meeting-houses are neat and comfortable structures; but what is called the Octagon, claims the most notice, as it unites great convenience with some portion of dignity.

The Blue Coat hospital made its appearance as a charity-school, supported by annual subscription and donation, for the educating and maintaining 40 boys and ten girls, A. D. 1709. The number now provided for, is upwards of 280. The building consists of a large body, having two wings; the whole built of brick, and ornamented with stone.

At the public Infirmary, all persons, without exception, are admitted, who come properly recommended by a subscriber; and, in cases of sudden accident, this is dispensed with. This building is composed of brick, coped with stone. The wings form an Asylum for decayed Seamen, with their widows and children. This charity, which commenced in 1749, by a drawback of sixpence per month from the wages of every mariner belonging to, or sailing out of, the port.

Here is a poor-house, a large plain building, extremely well adapted to its purpose;—a dispensary, at which, since its commencement, in 1778, nearly 11,000 persons, on an average, have been annually cured, of almost every disorder incident to human nature;—an asylum for the indigent blind;—and a ladies' charity, established in 1796, to afford relief and comfort to poor married women in child-bed, at their own houses.

The Liverpool theatre, situated in Williamson Square, is a large and commodious pile of building. It was finished in 1772, and cost about 6000*l.* which was raised by 30 proprietors. Fourteen or 15 years ago, the front was enlarged, and a new elevation erected, from the design of J. Foster, Esq.

The Athenæum, constituting a news, and coffee-room, and public library, was commenced in 1798. The expense of the building, erected by a subscription of 4400*l.* with its establishment and current support, is defrayed by between 4 and 500 subscribers; 300 of whom paid, on entrance, ten guineas, for each share; afterwards, the shares were raised to twenty guineas; and, subsequently, they were further augmented to thirty guineas each. The subscribers, also, pay two guineas, annually, each. The Union news-room, a similar establishment, instituted on the 1st of January, 1801, cost between 4 and 5000*l.* It has a stone front in Duke Street. The Lyceum, consisting also of a coffee-room, library, &c. is a large handsome pile, erected at an expense of about 11,000*l.* which was raised by a subscription of 800 proprietors, who pay, annually one guinea, each, towards its support, &c.—The Commercial news-room, in Lord Street; and the Minerva news-room, in Upper Dawson Street, are minor institutions, of a similar nature.

The music-hall, in Bold Street, is a large handsome pile of building, provided with every accommodation for concerts, &c.—The assembly-room is a part of the Liverpool Arms hotel, in Castle Street.—Liverpool also contains a circular room for a panorama; a museum, belonging to Mr. Bullock; a Freemasons' hall, a botanic garden, &c. The botanic garden, at the S.E. end of the town, consists of about

about five acres of ground. It is supported by between 3 and 400 proprietors; who, besides an original advance, pay an annual subscription of two guineas.

The borough boundaries are defined by marks, called Mere Stones; within which, its liberties are included, comprising an area of 2102 acres; of which about 900 belong to the corporation, and the rest is private property. The streets in the oldest part of the town are too narrow, to be either handsome or healthy; and with respect to many of the modern buildings, greater regard has been paid to convenience, than to beauty. There are, however, several handsome streets, and fine houses.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the town, the corporation, by failures, and want of money, were, in the year 1793, obliged to apply to Parliament for relief. Their income, for the year 1792, was 25,000*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; their whole property was valued at 1,044,776*l.*; and their debts amounted to 367,816*l.* 12*s.* leaving a surplus of 676,959*l.* 8*s.* besides some contingent concerns, estimated at upwards of 60,000*l.* more. Parliament allowed the corporation to issue negotiable notes, for a limited time, which was of great service to the trade of the town.

Till within these few years, Liverpool was but ill supplied with water, and at a great expense.—That useful article used to be carried about the town, in carts, and sold for a halfpenny a bucket. This deficiency has been completely remedied.—The Bootle springs, near 2000 of which concentrate, as it were, at one point, rise upon the estate of Lord Derby, and are situated upon a hill in the village of Bootle, three miles north of Liverpool, and have been brought into the town by great perseverance and expense, and uncommon exertions; so that the inhabitants at present daily experience the comforts of abundance of fresh water, without having recourse to the slovenly and expensive mode of water carts. The immense reservoir constructed at the entrance of Liverpool, receives a sufficient quantity of water to counteract, at any future period, so dreadful a calamity as visited the town some years ago. To supply the shipping, and guard against disappointment to the inhabitants, as in case of accidents to the long train of pipes, this reservoir is capable of containing nearly 4000 tons of water.

The borough of Liverpool returns two members

to Parliament, who are elected by the votes of the free burgesses, about 2500 in number. The town was incorporated by King John; constituted a borough, 23d of Edward the First; and, in 1729, it was determined, that the right of election was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen, not receiving alms. All the freemen enjoy this singular privilege, that they are also free of the city of Bristol, and of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland.

The Parliament had a very strong garrison here, in 1644, under the command of Colonel Moore. Prince Rupert, assisted by the Earl of Derby, approached the town, after taking Bolton. It was defended on the east and north, by a strong mud wall, with a vallum and foss, 36 feet wide, and nine deep. On the top of these were placed numerous bags of Irish wool. The south-east side was naturally defended by a wide marsh, inundated from the river; the streets leading to this were shut up, and those towards the land were defended by gates, with pieces of cannon planted in each avenue. It had a strong castle on the south, surrounded with a ditch, 36 feet wide, and 30 deep; upon the ramparts of which were cannon, and the entrance defended by a fort of eight guns. A covered way led thence to the river, by which the ditch was filled occasionally with water; and by which, at ebb tide, provisions and stores were brought in. The Prince, having gained the heights, encamped on the hill; and having, in vain, summoned the place to surrender, he commenced the siege, which, with continual repulses, and great slaughter, continued one month. From treachery of the commandant, as has been alledged by some—or the works, on the north side, being deserted by the troops, as mentioned by others—a breach was then made, and the Prince's army entered the town, putting to the sword all they met. The troops from the castle then beat a parley, submitted to become prisoners of war, and the whole town surrendered; but it was soon after retaken by the Parliament army, and Colonel Birch was appointed governor of the castle. After this, the works were dismantled. A fort has been erected on the banks of the river at the N.W. end of the town, but this is too trifling and weak to afford much protection.

Amongst the distinguished natives of Liverpool, may be particularly mentioned a sculptor, of the name of Deare, and Stubbs,* the painter. There is, also, at this time, (September, 1817,) a young lady,

* George Stubbs, Esq. R. A. was born in the year 1724, and died in 1806. When a young man, his attachment to the arts overcame every other inclination; he has frequently been known to carry parts of a dead horse into his lodging-room for the purpose of dissection, until he was threatened with a prosecution for a nuisance. About the year 1754, he visited Italy, whence he returned to settle in London, and soon acquired the highest reputation as an animal painter; his horse and lion, or lion and horse, and his full-length tiger, are unique in their kind. This last picture was universally admired. It was engraved by Dixon, in *mezzotinto*; but the plate was burnt in a fire that

consumed the house of the printer. Mr. Stubbs painted several pictures of Phæton, in which the horses are done in an admirable style; his four pictures of Shooting were engraved by Woollet. He did not succeed so well in large figures, as in small ones, and landscapes. His figure of Hope nursing Love, cannot be compared with those of brood mares, horses, colts, dogs, &c. In the year 1766, he published an admirable work on the "Anatomy of the Horse," in 18 plates, all designed from nature, with great labour and accuracy. The plates were engraved by his own hand. He resided many years in Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, where a stable used to constitute

lady resident in, and a native of, the town, who, though in a state of actual blindness, possesses the astonishing faculty of reading by the points of her fingers; or, in other words, she has perceptions, through the points of her fingers, similar to those which are usually acquired through the medium of

the eye. Of this phenomenon, which is altogether new to the scientific world, some eminently curious particulars, from the Rev. T. Glover, of Stonyhurst, in this county, will be found in the note below.*

LOSTOCK HALL.]—Westward from Bolton, about three

stitute his work-room. He invented a species of enamel painting, on large plates, which was extremely curious. At the time of his death, he had, in hand, a work on comparative anatomy, which he was labouring to complete; it was to have been comprised in 30 plates. Three parts of this work were published after his death. In his person, Mr. Stubbs was robust, and inclined to corpulency: he was, however, extremely active, and an early riser; when past fourscore, he has been known to walk from Seymour Street to Fleet Street, and back again, before breakfast.

At one of the exhibitions in Spring Gardens, a dog having obtained admission, ran up to Mr. Stubbs's picture of a cat, which happened to hang low; but, finding that it did not move, he ran away, barking at it.

* "Without pretending to give a medical report of this singular case, I shall briefly premise, that Miss M'Evoy is a native of Liverpool, and about 17 years of age. She became blind in the month of June, 1816, from a disorder in the head, which was supposed to be water on the brain, and which was treated as such. She was partially relieved by a discharge from the ears and nostrils. She has since experienced two returns of the same disease, and each time has been relieved by a similar discharge of fluid. She has remained completely blind from the time of the first attack. She first discovered, by accident, about the middle of October, 1816, that she could read by touching the letters of a book. Having blindfolded her in such a manner that I was certain not a ray of light could penetrate to her eyes, I made the following experiments, most of which had not been tried before. I copy the results from notes taken on the spot, and nearly in the order in which they were made:—

"I presented to her six differently coloured wafers, fastened between two plates of common window glass. She accurately named the colour of each. She pointed out, unasked, the cracks and openings in the wafers. Being asked, while touching the surface of the glass above the red wafer, if the substance under might not be a piece of red cloth or paper, she answered, "No: I think it is a wafer."

"She described the colour and shape of triangular, square, and semicircular wafers, fastened in like manner between two plates of glass.

"To the seven prismatic colours, painted on a card, she gave the following names: scarlet, buff, yellow, green, light blue, dark blue, or purple, lilac. As the orange paint was much faded, the term buff, was correctly applied to it.

"The solar spectrum being thrown by a prism, first on the back, and then on the palm of her hand, she distinctly described the different colours, and the positions which they occupied, on her hands and fingers. She marked the moments when the colours became faint, and again vivid, by the occasional passage of a cloud. On one occasion, she observed, that there was something black upon her hand; but, perceiving it to move, she said it was the shadow of her own fingers, which was correct. The prismatic colours have afforded her the greatest pleasure which she has experienced since her blindness; the violet rays were the least pleasant. She never saw a prism in her life.

"The prism being put into her hands, she declared it was white glass; but, on turning it, she immediately said, 'No, it is not; it is coloured; it has colours in it;' and she traced with her finger, what she called, 'bent stripes of colours.' She could discover no colours on that side of the prism on which the direct rays of light fell.

"She perceived the coloured rings formed by pressing together two polished plates of glass. She said, she felt them at the edge of her fingers flying before them.

"Several attempts were made to ascertain whether she could discover colours in the dark, by presenting differently coloured objects to her hands, concealed under a pillow. She always failed; every thing appeared black. On one occasion, she said a green card was yellow.

"She read a line or two of small print by feeling the letters. She next read through a convex lens at the distance of nine inches from the book. The principal focal length of the lens is 14 inches. While reading, she gently rubs the upper surface of the lens with the tips of her fingers; she reads much easier through the lens than without it. She says the letters appear larger, and as if they were printed on the glass. A pen-knife was laid on the line which she was reading, and she immediately perceived, and named it.

"A concave lens being put into her hands, she tried to read through it at the distance of seven or eight inches, but said, that the letters were all confused. As she moved the lens gradually towards the book, she at length perceived letters, but observed, that they were very small. She could not read easily until the glass was laid upon the paper.

"She read common print by feeling on the upper surface of a piece of common window glass, held twelve inches from the book. At a greater distance, she could not read; but could read much easier when the glass was brought nearer to the book. In like manner, she perceived, through the glass, several coins spread out before her; told which had the head, which the reverse upwards; pointed out the position of the arms, crown, &c.; read the dates; and, observed, unasked, that one half-guinea was crooked.

"On applying her fingers to the window, she perceived two newly cut stones, of a yellow colour, lying one on the other, at the distance of twelve yards. She described a workman in the street, two children accidentally passing by, a cart loaded with barrels of American flour, another with loaves of sugar, a third empty, a girl, with a small child in her arms, &c. One of the company being sent to place himself in different positions, she marked every change of position as soon as any one with his eye-sight could have done. A middle sized man, at the distance of twelve yards, did not appear, she said, above two feet high. As he approached nearer, she observed, that she felt him grow bigger. All objects appear to her, as if painted on the glass.

"A stone ornament, in the shape of an orange, she took for a real orange, feeling through the plane glass, at the distance of two or three inches: at the distance of fifteen inches, it appeared no larger than a nut; at thirty inches distance, it was diminished to the size of a pea, the brightness of the colour remaining undiminished.

"On touching a plane glass mirror, she said, that she felt the picture of her own fingers, and nothing else.

"Holding a plate of plane glass three or four inches before the mirror, she was then enabled to perceive the reflected image of herself. When the mirror was gradually removed further off, she said her face diminished. All objects constantly appear as a picture, on the glass which she touches.

"She perceived through a plane glass, as before, the image of the sun reflected from a plane mirror; also the sun itself. She said that she was not dazzled with it, but found it very pleasant.

"She accurately described the features of two persons, whom she had never seen before, holding the plane glass at the distance of three or four inches from the face.

"Several small objects were held over her head. She perceived them all through her plane glass. On one occasion, she asked, doubtingly, if a three shilling piece was not a guinea; but,

three miles, stands *Lostock Hall*, an ancient mansion, which descended from the *Anderton* family, to the *Blundells*, of *Ince*. The house is formed of wooden beams, and plaister; and, over the entrance door, is the date 1563. The rooms, in general, are vainscotted. The gateway is of stone. The royal arms, with the date 1390, are to be seen over the large bay window.

LYDIATE.—The little township of *Lydiat*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. from *Ormskirk*, is remarkable for the ruins of a building, formerly a chapel of ease to *Halsall* church. It was a small, but most beautiful, structure. The outward walls, and the tower, with pinnacles and battlements, venerably overgrown with ivy, are yet standing.

MANCHESTER.—The large and populous town of *Manchester* is seated on the borders of the county, on the rivers *Irk*, *Medlock*, and *Irwell*, 59 miles S.E. by S. from *Lancaster*, and 180 N.W. by N. from *London*. Its name implies, that it was a Roman station; and Mr. *Whitaker* has distinctly proved, that the Romans held an important military post on the banks of the *Irwell* and *Medlock*, which here unite their streams. According to this author, *Agricola* established a post here, called *Mancunium*, "in the year of Christ, 79." He also asserts, that a "castle was built on the site of *Castle-field*; and the protection of a castle constantly gave rise to a town. The dimensions of *Mancunium*," says he, "the British name of the place, are still," in 1771, "visible. It filled the whole area of the present *castle-field*, except the low swampy part of it, on the west, and was twelve acres, three roods, and ten perches in extent. Terminated by the windings of the *Medlock*, on the south, south-east, and south-west, it was bounded, on the east, by a fosse; on the west, by the present very lofty bank; and, on the north, by a long and broad ditch." This description applies to the British fortress; for, after the Romans possessed it, they abridged the limits of the *castrum*, and reduced it from an area of

"thirteen acres of our statute measure, to about five acres, and ten perches. The new erected fort, in *castle-field*, still retained the name of the ancient fortress upon it, and *Mancenion* was only changed into *Mancunium*."—The Roman station of *Mancunium* was connected with seven others, by means of military ways, or roads. Of these, Mr. *Whitaker* endeavours to define and describe six: one, leading to *Ribchester*; a second, to *Blackrode*; a third, to *Warrington*; a fourth, to *Buxton*; a fifth, to *Ilkley*, in *Yorkshire*; and a sixth, to *Kinderton*, in *Cheshire*. Besides the station already described, as occupying the site of *Castle-field*, Mr. *Whitaker* contends, that it was connected with a *Castra-Æstiva*, or summer-camp, which he fixes at that part of the town where the college, &c. now stand. After the Romans had possessed this station nearly 400 years, it was re-occupied by the Britons, who soon relinquished it to the Saxons. During the reigns of these invaders, *Manchester* was several times a place of military conflict. It is said to have been fortified, and partly rebuilt, by *Edward the Elder*, King of the *Mercians*, in 920. In the next century, the *Domesday Book* mentions two churches as belonging to this place, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Michael's*. One of the followers of the Norman invader fixed his residence here; and his name, spelt *Albert de Gresley*, *Gredley*, *Gressel*, and *Grelle*, appears as witness to a charter to our *Lady of Lancaster*, in the time of *William Rufus*. His son, *Robert*, resided chiefly at his barony here, but gave his mills on the *Irk*, to the *Cistercian* monks of *Swineshead*, in *Lincolnshire*; and, after attending the King in *Normandy*, obtained the grant of a fair at his lordship of *Manchester*, on *St. Matthew's* day, annually, and the day before and after. His great grandson, *Thomas*, on the 14th of May, 1301, granted to his burgesses of *Manchester*, a charter, which is said to be still extant, of the custom of the manor, and was summoned, as a baron, to *Parliament*, from the first to the fourth

but, raising the glass, and bringing it nearer to the object, she corrected her error.

"She was unable to distinguish colours by the tongue; but holding between her lips, the red, yellow, blue, and white petals of different flowers, she told the colour of each accurately.

"She accurately distinguished polished glass from natural crystals by the touch. She declared three several trinkets to be glass, which were believed to be stone: being tried by a file afterwards, they proved to be paste. She also distinguished between gold, silver, brass, and steel; likewise between ivory, tortoise shell, and horn. "Gold and silver," she said, "feel finer than the other metals; crystals feel more solid, more firm, than glass.

"She could not discover, by feeling, any difference between pure water, and a solution of common salt and water.

"These experiments were frequently repeated and varied, during the space of three days that I had the opportunity of seeing her, with the same results.—I must observe, that this faculty of distinguishing colours and objects is more perfect at one time than at another; sometimes it suddenly and entirely fails; then every thing, she says, appears black. This sudden change seems like to what she remembers to have experienced, when a candle has been extinguished, leaving her in the dark.

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She says, that she has not been taught by any one, to distinguish colours by her fingers; but that, when she first perceived colours by this organ, she felt convinced, that they were such and such colours, from the resemblance of the sensations to those which she had formerly experienced by means of the eye.

"From the preceding facts, it appears, that Miss *McEvoy* has perceptions, through the medium of her fingers, similar to those which are usually acquired through the medium of the eye. With respect to the manner how she acquires them, and the necessity of an intermediate transparent substance when she does not actually touch the object, I shall offer no conjecture. I have only further to add, that she has no apparent motive for attempting to impose upon those who visit her, were such an imposition practicable. She receives no remuneration from visitors. On the contrary, the mere presence of a stranger agitates her considerably, for a time; so very weak and delicate is her state of health. Any noise or bustle affects her still more painfully; and I am ashamed to say, that some of her visitors have shewed a great and culpable disregard for her feelings, and subjected her to much unnecessary inconvenience.

"T. GLOVER."

"*Stonyhurst*, August 25, 1817.

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of Edward the Second. Thomas Delawar, who was rector of Manchester, in 1422, obtained a license to found a collegiate church, &c. here, which he liberally endowed, on the payment of 200 marks into the exchequer. The Bishop of Durham granted to the first master or warden of the said college, five messuages and ten acres of land, parcels of the manor of Manchester, with various other lands. But Fuller, in his *Worthies*, observes, that "the endowment of this collegiate and parochial church were the glebe and tythes of the parsonage, which glebe was computed to be about 800 acres of this county measure, (about half as many more of the statute measure,) besides a considerable part of the town, commonly called *Dean's Gate*, (a corruption of *St. Diony's Gate*, to whom, and to the Virgin Mary, and *St. George*, the church was formerly dedicated,) now situate on the side of the glebe land belonging to the church; and the tythes of the parish arose from the 32 hamlets, or townships, into which it is divided." At this time, the founder is said to have erected the present college for the residence of the collegiate body, at the expense of 3900*l*. The greater part of the church was probably completed during the life of John Huntingdon, the first warden, who was president here from 1422 to 1459; and, consequently, had full time to manifest his disposition and zealous perseverance. His effigies, in sacerdotal vestments, is engraven on a brass plate, in the choir near the altar, with an inscription expressive of the chief object of his zeal. On the dissolution of the original college, in 1547, the house and some of the lands were sold to the Earl of Derby, who maintained several ministers to officiate in the church. On its being refounded in Queen Mary's reign, when the statutes of the first foundation were revived, most of the lands were restored; but the Earl of Derby retained the collegiate house, with some of the lands of small value. In 1578, it was refounded, by the name of *Christ's College*; but was once more dissolved, in consequence of some complaints exhibited against the warden, and refounded by Charles the First, by charter, bearing date the 2d of October, 1636. By this charter, the college was to consist of a warden, who was to be at least B. D. or LL.B. and four fellows, who are to be M.A. or LL.B. and two chaplains, to be at least A.B. with two clerks, of which one is to be in orders, four singing men, and four chorister boys. The Bishop of Chester is visitor. The warden is appointed by the crown; but every other vacancy is filled up by the warden and fellows. This establishment was ejected by the Parliament; its revenues seized; and, in 1649, the door of the chapter-house, and the college chest were broken open by the soldiery, under Colonel Thomas Birch, when the deeds and writings relating to the foundation, were taken to London.—They were afterwards destroyed there, in the great fire of 1666. In 1649, the independents converted the college-house into a meeting-house. During the siege of Manchester, in 1642, it had been used

as a storehouse, by the troops within the town.—In 1653, it was purchased by the Earl of Derby, in pursuance of a recommendation in the will of Mr. Chetham, as a suitable building for the benevolent institution which that gentleman then had in view.

The manor of Manchester, in the year 1579, was sold from the Delawar family, with all its rights and privileges, to John Lacye, of London; who resold it, in 1596, for 3500*l*. to Sir Nicholas Mosley, from whom it has descended to the present Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

Hugh Oldham, a native of Oldham, in this county, and Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1519, founded a grammar-school here, and endowed it with certain lands, and some corn-mills, which he had purchased at Manchester. Amongst other provisions, it is directed, that no male infant, of whatever county in the kingdom, shall be refused admission. The master and usher are to be appointed by the president of Corpus Christi college, in Oxford; and, in default of nomination within a reasonable time, to devolve on the warden of Manchester college. The principal master, besides a dwelling-house, &c. has 240*l*. per annum; and the second master, 120*l*. besides three others, who have 80*l*. a year each. This school has eight exhibitions for Oxford university, each of 25*l*. a year; and those who are entered at Brazen-nose college, have a fair chance of some valuable exhibitions from lands, in Manchester, bequeathed by the late Mr. Hulme.

The buildings of Chetham's hospital, commonly called the College, (having originally been the place of residence of the warden and fellows of the college,) and a large inclosed area, are situated on a high perpendicular rock, bounded by the Irk, close to its confluence with the Irwell. The hospital was founded pursuant to the will of Humphrey Chetham, Esq. of Clayton, near Manchester, who had been remarkably successful in trade, in the middle of the 17th century. A charter, for the purpose, was obtained from King Charles the Second, dated November 10, 1665, vesting the funds in trustees, who were constituted a body corporate. The munificent founder, in his will, as already intimated, directed that his trustees should, if possible, purchase the building which had formerly been the residence of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church. The trustees were able to accomplish the point, very shortly after Mr. Chetham's decease. The foundation was originally for 40 poor boys, admissible between the age of six and ten years, who were maintained and educated until the age of fourteen, when they were apprenticed to some useful trade. By an improvement in the funds of the charity, the boys were increased to 60; and continued such until the Easter meeting of the trustees, in 1780, when another augmentation took place, and the number has since been constantly 80.—The townships pointed out by the founder, as objects of his charity, are the following, with the respective number admitted from each:—Manchester,

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at first, 14, now 28; Salford, 6, now 12; Droylsden, 3, now 6; Crumpsall, 2, now 4; Bolton-le-Moors, 19, now 20; Turtton, 5, now 10; so that 89 persons are now annually provided for by this institution; including, for the hospital, a governor, one man, and five women servants; a schoolmaster, and (on the library account) a librarian.—The library, which occupies an extensive gallery of the same building, owes its foundation, and increasing importance to the same benevolent source. The annual value of the fund originally bequeathed for the purchase of books, and for a librarian's salary, was 116*l.*; but, by recent improvements of the estate, the income is now more than three times that sum. The books, at this time, amount to upwards of 15,000 volumes, of which a catalogue, handsomely printed in two volumes, 8vo. has been published by the librarian, the Rev. Mr. Radcliff. The books are kept in excellent order and preservation, though offered to the benefit even of strangers, who are allowed to peruse any of them, in a comfortable room, three hours every morning, and as many in the afternoon. In this library, is a curious MS. roll, containing the Pentateuch, in Hebrew, bequeathed by Dr. Byrom, to the library; and, among other valuable MSS. are the following, viz. Visitation of Lancashire, 1580, by Flower and Glover; Hollinsworth's *Mancuniensis*; Kuerden's Collections for a History of Lancashire; Knyvett's Project for the Defence of England; Lyndsay's History of Scotland, the original MS.; Smith's Visitation of Lancashire, in 1599; Wickliffe's New Testament; a Psalter, the gift of John Gyste, for the use of the monastery of St. John the Baptist, at Godstow, &c.

The collegiate church is a large pile of building, which occupies the site of the old parish church of Manchester. The exterior of the edifice, which is constructed of a red crumbling stone, has suffered greatly from the operations of fire and smoke.—The church-yard, from the multitude of interments, its exposure to every annoyance of a crowded town, and the neglect of railing off the different foot-paths and projections of the building, has long been in a very disgusting and offensive state. Within, and on the south side, are several large chantries, one of which is the property and burial-place of the Traffords. At the east end, behind the altar, is the chapel of the Chethams, where the founder of the hospital has a tomb. Of some later monuments of the family, the marble retains very little of its original polish or whiteness, incessant showers of corrosive soot penetrating every chink and cranny. On the north side of the north aisle, is a spacious chapel, built by Bishop Stanley, and now the property of the Earl of Derby. This is let out for interments at a stated price. Beyond this is a small projecting chantry, in which, within a plain altar-tomb, lies James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and warden of Manchester, who died in the college. There is a small figure of him, in brass, and an inscription in old English. The chief ornaments of this

church are the stalls, screens, and lattice-work of the choir, finished principally at the expense of this prelate. In richness and delicacy of execution, the canopies of these stalls can scarcely be surpassed.

The town, or more probably the church, of Manchester, was originally a place of sanctuary, and one of the eight places to which this privilege was confirmed by Henry the Eighth. The privilege, however, was transferred to Chester, in the following year, as it had been found prejudicial to the wealth, credit, and good order, of the town.

At the time of the Spanish armada, when every part of the kingdom was called to contribute its quota of defence, Manchester furnished only 38 men for harquebusiers, the same number for archers, and 144 men for bills and pikes; and, in 1599, on raising men to suppress the rebellion in Ireland, the magistrates were cautioned not to send any vagabonds or disorderly persons, but men of good character, and particularly young men, who were skilled in the use of the hand-gun. In 1605, a pestilence here carried off 1000 persons; and little more of the general history of Manchester is known, until 1642, when, in the dispute between Charles the First and his Parliament, it took side with the latter, and the town was occupied by the county militia. The Earl of Derby besieged it, in vain; retiring, after several days, with considerable loss. A violent pestilence broke out here, in 1645, when collections were made in all the churches of London and Westminster. The fortifications of the town were dismantled in 1652.

In 1708, an act was obtained for building St. Ann's church, the site of which, with the square, was formerly a corn-field, known by the name of Acre's Field. It was finished in 1723. St. Mary's church was rebuilt, by act of Parliament, in 1753. St. John's church was built by the late Edward Byrom, Esq. St. Paul's was erected about 59 years ago. It is a handsome spacious building, chiefly of brick, to which was added, a few years since, a lofty and substantial stone tower. St. James's church, built by the Rev. C. Bayley, D.D. finished in August, 1788, is a large well-lighted building of brick and stone, with a small stone steeple. St. Michael's, also of brick and stone, with a square tower, was built by the Rev. Humphry Owen, (one of the chaplains of the collegiate church, and rector of St. Mary's.) This church was consecrated on the 23d of July, 1729. St. Peter's church is built of Runcorn stone, and is a remarkably elegant structure, of the Doric order. The portico, in particular, which terminates the view down Dawson Street and Mosley Street, is very fine. This church was built by subscription, and the foundation was laid, December 11, 1788. The whole was begun and completed from the designs, and under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt. The inside of this church is as elegant as the exterior of the building. Over the altar, is a very fine painting, an undoubted original, by Annibal Caracci, representing

presenting the descent from the cross. This church was completed in 1794. St. Clement's, Trinity, and St. Stephen's, in Salford, and St. George's churches, are all handsome structures; but do not require any particular description.

In the year 1757, an act was obtained to exonerate the town from the obligation of grinding corn at the free-school mills. In 1776, another act was passed for widening the streets. In 1791, an act was obtained for lighting, watching, and cleansing the town; on which occasion, a watch-house was established; and, in 1792, the centre of the town was farther improved by taking down the Exchange.

The Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic hospital, and Asylum, are included in one spacious building, in the highest part of the town. The foundation for the first of these edifices, was laid in 1753, when only 250*l.* had been subscribed towards it. The plan for receiving 40 patients, was afterwards extended to 80; but 160 beds, or more, are now appropriated for the use of patients. In 1792, a Dispensary was added, and a suitable building annexed; collections for which, were made at the different places of religious worship, to the amount of more than 4000*l.* The Lunatic hospital and Asylum were opened in 1766. A poor-house also was opened in 1792, and another at Salford, in 1793; in which paupers are employed in the various parts of the cotton manufactures, and in such other branches of the business as they may be respectively qualified for.

The Sunday-schools form a distinguishing feature of this town; one for children, whose parents belong to the established church; and the other, for those of other denominations. The Public Baths, situated at the entrance of the Infirmary Walks, consist of hot, tepid, vapour, and cold-baths, to which are attached comfortable dressing-rooms, regulated with the strictest order and propriety.

The Lying-in-Hospital, at Salford, instituted in 1790, provides professional aid and domestic accommodation for pregnant women, who are received into it, and for the delivery of poor married women at their own houses.

The House of Recovery, an appendage to the Infirmary, accommodates 100 patients. This originated in 1796, and is calculated for persons in contagious fevers; the apartments being ventilated in the best possible manner.

The Strangers' Friend Society, instituted in 1791, distributes clothes, beds, and blankets, and whatever may be found necessary for the comfort of poor strangers. People of every religious denomination, are subscribers to it; and the Methodists, with whom it first originated, invariably exclude their own poor from its benefits.

The Boroughreeve's Charity arises from lands and monies, left for distribution to poor, aged, and impotent inhabitants in Manchester. These are provided with linen cloth, coats, gowns, or money,

at discretion, according to their respective wants; but the lands were sold for building on, a few years ago, and the value of that part of the property is augmented in more than a quadruple proportion. The cloth given on this occasion, is so marked as to prevent its being either pawned or sold.

In the year 1809, under the patronage of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. a "Ladies' Society, for employing the Female Poor," was established here. The object of this institution is, to employ poor women in making up wearing apparel, and other plain articles of domestic usefulness, in a cheap and substantial manner.

Besides the Grammar School, already mentioned, there are many private schools, both here, and in Salford.

The Literary and Philological Society of this town, was established in 1781. The late Dr. Thomas Percival, a native of Warrington, was long president of this institution. It has published several volumes of its memoirs, some of which have been translated into the French and German languages. The Society's meetings are every alternate Friday, from October to April; and, on admission, by ballot, each member pays an entrance of two guineas, and an annual subscription of one guinea.

The Philological Society, instituted in 1803, on the model of a similar society in Liverpool, professes "to cultivate literature, and science in general, polemic politics, and polemic divinity, only excepted."

The Manchester Circulating Library, instituted in 1757, is the joint property of between 3 and 400 subscribers. The price of an admission, and proprietary ticket, transferable by sale or legacy, is five guineas, and each member pays fifteen shillings yearly.

The Manchester New Circulating Library, and News-Room, called "the Portico," in Mosley Street, was instituted in 1792. The Library contains 4 or 5000 volumes. The expenses of the building were defrayed by a number of proprietors, who paid thirteen guineas in advance, and an annual subscription of two guineas. The price of a proprietary ticket is now thirty guineas. The dimensions of the building are as follow: length, 106 feet; width, 49; height, 45. The coffee-room, is 66 feet by 42; and 38 feet high to the springs of the dome ceiling. The dimensions of the library are the same as the coffee-room. The gallery is supported by reeded pillars, which admit warm air. The reading-room, and card-room, are 30 feet by 16 each. The two principal fronts are constructed of stone, in the Ionic order.—There are other reading and literary societies in this town.

The Manchester Agricultural Society, instituted for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the useful arts and sciences of life, was established in 1767; and, since that period, has distributed many premiums for valuable discoveries. The society grants

grants premiums to cottagers who support their families without parochial aid; and honest and good servants are rewarded by honorary presents.

To the Repository, an institution adapted to encourage and reward industrious females, the necessities may send, with a ticket and price, any article of fancy, &c. which is exposed for sale; and, when sold, the money is paid over to the owner, who pays one penny in a shilling for commission.

The Theatre, a new building, on a large scale, was first opened in 1807. The Assembly-Rooms are contained in a plain building, which was erected by a subscription of 100 persons, at 50*l.* each, about the year 1792. The hall-room, 87 feet long, by 34 broad, is decorated with three elegant pendant, and twelve mural glass chandeliers. In the tea-room, is a full-length portrait of the late Lord Strange, father to the present Earl of Derby. A concert-room was erected here, in 1777, and its meetings are well supported by amateur musicians.

The New Bailey prison, in Salford, finished in 1790, is a massive pile, constructed on Howard's plan, at the expense of the hundred of Salford, to which district it is exclusively appropriated. It is inclosed within a square wall, of 360 feet in diameter. At the entrance, is a handsome rusticated building, containing the sessions-room; adjoining which, are with-drawing rooms, for the magistrates, counsel, jurors, witnesses, &c. The turnkey lives on the ground-floor; and, behind the lodge, in the midst of a large area, is the prison, in the form of a cross, three stories high. From the centre of each story, all the four wards, with the door of every cell, may be seen. No prisoner here is fettered; but, if refractory, is removed to a solitary cell. The prisoners wear blue and red before conviction, and blue and yellow afterwards. No person is suffered to be idle, people of all trades being constantly employed.

The barracks are at Hulme, a township in the suburbs. They are constructed on a uniform plan, for the accommodation of dragoons.

The civil government of this town is vested in a boroughreeve, who is annually chosen; two constables, and a deputy constable; and the township of Salford is under a similar government. For the administration of justice, several respectable magistrates assemble on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, weekly. Quarter-sessions, also, are held four times a year; when, from press of business, the court has been sometimes kept sitting nearly a fortnight. The lord of the manor, also, holds a baronial court, monthly, for the recovery of small debts; and, in Salford, which is royal demesne, is a hundred court, for the same purpose, holden under the King, once a fortnight, by the right honourable the Earl of Sefton.

The bridges of communication between the two towns over the Irwell, are the Old Bridge, which was erected about the time of Edward the Third, of three arches, on which was a chapel in Leland's

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time, since used as a dungeon, but removed in 1778, when the bridge was made wider. Black Friars' Bridge is made of wood, though flagged with stone, for foot passengers only. It was determined, in the summer of 1817, that this bridge should be rebuilt, with stone. The expenses of the New Bridge, which was erected in 1783, were defrayed by subscription shares of 40*l.* each. It is handsomely built of stone, with three arches, besides a small one left open as an acknowledgment of the Duke of Bridgewater's right to a towing path to his quay, on the Salford side of the river. "The subscribers, at the end of 18 years, having reimbursed themselves by a toll on passengers of every description, with an interest of seven and a half per cent. on the original capital, not only purchased buildings to be pulled down, at the upper end of Bridge Street, to extend the shambles, and widen the access to the bridges, but generously relinquished all future toll to the public, though in the year preceding, it had been let for 1150*l.* per annum." The small stream of Irk, which passes through a part of the town, has six or seven bridges upon it; and the Medlock, a larger current, has eight or nine, in various parts of the town. That of Oxford Street, in particular, merits much attention. In the summer of 1817, a new cast iron bridge was thrown over the Irwell, from Salford to Strangeways. It is composed of one arch of 20 feet span; and it was completed in eight months, by the Colebrook Dale Company.—Shooter's Brook has three bridges over it, and there is one of three arches over Shude-hill pits. There are upwards of 20 bridges over the different canals. The grand aqueduct of Ashton canal, over Shooter's Brook, in a diagonal direction, is of singular construction, and is truly picturesque on the approach from Piccadilly. The tunnel at Knot-mill, through which the Rochdale canal passes, to join the Duke of Bridgewater's below Castle-field, is also entitled to notice. This tunnel passes under the street leading to Castle-quay, at each end of which are bridge-like battlements in Gaythorn Street, and Castle-field. The conveniences for the transit of goods are almost incalculable. About 50 years ago, only eight vessels were employed in the trade between this town and Liverpool; but now there are more than 120. The land and canal carriage has also increased more than in equal proportion. Eighteen or 20 coaches leave Manchester daily, for London, and different places; and eight others, three times a week; whereas two only left this place twice a week, so late as in 1770, one of them to London, and the other to Liverpool. In 1754, the Flying Coach engaged to be in London, in four days and a half; now the mail coaches constantly run it in 30 hours; and there have been instances of the Defiance and Telegraph coaches reaching Manchester from London, in less than 20 hours.

The manufactures of Manchester have been justly described as constituting the very *soul* of the place, and the factories its *body*.—In the fifth and sixth years

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years of the reign of Edward the Sixth, an act passed for the better manufacture of woollen cloth, wherein the Manchester cottons, as then called, and Manchester friezes, are directed to be made of a proper length and breadth, which cottons were certainly then made from wool. In the year 1557, another act passed to amend the preceding; and recites, in the same terms, the Manchester and Lancashire manufactures. Another act for the regulation of sealing the cloth, by the Queen's aulneger, passed in 1565. The trade of Manchester is described, in 1650, as "not inferior to that of many cities in the kingdom, chiefly consisting in woollen friezes, fustians, sack-cloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkles, tapes, points, &c. whereby not only the better sort of men are employed, but also the very children, by their own labour, can maintain themselves. There are, besides, all kinds of foreign merchandise brought and returned, by the merchants of the town, amounting to the sum of many thousand pounds." Cotton goods, of English manufacture, appear to have been a novelty in the year 1774, when an act of Parliament was passed, declaring, that stuffs made entirely of cotton spun in this kingdom, had lately been introduced, and the same were allowed to be used as a lawful and laudable manufacture. A duty of three-pence per square yard was to be paid on every piece that was printed, painted, or stained. The author of a pamphlet, published in 1788, observes, that not above twenty years before that period, the whole annual value of the cotton manufactures of this kingdom was under 200,000*l.* and that not above 50,000 spindles were employed in spinning cotton yarn; but, in 1787, that number was calculated to have augmented to 2,000,000, and muslins were then made in British looms, which rivalled those of India. A writer, who investigated the subject of the cotton manufactures, in 1787, estimates the supply and expenditure of cotton, in the following proportions:—

| <i>Imported from</i> | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>Worked up in</i> | <i>Pounds</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| British West Indies... | 6,600,000 | Candlewicks..... | 1,500,000 |
| French and Spanish colonies..... | 6,000,000 | Hosiery | 1,500,000 |
| Dutch ditto..... | 1,700,000 | Cotton goods, mixed with silk or linen. } | 2,000,000 |
| Portuguese ditto..... | 2,500,000 | | |
| East India procured from Ostend..... | 100,000 | Fustians | 6,000,000 |
| Smyna or Turkey..... | 5,700,000 | Calicoes & Muslins | 11,600,000 |
| | 22,600,000 | | 22,600,000 |

At the present time, it is supposed, that, throughout the kingdom, not fewer than 400,000 persons are employed in the cotton manufacture; nearly one-half of them in the calico and muslin branches, wherein the value of the raw material is advanced, by industry and ingenuity acting upon capital and machinery, to from ten to fifty times the value of it, when purchased by the manufacturer.

The high rank which Manchester holds in the

scale of commercial importance, may be chiefly attributed to the nature and extent of the improvements in the cotton spinning trade, by which the production of all the articles essential to the manufacture of cotton goods has been facilitated, and every competition, heretofore regarded as too formidable to be successfully opposed, has been completely borne down. The spinning concerns, in the town and neighbourhood, are numerous, and many of them of great magnitude, some employing from 30 to 70,000 spindles, and yielding upwards of 600,000 hanks per week, each hank measuring 840 yards, or, in the whole, 504,000,000 yards, a prodigious length to be the produce of six days' labour. The improvements made for the last 35 years have been, in a great degree, confined to the spinning department, and those preparatory processes which the present mode of making yarn requires. Not more than half a century has elapsed, since all the cotton yarn, manufactured in this country, was spun by hand, upon that well-known domestic instrument, called a One Thread Wheel. The first successful attempt that was made to spin cotton by machinery, was by a person of the name of Hargreave, of Blackwell, in Lancashire; who constructed a machine, which he called a Jenny, and by which a single person could spin from 20 to 40 threads at one time.—These machines, in a short time, became very general; and, upon them, was produced the *weft* or *shute* of which the various kinds of cotton goods were made. The *warp* or *webb* of these goods was almost universally linen, until it was discovered that by uniting two of the threads produced by the jenny, and twisting them together, an excellent substitute was provided for linen yarn, heretofore used for warp. The late Sir Richard Arkwright, for whom the accomplishment of this great object was reserved, after many experiments, finished his first engine, in 1768; and, in the following year, took out a patent. From the expiration of Mr. Arkwright's patent, the spinning of yarn, and manufacture of cotton goods rapidly increased; machines were successfully employed to abridge labour, and no difficulty or competition presented itself of so formidable a nature as to defeat the genius and industry of those who were engaged in the trade. The cotton, as it is received in its original packages, is committed to women or girls, who beat it with slender rods, by which the fibres are expanded, and the seeds and husks are loosened, and more distinctly seen; these are carefully picked out, and the cotton is then taken to a machine, by which it is carded. This machine consists of two or more cylinders, moving with great velocity, in opposite directions. By this machine, the cotton is so disposed as to be taken off in a small substance, resembling a spider's web. This is conveyed into a can, by a pair of rollers, fixed to the machine; in a perpetual or endless carding, after which several of these cardings are united, and frequently passed between iron rollers, by which the fibres become better arranged, and the bulk considerably

derably reduced. Another, and similar operation, called roaving, succeeds, with this difference, that after the cotton has passed through these rollers, it falls into a can, open at the top, which moves upon a centre with considerable velocity, and by which the cotton becomes a soft thread, and capable of further extension, according to the fineness of the yarn required. This process is succeeded by another called stretching, or roaving, upon a machine very similar to the mule, and which is the last of the preparatory processes. The mule upon which these roavings are spun is a curious machine, and like the jenny, when first invented, carried from 80 to 100 spindles; these have been successively increased, until the prevailing size now is 300 spindles.—Power having also been found applicable to give motion to these machines, two of them are managed by one man, and three or four children, whose employment it is to lay the thread, when made, upon the spindles, and to piece up those that may break. By this arrangement, and the successful application of mechanics to this branch of business, what would, 40 years ago, have required 600 women or girls to have performed, can now be done by one man and four children! By the Lancashire spinners, more than 400 hanks, weighing two pounds, have been drawn from four pounds of raw East India cotton, each hank measuring 840 yards, and reaching upwards of 180 miles, or nearly as far as from London to Manchester. The number of printers is calculated at about 7000; and each of these employs three persons, making the whole 21,000. Each printer will employ nine weavers to make the cloth he prints. Supposing the printer to print three pieces per day, and the weaver to weave two pieces per week, the number will be 63,000. These 63,000 weavers will employ 25,000 persons to make the yarns ready for the loom. Thus it appears, that there are 109,000 persons dependant on these 7000 printers, so that every printer, set to work, will employ nearly 16 persons in all the different branches of the cotton business, notwithstanding the great improvements in machinery of every description, which have taken place.

The foundation of the Manchester Commercial Building, was laid the 20th of July, 1806. It is built entirely of Runcorn-stone, from the designs of Mr. Harrison, of Chester. The principal object of its erection, was to furnish a place of public resort for the merchants and manufacturers of the place and neighbourhood, on the plan of Lloyd's Coffee-House, in London, and every article of political

and commercial intelligence is there procured for their perusal. The fund for defraying the expenditure, estimated at 20,000*l.* was raised by the sale of shares of 50*l.* each.

Some estimate of the increase of population in Manchester and Salford, may be formed from what follows. In the year 1757, an enumeration of the inhabitants of these townships took place; when the number appeared to be about 19,839.—In 1773, an accurate survey of Manchester was taken, which gave the following results:—

| | <i>Manchester.</i> | <i>Salford.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Houses inhabited..... | 3402..... | 866..... | 4268 |
| Families | 5317..... | 1099..... | 6416 |
| Male Inhabitants..... | 10548..... | 2248..... | 12796 |
| Female Do. | 11933..... | 2517..... | 14450 |

Persons to a house, 6½; to a family, 4½.

At the same period, the township of Manchester, detached from the town, contained 311 houses, 361 families; 947 males, 958 females: total, 1905.—And the whole parish of Manchester, comprising 31 townships, in a compass of 60 square miles, contained 2371 houses; 2525 families; 6942 males; 6844 females: total 13,786 inhabitants. The whole number then of the inhabitants of the town, township, and parish of Manchester and Salford, amounted at that time, to 42,927. In 1788, the numbers were, in the township of Manchester, 5916 houses; 8570 families; 42,821 persons: in the township of Salford, about 1260 houses. The whole number of persons, in both towns, might then be reckoned at more than 50,000.—During the year 1791, the christenings in the towns amounted to 2960; the burials, to 2286. These numbers, by the usual mode of calculation, will give from 65 to 75,000 inhabitants; an increase almost unparalleled. According to the returns under the population act, in 1801, it appeared that Manchester and Salford then contained:—

| | <i>Manchester.</i> | <i>Salford.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Male inhabitants | 32603..... | 6540..... | 39143 |
| Female Do. | 37857..... | 7053..... | 44910 |
| Houses inhabited..... | 10445..... | 2204..... | 12649 |
| Number of families | 15509..... | 2943..... | 18452 |
| Houses uninhabited..... | 251..... | 28..... | 279 |
| Total number of inhabitants, of both sexes, 84,053. | | | |

In the year 1811, the population of Manchester was 79,459; that of Salford, 19,114; making a total of 98,573.

The Rev. Mr. Byrom,* author of a well-known system

* John Byrom, A.M. and F.R.S. born at Kersall, near Manchester, was the youngest son of Mr. Edward Byrom, of that town. At Merchant Taylors' school, in London, he distinguished himself by his classical acquirements; and, in 1708, in his 17th year, he was admitted a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1714, he was elected a fellow of his college,

soon after which he wrote his first paper in the Spectator, and afterwards his celebrated pastoral of Colin to Phoebe. He practised short hand, with some success, at Manchester; and, on coming to London, acquired, by his exertions, a comfortable competency. The celebrated Earl of Chesterfield was his pupil. In 1723, he was admitted into the Royal Society; and,

system of short-hand, and Dr. Falkner,* were natives of Manchester, or its neighbourhood.

MEADOWS.]—On this estate, in the neighbourhood of Wigan, originally stood the family mansion of the Marklands. On the site of the old dwelling, a substantial farm-house was erected a few years ago. The Meadows has been an hereditary estate of the Markland family,† ever since the time of Edward the First.

MIDDLETON.]—This place, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Manchester, and $189\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.W. from London, having become a place of considerable importance, from the progressive increase of its population, a grant was obtained, in 1791, for a weekly market, and three annual fairs. A market-place, with shambles, warehouses, &c. have been erected by Lord Suffield, the lord of the manor, who holds the principal part of the landed property of the place. Two constables constitute the police, and are chosen annually. The parish, which embraces seven or eight hamlets, is a rectory. The church is a venerable pile. Under the embrasures of the aisle, are various shields and devices; and the windows exhibit several subjects in painted glass. The chancel is divided from the choir, by a carved screen, of seven compartments; on which are shields, and armorial bearings, of the Ashetons, Radcliffes, Grosvenors, and Stanleys.—A free grammar-school was founded here, in 1572, by Dr. Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's. It is a flourishing establishment, and contains nearly 200 scholars. The cotton manufactures are on a large scale, and the business is carried on to its full extent. There is, likewise, a considerable manufactory of twist. The population of this town, in 1811, was 4422.

MITTON.]—The village of Great Mitton, in the parish of the same name, is partly in this county, and partly in that of York, three miles S.W. from Clithero. The church occupies a very commanding site, on a lofty and steep bank, near the spot, where the Ribble forms a junction with the Hodder. The church is of the age of Edward the Third, and contains several monuments of the Sherburnes, of Sto-

nyhurst; the most ancient of which is one to the memory of Sir R. Sherburne, who died in 1594. The inscription informs you, that he was master-forester of the forest of Bowland, Lieutenant of the Isle of Man, and deputy Lieutenant of the county. There is a long inscription, recording the virtues of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, who died in 1717. He was a great benefactor to the neighbourhood, and was the first who promoted the spinning of Jersey wool, among the poor people. The church of Mitton was appropriated to the abbey of Cockersand, by Archbishop Melton, in 1328. Near Mitton, is Boshall, a large mansion, belonging formerly to the Lacies. It appears to have been since rebuilt, and is the property of John Lloyd, Esq. of Gwerllas, in Merionethshire.

Little Mitton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Clithero, is a hamlet and manor, within the parish of Whalley, near the confluence of the Ribble, the Hodder, and the Calder rivers. The manor-house is a fine specimen of architecture, of the age of Henry the Seventh. The lower part is of stone, and the upper stories of wood. The interior of the mansion deserves attention, particularly the hall, which is very curious: the ceiling is of oak, in wrought compartments; the principals turned in the form of, obtuse Gothic arches; the pasterns deeply fluted, their capitals enriched with carving: the walls covered with wainscot, and the bow window adorned with armorial bearings, in painted glass. The screen is very rich, but of a more modern date than the rest. Upon the pannels of it, are carved ten heads, of a rather rude character; designed, doubtless, for portraits. Our ancestors seem to have had an extraordinary partiality for southern aspects, and the situation of this mansion, is a striking instance of this: the front looks towards a marsh, overgrown with alders, and the beautiful landscapes in Ribblesdale, to the north and west, have been entirely neglected.

MOSLEY.]—Mosley, nine miles E. from Manchester, is a considerable manufacturing village, with upwards of 100 houses, many of them large and well built, chiefly of stone.

in No. 488, of the Philosophical Transactions, is his paper on the Elements of Short Hand. He published Miscellaneous Poems, in 2 vols. 8vo.; those on Enthusiasm, and the Immortality of the Soul, are considered as excelling in merit. He died in 1763, having supported, through life, a character of virtue and honour.

* Thomas Falkner, the son of an eminent apothecary of Manchester, was bred to his father's profession. At 20, he removed to London, for the practice of the hospitals, but soon afterwards engaged as surgeon in a vessel bound to Africa. His health having been severely impaired during the voyage, at Buenos Ayres, he went on shore to recover it. He there received so many acts of kindness from the Jesuits, as induced him to become a member of their college; whence he was soon sent out as a missionary, to visit the extreme parts of the South-American continent, where he remained six years. On his return, he was appointed physician to the college, and continued until the suppression of the order, in 1767, when he and his colleagues were sent prisoners to Cadiz. He there lingered some months in a dungeon, but at length procured his release, through the En-

glish ambassador, and, in 1768, returned to London, after an absence of 38 years. He afterwards became domestic chaplain to a gentleman of Worcestershire, where he died in 1774. Soon after this event, Mr. Pennant published "the description of Patagonia," written by Falkner. Pennant observes, that Falkner returned to Europe, with a suit of Patagonian cloth, a cup of horn, and a little pot of Chilian copper, the whole fruit of 38 years labour, which the Spaniards humanely left him.

† Jeremiah Markland was born at Childwall, in the year 1693. He was one of the most distinguished classical scholars of the 18th century; and, at the time of his death, was senior fellow of Peter House, Cambridge. When young, a proposal was made him, by Dr. Mead, to travel into France and Italy, in search of literary treasures; but, from some cause, the negotiation was broken off. After a life of literary retirement, he died at the advanced age of 83, in the village of Dorking, Surrey, in 1776. He was no less distinguished for the benevolence of his heart, and the simplicity of his manners, than for the depth of his learning.

NEWTON.]—

NEWTON.]—The market and borough-town of Newton—Newton-in-Makerfield—or Newton-in-the-Willows, with a population of about 1600, is 47 miles E. by E. from Lancaster, and 192½ N.W. by N. from London. It was royal demesne in the time of Edward the Confessor; and, after the Conquest, it was long in the possession of the Langton family, usually styled Barons of Newton. It has returned two members to Parliament, from the first year of Elizabeth. It had formerly a market.—Leland gives the following description of it: "On a brok a litel poore market, whereof Mr. Langton hath the name of barony, Sir Perse Lee of Bradley hath his place at Bradley, in a park, two miles from Newton." It consists at present of one broad street. Here is an old hall, built of wood; in the windows of which is a considerable quantity of painted glass. It stands on a rock; in which have been discovered several subterraneous passages. The remains of a moat are still to be seen. This place is supposed to have been a royal palace.

At the Red-Bank, near Newton, a detachment of Cromwell's army defeated a party of Highlanders, in August, 1648, on their march from Preston; most of the prisoners were hanged in a field, which still bears the name of Gallows' Croft. A large stone was placed in the hedge to commemorate the event.

OLDHAM, ROYTON, &c.]—We mention Oldham and Royton together, in order that we may avail ourselves of the descriptive powers of a very recent tourist through this part of the county. Oldham, 7½ miles N.E. from Manchester, is celebrated for its manufacture of hats, and strong fustians. Though raised to the dignity of a market-town only a few years ago, it has a church, a chapel of the establishment, and some dissenting meeting-houses. It stands on high ground, on a branch of the Medlock, near its source; the river Irk also commences its channel in the neighbourhood. The peculiar utility of these streams in carrying on the machinery, &c. of manufactories, has occasioned the erection of many; and an immense number of these, with connected houses, have been erected in this part of the county within a few years. Abundance of coal is easily and cheaply obtained here. A free-school was founded at Oldham, by James Asheton, Esq. of Chadderton. In 1811, the town of Oldham contained 16,600 persons. Royton, 4½ miles S. by E. from Rochdale, abounds with manufactures and coal-mines. Royton Hall, the seat of Joseph Pickford, Esq. formerly belonged to the Byron family, who had considerable landed property here. It is pleasantly seated in a deep valley, surrounded by high hills. In the house, is a circular stone staircase, remarkable for its solidity and strength.—Here is a chalybeate spring.—The tourist, to whom we have alluded, commences at Loeside, and, taking a circular sweep, ends at Oldham. "Loeside, then," says he, "is a neat

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clean fold, situate on the slope of a hill called the Loe; or, more emphatically, the Great Loe. The oldest house therein appears to have been built about the time of the great plague in London; there is a stone still remaining, with the year of its building, or rebuilding thereon; this is 1664, and the initials of the then owner, as we suppose, are graven thereon. This place is the residence of Mr. Jonah Andrew, and he has an elegant house built on the southward side thereof. He is one of those men who shrink from public gaze; I have often heard him repeat, that he wished to be considered, not as one of the bustling crowd, who make such a squabble for the tiny bits of yellow dirt, about which the mole-hill is so agitated, and which the crowd make such a "hurly burly" after; but as one, who, during his short stay in this troublesome tenement of earth, was anxious to enjoy the same at ease; to cheer his friend and himself, without griping too greedily at the earnings of labour, so hardly acquired with the sweat-bedewed brow.—His nature is such, he appears never so happy as when he pours the glass of October to exhilarate the drooping spirits of his guests, and those are generally selected from the most industrious and deserving of his neighbours and friends. Oft, and many a time, has the palm of labour supported a full goblet to renew the waste of his spirits, on his "clean hearth stane." His wish is not to move in a higher circle than the true only "English yeoman," whose hospitable board we have heard, was wont to groan under its load of meat which filled the bellies of the happy laborious circle who were fortunate enough to live in the neighbourhood of this truly noble mansion. O tempora! O mores! Where now is that house and that table!!! It seems like the dreams of fairy land!!! Much different, indeed, the practice of most of the great ones of our day. Shut up from, and excluded all communion with labour, and its but too common attendant, poverty, they know none of their distresses, and but too often appear to believe they have none; and should any of this wretched tribe, driven by strong necessity, commit any trivial defraud, they raise their hands, "and wonder who could do them!"—The worthy man we are now describing, by associating with all ranks, has an opportunity of seeing into the remote causes of many an action committed by the lower classes of society, which is impenetrably hid from the fine gentleman, whose body is composed of atoms too refined to come in contact with vulgar dust. Our hero, too, is not insensible to the charms of science and of art, though many may suppose, from my foregoing account, I have been sketching out the brutal bumpkin of a country squire. He is not only an admirer, but an encourager of every appearance of genius; in short, let me conclude with the old adage,— "Experience proveth all things."—Pursuing the high road, we next come to the cottages of Fanny Bank; and, below them, in a bottom, lies the Fold, bearing the name of Roundthorn.

Roundthorn. There are a great number of coal-works in this neighbourhood, belonging to the Coal Company of Wernith. Higher on the road to Oldham, you pass Roxbury, a pleasant Fold, situate on a gentle ascent; and above this, a place called Roxbury Hill. Wide thereof, lie the cottages and the old mansion of New Earth, and the old farm of Gibraltar; with a new built mansion lately inhabited by the Kenworthies. From the top of the neighbouring hill, called the Loes, you have a charming prospect. You have an extended view, from the top of this hill, to the Welch mountains on the south, with views of Ashton-under-line and Stockport too; on the south-west, appears the broad column of smoke that ascends from the towns of Manchester and Salford; in the west, appears Bury; and, in the back-ground, rises Bolton, and the Blackburn hills, almost as far as Preston. On the north, you have a view of the hills wide of Haslingden; and behind Rochdale, Oldham appears full and distinct in the north-west. Just at the ascent of the hill, rises Glodwick, a populous little village; and the cottages of Lillies, both Higher and Lower. The further New Earth appears on the north brink of the hill; and the new-inclosed moor, called Greenacres, the scarce-cultivated surface of which, just assuming the garb of verdure, appears more than commonly pleasing to an eye that has long been accustomed to behold it in its natural rudeness—"A joyless, lifeless waste."—Rising in clusters around it, appear Keverlow, Side of the Moor, the House of Industry, and the Fold, with the agreeable cottages lately christened Mount Pleasant, the village rising in the bottom, called Mumps, with the cotton-works, and all the crowded buildings around it. From our present stand, appears the Loes, like a small country town. Fowleach appears on the other side of the moor, with the Stampstone; the hill, too, and a fair view of the Dirtcar, and Water Sheddings Road, which is the new road from Halifax to Oldham; and, full in view, appears the house of John Dunkerley, Esq. called Pit Bank. This mansion, for elegance and beauty, may rank as the second in the parish. Sir Watts Horton's, at Chadderton, we must certainly allow, has a more grand appearance; but, for simplicity and happiness of situation, it has a higher claim than even his. But there is a neat mansion, on the east side of this moor, that, to my fancy, appears more charming than either of these. This is the house of James Lees, Esq. of Clarksfield; the model of which might have been taken from the much celebrated mansion of William Hamilton, Esq. of Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, in America; for it appears to be nearly an exact copy thereof. Wide of this, lies the old, but stately, house of Clarksfield, now occupied by Joseph Lees, Esq. and a little above this, the small village of Greenacres, with Melasses Street, and the Mill, or more fully, Waterhead Mill, which are not visible from hence, being situated in a bottom. Welly-hole and

Hanging-bank lie wide of Greenacres, betwixt it and the Lees Road.

"Let us now proceed by Glodwick, along the highway, by the public inn, called Free-lane-ends, and leaving the moor's bottom on our left, we pass Fowleach, and journey along the Old Road to Royton, in order to survey the northern part of the parish.—Journeying along towards Royton, we come to Clough Fold, lying on the right. Here are a number of low detached cottages, partially covered with thatch. Further from the highway, lies Acre Mill, and Hopkin Fold, which is a neat clean cluster of houses, built on the side of a hill. Passing forward on the left, you leave Bolderhead, and Bolderhead Style, the Crab-tree, and Bargap, some ancient tenements, subject to Horsedge, in the time of Elizabeth. The road sweeps along by a very old, but ruinous place, called Potters; and passing this ruinous heap of cottages, we come to the late waste land called Higher Moor, which, in consequence of a late act obtained for the inclosure of the commons in the township of Oldham, &c. has been inclosed and converted almost immediately into rich pasture-grounds, corn-fields, and gardens. The newly-planted hedge-rows, opening their refreshing verdure to the warm sun, charmed and pleased me much; nor was I less delighted with the abundant treasure Ceres had just discovered in her lap; it was a rich, it was a bounteous sight, and such a sight as the sons and daughters of Industry may contemplate upon with the emotions of delight and adoration; adoration, not to the green mantle of nature, but to Nature's God, who spreads the scene around with such a prospect of coming plenty. Around the confines of this pleasing spot of ground, now rendered fertile, rise several substantial habitations, of modern date; and several low huts or cots appear in the back-ground, exhibiting marks of higher antiquity. One mansion we more particularly noticed, as being more fully entitled to remark than the rest, being, as we suppose, the old manor-house of the neighbourhood; we mean Higginshaw, so properly called, inhabited by Mr. Samuel Milne. To appearance, this structure may have been built three, or at least two centuries ago. The yard, with the portal door, the yews in front, and the silver-edged holly, all seem designed to inspire an idea of veneration for the solitary mansion. To say that the house is an elegant one, we believe would be truly laughable; but to say that it is a house, in which you see all the elegance of rural taste, would be a very just, we believe a very proper expression. The gardens around display all the beauty which we can find in many a finer modern country retreat, though perhaps the owner has been studying for years to add to its simplicity and neatness. You have, in this little useful piece of horticulture, a display of every thing curious for the son of Linnæus, the kitchen-maid, and the worshipper of Flora. Tulips, whose richness of colour may compare with the much-famed

famed Tyrian dyes—trees, whose branches almost bend with the bloom alone of coming fruit—herbs, that, joined with the mingled sauces of the kitchen, seem so delicious and so proper a food for the sultry months of summer; remarkably adapted, not only to allay thirst, but to prevent that scrophulous habit of body, to which we are almost all liable in the tropical months. In short, I never visited a garden where you find so much and so many gratifications, under an appearance so mean; the exterior of which speaks much against the interior part of this luxurious and delicious inclosure.—After a time, we arrive at the village of Heyside, which was formerly noted as being the residence of the family of Travis. There are a vast number of houses here, chiefly of modern date; one public-house, kept by a widow of the name of Lees, and a butcher's stall adjoining. Here live the family of the Nields too; one of whom has made a great noise in the musical world, being allowed to be one of the first vocal performers in the kingdom. The inhabitants of this place seem much attached to this science, and many of them have bent their minds thereto with very great success. Littlewood is a new range of brick-buildings, contiguous to Heyside; they are, in general, well-built, and the inhabitants appear a clean, industrious people. We now proceed to Mr. Cocker's mansion, at New Bank, whose house is one of the common-place houses of our country gentry; it is a neat and elegant habitation, but not one so admirable as we might expect from the great and manly spirit of its proprietor. Leaving the horse or bridle road, we come by a bye-path, to a place overshadowed by trees, called Birchshaw; and, from the top of a hill, near this ancient mansion, we have a fine and very beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country, which appears, from hence, like one large extended valley.—Continuing our journey from Shaw, we ascend to Higher Crompton, a small village; in the vicinity lie the Rushcrofts, the Higher and the Lower.—Situating in the downs or lower grounds, in a different direction from High Crompton, you behold the farms of Hungerhill and Bardsley's; as also New Barn. On the ridge of hills above, lie Leonard Cross, and Narrow-yate-brow. Nether House, and Lime Field, lie in the valley below; and still nearer the village of Royton, lie Fir Lane, and Dog's-foot brook, and a cotton-mill adjacent. Lower Crompton, another inconsiderable village, is so situated, that it intercepts, in some measure, our perfect view of the former places; and wide thereof, you behold a farm, called Rushy Fields; Holroyd cotton-mill lies in the vicinity hereof. School-croft Lane, and the neat and pleasant village of Cowlishaw, are a remove nearer our station. Poultry-house farm lies on the flat of this pleasing vale or declivity. White Bank lies considerably more under that ridge of high land, called Oldham Edge; near to which place is a chalybeate spring, which was much resorted to by persons from various parts,

some years ago. Lusley brook, and High Barn shaded by sycamores, appear very pleasant rural retreats, as viewed from our stand; they lie almost in a direct line between Heyside and Royton. We now come to the very considerable village of Royton, situated on a branch of the river Irk. The seat of Joseph Radcliffe, Esq. who has removed to Mills Bridge, near Huddersfield, which presents itself at our entrance; though rather decayed in its appearance, its aspect plainly speaks—

“I'm left in solitude to mourn my Lord.”

It is at present occupied by Mr. Hordern, curate of Shaw. The village of Royton bids fair to rival its neighbouring superior, Oldham, for neatness, and being better laid out to the advantage of trade, and the comfort of its inhabitants; and though it be nothing near so large, it certainly has increased amazingly, within a few, a very few years. Thorpe, a small village, lies further than Royton; wide of the main road to Rochdale, Hough-bottom too, not misnamed, as lying in a bottom. Haggate Lane, now very populous, and the ancient Fold of Haggate; these places lie wide of Royton also, but more to the left, on the bridle road to Chadderton. And now the reader will be pleased to suppose we have ascended a high but very airy and pleasant eminence, called Chadderton heights; from hence we see Royley colliery just below, Haggate Fold aforementioned, Stott-field, and Birchen-lees. One remove farther on towards Chadderton, and you behold the village of Street Bridge, furnished with houses of entertainment, and surrounded by coal-mines, the swarthy sons of which are not the worst friends to his Majesty's excise.—On the other side of this streamlet, which pays its tributary waters to the Irk, nearly opposite to these places, lie Dry Clough and Edge Lane, with the detached habitations scattered round North Moor, and the dwellings above, that lie round the borders of Sarah Moor, as also the farm of Grimsby. Wide of Street Bridge, aforementioned, lie the Jealots; and immediately under our station at Chadderton heights, lie the Heys and Nod, a farm-house occupied by a manufacturer of light goods, and also another farm, bearing the name of Cragg; and, below these places, lies Chadderton Fold. Exactly opposite to these, on the other side of the water, lie Chadderton mill, and Chadderton cottage, occupied by the Rev. — Horton, a relation of the baronet of the same name, whose hall is in the vicinity of this place. The seat of Sir Watts Horton is a truly elegant mansion; the park and gardens around give it an air of magnificence; but a high brick wall, lately raised in front of the house, though it may have prevented the too forward gaze of passengers and visitants, has hurt the elegance of its appearance. They say the hall has a good collection of pictures. The place looks desolate; the absence of its owner is testified in every avenue, and every plantation.—

Leaving

Leaving this place, we beg leave just to mention, that Burnley Lane, which is a part of the road to Oldham from here, has a great number of brick habitations erected on the sides thereof. Hence we cross the new road that connects, by a nearer and easier passage, the towns of Oldham and Middleton. We now come to the former seat of ——— Hibbert, Esq. of Stock Field, now occupied, in part, by several genteel families. This place is a most agreeable and a most elegant rural retreat; the gardens around are charmingly pleasant in summer, being laid out gently declining to the warmth of a meridian sun, and not directly meeting the full rays thereof. Adjacent, lies a cotton mill or factory, and a house adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Fletcher and Smethurst. Cowhill and Alder-root, two very neat little Folds, lie still a remove nearer Oldham. Hollinwood, over which passes the main road to Manchester from Oldham, lies on the right of these places. There are a very great number of houses built on the skirt of this rude looking place. Chamber Hall, now inhabited by Mr. Bell, and Werneth Hall, two of the most ancient residences in the parish, lie in the vicinity of Hollinwood. — We now pass along the main road to Oldham; and we have a fair view of Westwood, the seat of William Clegg, Esq. This place is truly genteel, and worthy its great enterprising proprietor. The elegant houses of James Clegg, and Abraham Clegg, Esquires, add a beauty to the lower part of the village of Oldham. We now enter this noted village, whose trade in hats is not equalled by any in the kingdom, perhaps; not to mention its great progress in the cotton branch: for, perhaps, in the manufactory of strong fustian goods, there was no place lately, near Manchester, that rivalled it. — Right before us, and intercepting our prospect of Shore Edge, as viewed from our present station, we cannot but remark the neat and elegant houses of two of our manufacturers, in the cotton business; one of which is the mansion of Mr. Cheetham, near to a place called Sheep Cotes. This is a well-built stone edifice; its appearance conveys the idea, *utilis et elegantia*. It is a real fact, that on the site hereof, not many years ago, was a rugged, rough, unsightly, stone quarry, many yards in depth; but how is the eye surprised at seeing this heap of rubbish put on the pleasing garb of the proudest cultivation, and in a time so short too, and in a manner so strange and sudden! — From the front part of the house, Mr. Cheetham has a pleasing prospect of the village of Shaw, and the ridge of sullen-looking mountains that almost environ it; the only opening left is a vista, right beyond the village, which opens on the eye, exhibiting a flat of the richest pasture and meadow-land, and here and there a beautiful tuft of woodland verdure, which gives a vast and goodly richness to the landscape. This country seems notoriously sylvanic, and its scenes are like the descriptions of romance and fairyland. To return, this residence of Mr. Cheetham

was, some few years ago, as rude a plot of ground as the township contained; but Mr. Cheetham, seizing the magic wand of Vertumnus, hath changed this "brute unlovely chaos" to a "green abode of life." — Another glance of the eye brings before us the house of Mr. Abraham Cocker, of Lane Side. This is an ancient structure, now modernised, and rendered truly neat by the hand of this industrious man. The fences round have been trimmed up by the hand, that adds a charm to all, and renders life delightful: —

—————Industry if she turn,
E'en the drear desert brightens, mountains smile,
And vallies laugh in gay luxuriance round!

"I cannot omit saying, that Mr. John Newton lives at the venerable abode of Bank House, which has been before-mentioned. Neither can I forget mentioning the remarkable spring at Black Clough, the sweetness and clearness of which, if equalled, is not exceeded by any. Crompton Hall, we now have occasion to notice, as being wide of Shore Edge a little. This is perhaps one of the oldest mansions in the township. Mr. Cheetham aforesaid, who seems to bend his mind remarkably to antiquities, assures me, that he has read of this place being in the possession of a person of the name of Crompton, some centuries ago; perhaps the progenitor of the present family of Crompton, who are now settled at High Crompton. The valley, where this place stands, is remarkable for quarries of stone, beds of coal, and the clearest and purest springs of water. In the top part of the valley, which winds about towards Grange, there is an exhibition of the most romantic scenery, scarcely exceeded by those remarkable dales in Derbyshire. The writer never beheld any thing equal to the appearances that arrested his eye on entering this truly astonishing valley, which bears the name of Orchery Wood. The rock, which, on each side, rises almost perpendicular, to a height that terrifies the most daring and adventurous eye, added to the rudeness of all around, fails not to inspire an idea of the appearances exhibited by dame Nature in the primeval ages. The dashing of the waters from rock to rock, and the rustling of the wind through these dreary wildernesses, with the horrid yawning of the caverns around, partly natural, and partly artificial, form such a groupe of novelties, as would almost give inspiration to the most insensible. Leaving this extraordinary valley, I must call the attention of my readers to three most remarkable tumuluses, or redoubts; one of which, and the most remarkable, is above Crompton Hall. They are supposed to have been thrown up in the time of the civil wars, in the reign of Charles the First, as a kind of shelter, or retreat, for the adherents to royalty. They are all formed under that high ridge of hills, that extends all along here, and are placed at about three-quarters of a mile distance

tance from each other. The first they call Sholver Hey redoubt; the second, and the most remarkable one, is the redoubt at Cutts, above Crompton Hall, as before observed; and the third, and last, the most northerly one, is the redoubt at Slen sides.—The appearance of these barrows of earth brings to my mind a traditionary story, which I have often heard my father relate. He said, that an ancestor of his, who lived at Crompton mill, being much attached to the royal cause, had been with a number of persons, of the same principles, on a fishing party; that they called at Moss Hey, near the village of Shaw, to fry their sport. They had but just served them up, when a person coming in hastily, informed them, that a party of the Parliament's cavalry were in search of them; and, he assured them, that before they could finish their repast, they would arrive on the spot. Whereupon they all threw down their knives, plates, fish-hooks and all, and fled, excepting only the good old ancestor, the miller; who swore, if the devil himself came, he would have the 'last snack.' He had scarcely finished, when they arrived; by some means or other, however, he escaped the house, and though closely pursued, he ran in such a zigzag direction, over the mosses and quagmires, adjoining, that their horses presently stuck fast, and they, with much difficulty, escaped themselves. By this time, my good old dusty progenitor had reached Sholver Hey redoubt; whence he halloed to them, and tauntingly cried, 'Where are your pot guns now!' Below this place, near Crompton Hall, stands a house occupied by one Mr. Stephen Sixsmith, a man considerable in the cotton business. Here, too, is a colliery, belonging to Miss Ann Hilton, called Brook Colliery. Here is an old house, likewise, that lies near, called Brook; and here it was, that, during that tremendous storm of lightning, rain, and thunder, which made such havoc in Crompton, about some fifty years ago, that a man who came to pay his addresses to a girl in the old mansion, was, through the violence of the flood, obliged to climb a plum-tree near the house, to save himself. The torrent still rising, he was afraid that the tree itself and all would be washed down, and in consequence thereof, he made a shift to scramble to one of the boughs that overhung the roof of the barn, and from thence descended on the slate. Not liking his situation, the rain descending in one continued torrent, he, by force, lifted up one of the slates, and let fall a fragment of stone, to sound whether it fell on the hay-loft, or into the flood. This experiment he repeated till he found himself right over the hay-mow; whereupon he dropped down upon it, and there lay until day-break. It was this storm or flood that was so severe at Dingle afore-named, where one man was killed by the lightning, and an old woman, resident in the same house, had her clog split by the same, which remains to this day in the Blue Coat hospital, at Manchester, a memento of its direful effects. The damage done by this

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dreadful storm was incredible. One circumstance I cannot omit: Mr. Edmund Cheetham, of Shaw, informed me, that this flood floated him and his little infant sister, both in bed, nearly half a mile.—Above the places we are describing, in a wild inlet on the edge of these barren mountains, lies a place, called Brown Barn, remarkable as being the residence of two Scotchmen; who, it is supposed, fled here to avoid the fury that followed the abettors of the rebellion, in the year 1715. What their occupation was, in this dreary solitude, is unknown; but the dregs of iron ore are frequently dug up here. It is worthy of remark, that they were the first persons that were buried at Shaw chapel."

ORMEROD HOUSE.]—Eastward from Burnley, about two miles, is Ormerod House, which appears to have been built in, or near the year 1595, as that date, with the names of Laurence Ormerod, and Elizabeth Barcroft, appears upon the front. Behind the house, is a grove of sycamores and elms, forming an extensive rookery. In the township of Ormerod is preserved an instrument of ancient and approved efficacy in suppressing the license of female tongues. It is called a Brank, and was placed on a woman's head, who was led, or driven through the streets, with this ignominious badge.—Dr. Plott, after giving a minute description of this instrument, says it "is much to be preferred to the ducking-stool, which not only endangers the health of the party, but also gives the tongue liberty betwixt every dip; to neither of which this is at all liable."

ORMSKIRK.]—The populous market and manufacturing town of Ormskirk is 40 miles S. by W. from Lancaster, and 209½ N.W. by N. from London. It formerly belonged to the canons of Burscough priory; and, by a royal grant to that religious house, was invested with the privilege of a market and fair. Leland says, there is "a parish church in the town, no river by it, but mosses on each side." The town now contains four principal streets, which intersect each other, nearly at right angles: and the spinning of cotton for the Manchester manufactories, and thread for sail-cloth, constitute the chief employ of the inhabitants.—The tower and steeple of the church, are detached; a remarkable circumstance, which has never been satisfactorily accounted for; though it is traditionally reported, that it originated with two capricious sisters, who were desirous of raising some sacred memorial. They agreed to build a tower and steeple, but they could not agree about uniting and connecting their works; so, at length, they determined to erect both, detached from each other. Within the church, is a burial vault of the Derby family, who, previously to the dissolution of the monasteries, were interred at Burscough priory. The church, which stands at the N.W. end of the town, on an eminence, contains, among other monuments, "two figures of Staules; short hair, hands closed, heralds mantles and arms. Two ladies

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ladies in close-bodied gowns, one with an Earl's coronet; these, probably, were the first Earl of Derby, and his two wives; the lady, with the coronet, his second wife, the Countess of Richmond; as the first, who was sister to the famous Richard, Earl of Warwick, died before he was created Earl. The population of Ormskirk, in 1811, was 3064.*

OVERBOROUGH.]—Northward from Hornby, about five miles, is the village of Overborough, the Roman station of Bremetonacæ. According to Rauthmell, Julius Agricola made choice of this spot to build Bremetonacæ; and, after it had been demolished by the Picts, it was again repaired and garrisoned by Theodosius, in the fourth century.—Among the fragments of antiquity, which this place exhibited, was an altar, dedicated to the idol Magan, by a Roman lady, upon her recovery from an indisposition. On one side, was an inscription; on another, a basso-relievo of an owl; and the third had the representations of two instruments used in sacrificial ceremonies. At some distance east of Overborough, at a place called Gargrave, is a camp, which Mr. Rauthmell attributes to Agricola. A Roman tessellated pavement was discovered here, some years ago. Roman roads connected with this station, are still to be distinguished in various places; and, between Overborough and Lancaster, a Roman mile stone, with an inscription, is preserved. At Overborough, is a seat of the Fenwick family.

PENWORTHAM.]—At Penwortham, 2½ miles S.W. from Preston, was a priory of Benedictine monks, subject to the abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire. It was founded in the Conqueror's time, by Warine Russel; and, at the Dissolution, the site and buildings were granted to John Fleetwood.—Near this place, a seal, or sea-calf, was once taken in the Ribble.

PILLING MOSS.]—Westward from Garstang, about three miles, is the east side of Pilling moss, which exhibited a rare phenomenon, some years ago, and is thus noticed in the Philosophical Transactions:—"On Saturday, the 26th of January, 1744-5, a part of Pilling moss, lying between Hescomb Houses,

and Wild Bear, was observed to rise to a surprising height. After a short time, it shrunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south side; and, in half an hour, it covered 20 acres of land. The improved land adjoining to that part of the moss, which moves in a concave circle, containing near 100 acres, is nearly filled up with moss and water; and, in some parts, is thought to be five yards deep. One family is driven out of their house, which is quite surrounded, and the fabric is tumbling down. The part of the moss, which is sunk like the bed of a river, runs north and south, and is above a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. When the moss began to move, a man was passing over it from the west, who perceived, to his great astonishment, that the ground moved southward. By a speedy return, he had the good fortune to escape being swallowed up."

POULTON.]—The small market-town of Poulton, 21 miles S.W. by S. from Lancaster, and 233½ N.W. by N. from London, has three free-schools. Its population was, in 1811, 926.

PRESCOT.]—The market-town of Prescot, with a manufacturing population of 3678, is 50 miles S. from Lancaster, and 197½ N.W. from London. It occupies an elevated site, on the great road between Liverpool and Warrington. Leland calls this place a "little market, having no notable water about it, a three mile from Mersey up toward Lyrpole." This parish abounds in coal, from which Liverpool, and its adjacent parts, are plentifully supplied.—Among the manufactures of this place, those of watch-tools, and movements, and small files, are much celebrated. The former have been long established here, and are now carried on to a great extent. The drawing of pinion-wire, which originated here, is carried on as far as to 50 drawings, and the wire is completely adapted to every size of pinions to drive the wheels of watches. This pinion-wire is now very cheap, the price having been lowered in consequence of one of the workmen having settled at Islington, where he offered it at half price, to the tool shops in London. The small files made at Preston, are in great estimation. Here are also

* William Thomas Lewis, comedian, died at Westbourne Place, Chelsea, January 13th, 1811, aged 65 years. This admirable performer, and truly good man, was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire. His grandfather was a clergyman, rector of Traherne, in Caermarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis, Esq. private secretary to Mr. Harley, (afterwards Earl of Oxford, prime minister to Queen Anne) often mentioned in the correspondence of Swift and Pope. His father, Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a linen-draper, on Tower Hill; but he quitted trade for the stage. He performed at Dublin. In 1749, young Lewis was carried to Ireland; where he was afterwards educated, at Armagh. He appeared, early in life, on the stage at Edinburgh, where the late Mr. Digges was manager. In 1771, he acted the part of Belcour, in the West Indian, at Dublin, with such applause, though opposed to Mosop, who performed the same character, in the rival theatre of that city, that Macklin made a most favourable report of him to Mr. Colman, then manager of Covent Garden theatre, and he was called to London, where he first appeared as Belcour.

He became a favourite with the public, from that moment; and, after the death of Woodward and Barry, he succeeded to some of the first characters in the drama, which he played with a sprightliness entirely his own. In 1782, he became deputy-manager of Covent Garden Theatre; and rose to the highest rank in his profession. His style of acting was of so singular a cast, that many of the dramatists of his time wrote parts peculiarly adapted to the display of his excellencies. He retired from the stage, in the year 1803, in consequence of a severe illness. But, although he ceased to appear as an actor, he conducted the affairs of the Liverpool and Manchester Theatres, conjointly with Mr. Knight. He married a Miss Leeson, of Covent Garden Theatre, an amiable and accomplished woman. No man was more beloved in his profession, than Mr. Lewis; he was a good husband, and an affectionate father. He left behind him three sons and two daughters. The death of a beloved daughter preyed upon his spirits, and induced a train of disorders, which baffled the skill of his physician, and he died in the bosom of a family remarkable for filial piety.

manufactures

manufactures of cotton goods, sail-cloth, and coarse earthenware. The church is large, with a lofty steeple. A statue of John Ogle, of Prescot Hall, is affixed to the outside wall. The chapelries of Farworth, to the south; Rainsforth, to the north; and St. Helen's, and Sankey, to the east, are all within this parish. Among the great manufactories in this vicinity, that of plate-glass, at Ravenhead, deserves particular notice. An act of Parliament was obtained, in 1773, for establishing these works, and incorporating a body of proprietors. The concern failed about 25 years ago; in consequence of which, the premises were sold in 1794. A new company was, however, shortly after established, who have succeeded in placing the concern on a firm basis. Cast plate-glass, with concave and convex mirrors, are now made here equal to any that have been imported from the continent. Of the latter, some have been made 36 inches in diameter; and, of the former, 143 inches in height, by 72 in width. These works cover about 20 acres of ground, and nearly 300 persons are employed.—The casting-room is 200 feet long, by 78 feet wide, and is supported by lofty arches. There are three furnaces; and the table, on which the plates are cast, is a solid piece of copper, 14 feet long, by eight feet in breadth, and seven inches thick. Two large stone engines are employed for grinding and polishing.

PRESTON.]—The market and borough-town of Preston is 22½ miles S. by E. from Lancaster, and 216½ N.W. by N. from London. It is agreeably seated on an eminence, rising from the northern banks of the Ribble. Preston is considered the most fashionable place in the county; and, within its boundaries, and in the immediate vicinity, are many large and elegant mansions. In former times, it was nearly free from manufactures; but, of late years, many spacious warehouses, and extensive workshops have been erected. Camden considers, that the town arose out of the ruins of Ribchester, a celebrated Roman station, farther up the river. It is said to have derived its name from the number of religious houses founded here, and hence called Priests-town; afterwards contracted to Prest-town, Prestun, and Preston. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry the Third, founded a house of Grey Friars at this place; and, before his time, an hospital had been established here. The ville of Preston, with some hamlets appertaining to it, was held by Tosti, the fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent.—Preston obtained the privilege of a borough, in 1179; and the inhabitants gave 100 marks to enjoy the same privileges as those of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Though it sent members to Parliament, four times in the reign of Edward the First, and in the first year of Edward the Second, it had

afterwards no summons to that purpose, until the reign of Edward the Sixth. It has frequently been the seat of violent contests. The right of voting is in the inhabitants at large. The Earl of Derby, who has a handsome house here, returns one member; but the opposite interest generally carries the other. The returns are made by the mayor, and two bailiffs; and the corporation, besides the mayor, has a recorder, alderman, common-councilmen, a town-clerk, &c.

In the year 1322, Robert Bruce made an irruption into England, by way of Carlisle, passing through Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, as far as Preston, part of which he burnt.

This town has the advantage of being the seat of various law-courts; among these, the duchy of Lancaster has a court of chancery, in which all causes are heard and determined according to certain peculiar customs of their own. Under the chancellor of the duchy, who is the chief judge, is a vice-chancellor, with the attorney-general, chief-clerk, registrar, and examiner, attornies, and clerks, prothonotary, and clerks of the crown, &c. From the weekly county court also, writs for debts above 40s. are issued, and executions follow on failure of appearance. Other courts are also held here; and a court of quarter-sessions of the peace, by adjournment from Lancaster, on Thursday, in the week after Epiphany.

Preston church is a large building. The parish is large, and has three chapels of ease; Broughton, St. Lawrence, and the New Chapel.

In the civil wars, the Duke of Hamilton, who had brought an army from Scotland, for the service of Charles the First, was routed on Ribbleson moor, to the eastward of the town, and at the pass of the bridge. In 1715, also, the friends of the Pretender, were here defeated by the royal forces, under the command of Generals Willes and Carpenter. Numbers of them were made prisoners, brought to trial, and found guilty of high treason. One of these, was Thomas Syddal, a blacksmith, whose head was set up on the cross at Manchester; and it is remarkable, that in the year 1745, when another rebellion broke out in favour of the Pretender, the son of the said Thomas Syddal, who was a barber, was made a prisoner, and executed; and his head placed on the top of the Exchange at Manchester, September 18, 1746.

A charter was granted to the burgesses of Preston, in 1172, by Henry the Second, sanctioning the guild-merchant within the borough, then established.* This is a sort of public carnival, or jubilee. It begins about the latter end of August. By the charter, which obliges the corporation to celebrate it at the end of every 20 years, on pain of forfeiting their elective franchises, and their rights as burgesses,

* The last guild commenced on the 30th of August, 1802, when an immense concourse of people of all ranks was assembled;

and processions of the gentlemen at the head of the different classes of manufacturers, with symbolical representations of

geases, 28 days of grace are allowed to all who are disposed to renew their freedom. By public proclamation, it is declared, that on failure of doing so, they are ever after to be debarred of the same on any future occasion.

The mischiefs done by the rebels, in 1715, occasioned the town to be rebuilt in a more commodious and pleasant manner. It is now handsome, and well-built, with broad regular streets, and many good houses. The town is supplied with coals by the Douglas navigation, which joins the river below Walton bridge, and by the new Lancaster canal, which passes near it. By these canals, communications are opened with the Mersey, Dec, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c.

Preston, from its commanding situation, as a military post, has been deemed of the utmost importance in all the civil commotions of the kingdom.—Traces of a Roman military way may be discovered on the adjoining common, from the mouth of the Ribble to Ribchester.—Near the town, are many fine walks; but the most favourite is that of Enim, or Haynam; from which the Pretender is said to have viewed the town and the country below it, in 1745, with extraordinary feelings.

The town-hall is a very large and handsome building. Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. afterwards Earl of Derby, made a present of the picture of George the Second to the corporation. The assembly-rooms, which were built at the sole expence of the Earl of Derby, are elegant and commodious.—The new prison, or penitentiary-house, near the entrance of the town from Chorley, by Walton Bridge, is on the plan of Mr. Howard. It is appropriated for the criminals of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Blackburn, and West Derby hundreds. Its purpose is for salutary confinement, and reformation only. Each prisoner is allowed daily a pound and a half of bread, and a piece of butter, with a half-penny worth of potatoes; and they are permitted to exchange what they do not eat for tea and sugar; but all strong liquors are absolutely prohibited. A

of their respective branches of trade and commerce, and bands of music, passed through the principal streets of the town. The mayor and corporation, with the wardens of the different companies at the head of their respective incorporated bodies, each in their official dresses, and with their usual insignia, fell into the ranks in due order; and the whole was preceded by an excellent band of music belonging to the 17th regiment of light dragoons, in full dress, and their officers newly clothed. Besides the wool-combers, spinners, weavers, cordwainers, carpenters, vintners, tailors, smiths, plumbers, painters, glaziers, watch-makers, mercers, and drapers' companies, the whole was closed by the butchers, skimmers, tanners, and glovers, habited in characteristic dresses, each company being attended by a band of music, and a very elegant ensign. In this order they proceeded to church; and, after service, returned and paraded through the different streets, in the same order. The mayor afterwards entertained the gentlemen at his house; and, on the next day, the mayoress repeated the treat to the ladies of the town and its vicinity, who formed a procession on this day, in a similar manner, preceded by the girls of the cotton manufactory, superbly

new bridge was built over the Ribble, in 1781, under the authority of an act of Parliament, the former one having been washed away by a flood. The population of Preston, in 1811, was 17,065.

PRESTWICH.]—The township of Prestwich, is 4½ miles N.W. by N. from Manchester. The parish of Prestwich, with that of Oldham, constitutes one rectory, denominated Prestwich and Oldham, though the parishes are, in other respects, separate. The parish of Prestwich contains the following townships: Prestwich, Great and Little Heaton, Whitefield, Unsworth, Outwood, Alkrington, and Tong. The parish is about fifteen miles in length, and three in breadth. The land has of late years been much improved by manuring and draining; where this is not the case, the soil is very indifferent. The larger part of the parish is in pasture, owing to the great demand for milk and butter at Manchester.

RAMPSEY, WALNEY, &c.]—Rampside, a little village, on the southern shore of Furness, nine miles S.S.W. from Ulverston, is a place of resort in the bathing season. The roots, and remains of trees, which are to be seen in the sands, afford a strong presumption, that the islands to the south and west, have been separated from the main land, and formed by the gradual encroachment of the sea. The islands are eight in number; among which the most considerable, is Walney. It consists of a long bank running parallel to the lower part of Furness. The whole island lies upon a bed of moss, which is discovered beneath a layer of sand and clay. In this moss, large trees have been found. The abbots of Furness undertook the support of the dykes; but, since the suppression of the monastery, the sea has made great encroachments, and threatens its total destruction. The island is about ten miles in length, by one in breadth, and exhibits the appearance of a bank, or wall, in the sea; hence its nomination by the Saxons, of Waghney, Woney, and Walney. It contains two hamlets, Bigger, and North Scale; and has a chapel of ease under Dalton. At the southern extremity of the island is a light-house, which was erected in 1790. It is about 68 feet high; and its

dressed, and profusely decorated with jewels. Nearly 400 of them, each wearing an elegant fashionable plume of feathers, formed such a brilliant display of beauty and elegance, as irresistibly to attract universal attention and admiration. The procession was conducted to and from the church, in like manner as on the preceding day; in the course of which, a miniature model of a complete steam-engine was introduced at work, and performing every operation of the cotton manufactory. The whole was extremely showy and brilliant: Balls, races, and plays, were not forgotten.—The "guilda mercatoria," or merchants guild, is a privilege to merchants, enabling them to hold certain pleas of land, &c. within their own precinct, and is confirmed by acts of Parliament, in the 37th of Edward the Third, and 15th of Richard the Second. It is of Saxon origin, by which certain communities stipulate with each other, to punish crimes, make good losses, and acts of restitution in proportion to offences. Fraternities and guilds, therefore, are of ancient use, long before formal licenses were granted; at this day, a guild implies a company united together, with private laws and orders, after license obtained from the King for that purpose.

reflectors

reflectors are made to revolve by clock-work. Opposite to Walney, is another small island, called the Pile of Fouldrey, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It was built by one of the abbots of Furness, in the reign of Edward the Third, to guard the coast, and likewise as a retreat for the monks in times of danger. At North Scale, are several wells of fresh water, which are formed and regulated by the flux and reflux of the tides. The deepest of these wells begin to swell at half-flood; but those which perforate the higher part of the stratum are then empty, and do not begin to rise until high water; for the fresh water will continue to accumulate until it attains the level of the salt water in the channel. The wells are situated close by Walney channel, and are sunk into a bed of sand before any water can be procured: from which we may infer, that in its passage through the sandy stratum, the water deposits its saline particles.

RIBCHESTER.]—The humble village of Ribchester, determined, by Dr. Whitaker, to have been the *Coccium* of Antoninus, an important military station of the Romans, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. N. W. from Blackburn. "This celebrated station," observes the Dr. "was placed with the peculiar judgment which marks Agricola's encampments; for to him, unquestionably, it must be referred, on the northern bank of the river, and flanked by the deep channel of a brook on the east, corresponding to which, on the west, is a large sluice, or channel, to which tradition has assigned an use, confirmed by many nautical relics; namely, that of a dock, or slip, for vessels. That the tides once rose so high as to waft vessels of burden to the quays of *Coccium*, there can be little doubt, nor is it necessary to resort to the violent expedient of an earthquake in order to account for their recess. A gradual aggression of sands, aided by strong westerly winds, and not sufficiently repelled by floods from the land, will abundantly account for an appearance so frequent, that we have almost ceased to inquire into its causes."—Several inscribed stones, innumerable smaller antiquities, many coins of large brass, and some denarii, of the upper empire, have been found here. Dr. Whitaker possesses a gold ring, set with a cornelian of many faces, having a representation of a dove in the centre, and inscribed *AVE. MEA. VITA*. "But the noblest discovery ever made here, or perhaps in Britain, was in the year 1796, when the shelving bank of the Ribble exposed the following remains, which seemed to have been deposited in an excavation of the earth, filled up with soil of a different quality; first, a large flat earthen vessel, extremely thick, with the potter's stamp very distinct, *Boriedof, Boriedi Officina*. 2nd. An entire *patera* of copper, about six inches diameter, with a handle. 3d. The imperfect remains of a similar vessel. 4th. A colum, or colander, of the same size and metal. 5th. Several concave and circular plates of copper, with loops behind, which had evidently been intended to fasten them perpendicularly against

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a shaft, in order to form a Roman *vexillum*. 6th. A very fine helmet, of which the crest was a sphinx, the head-piece enriched with basso-relievos of armed men, skirmishing with swords, and a vizor consisting of an entire and beautiful female face, with orifices at the eyes, mouth, and nostrils. The vizor, a most delicate and exquisite piece of workmanship, is supposed to be Grecian; and, from the boldness of its lines, to belong to a period somewhat anterior to the last perfection of the arts in that wonderful country." These relics were deposited in the museum of Charles Townley, Esq.

At a little distance from the church, are the remains of a rampart and foss, where anchors have been found, from which the place is supposed to have obtained the name of Anchor Hill. Rings of ships were also found; and, in sinking a well some years ago, a ship, or vessel, was discovered at the same place. From Ribchester, a Roman road, called the Watling Street, takes a northern course over Longridge fell, and is distinguished as a long stripe of green, intersecting the brown heath of the mountain. Having reached the summit of the hill, it takes a turn towards the north, then descends again, is very conspicuous at intervals, has a broad and high ridge in the inclosures of the townships of Thornley and Chargeley, enters Bowland a little below Dowford Bridge, passes about half a mile west of Browsholme, traverses, in a direct line, the high grounds to the north of that house, and then passes to the north of Newton and Sladebum, and traces the Hodder to its source at Cross of Greet, which is the northern boundary of the original parish of Whalley. A portion of this way, about 330 yards in length, was laid open by the cultivation of a morassy piece of ground, and is described by Rauthmell, to have consisted of a substratum of large pebbly gravel, spread on the surface of the morass, and covered with large flat paving stones above."—The parish of Ribchester, with Chipping, was taken out of Whalley. Here were two chantries; one belonging to the Townleys, of Dutton, the other to the lord of the manor.

RIVINGTON.]—Near this village, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.S.E. from Chorley, is a lofty hill, noted for a high peak, or beacon, which served, in the civil wars, as a watch-tower. From its commanding situation, and extensive views, many parties frequent this elevated spot during summer evenings. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Elizabeth.

ROCHDALE.]—The market-town of Rochdale, is 40 miles S.E. from Lancaster, and 197 N.N.W. from London. It is situated in the three townships of Castleton, Spotland, and Wandleworth, which separately maintain their own poor. The largest part of the town lies in Wandleworth, and the whole of its population amounted, in 1801, to 10,509.—Since that period, it has greatly increased. The parish of Rochdale, which is of great extent, measuring eleven miles from N. to S. and nine from

4 P

E. to W.

E. to W. formerly consisted of four townships, viz. Butterworth, Castleton, Hunderfield, and Spotland; but is now subdivided into the townships of Blatchinworth, Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland (Further-side), Spotland (Nearer side), Todmorden and Warlsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdale, and Wardle; comprising an aggregate population of 37,229 persons. The vicarage of Rochdale, which is in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to be of greater value than any other in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Whalley abbey. Nine chapels of ease are subordinate to Rochdale, one in the town, and one at each of the following places: Littleborough, Milnrow, Todmorden, Whitworth, Friermeor, Lydyate, Saddleworth, and Dobcross.—The original town of Rochdale, appears to have been entirely within the township of Castleton, where an ancient castle formerly reared its embattled walls, and where there is still a lofty artificial mound of earth, called the Keep.—Dr. Whitaker supposes that a castle was erected here before the Roman conquest.

Archbishop Parker founded a free grammar-school in this town, in the reign of Elizabeth. Another free-school was established here by Mrs. Hardman; and, since the year 1784, sixteen or more Sunday-schools have been formed. Here are meeting-houses of the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists.

This parish abounds with slate, stone, and coal; and the manufacture of baize, flannels, kerseys, coatings, and cloths, is carried on here very successfully.

Stubley, in this parish, was long the residence of the Holts, a memorable family in these parts. The house, which appears to have been built by Robert Holt, Esq. in the reign of Henry the Eighth, consists of a centre with two wings. It contains much carving in wood, particularly a rich and beautiful screen between the hall and the parlour, with a number of family crests, cyphers, and cognizances. It was abandoned for the warmer and more fertile

* This author, whose name was John Collier, was born near Warrington, and was first intended by his father for the church; but instead of that he was placed with a Dutch loom weaver. Disliking this sedentary life, he commenced itinerant school-master; and, after wandering about for some time, he obtained an humble settlement at a free-school at Milnrow, near Rochdale, where he and Mr. Pearson, a curate, divided the salary of 20*l.* a year. On the death of his partner, Tim was nominated sole master. He had previously kept an evening school, which was now relinquished; though from motives of saving prudence, he employed the Christmas and Whitsuntide vacations in teaching at Oldham, &c. He also began to study music and drawing, which he pursued with such avidity, that he was soon enabled to instruct others. Having succeeded in delineating some caricature heads, figures, and groups, he sold a great number of them to travellers, and even to the Liverpool merchants. The first regular poetical composition which he published, was styled the Blackbird, and intended to ridicule a Lancashire justice, who was more known for political zeal and ill-timed loyalty, than good sense and discretion. Marrying about this time, his domestic cares and expenses increased, and he was obliged to be additionally industrious. Besides the duties of his school, and

situation of Cartleton, by Robert Holt, Esq. about a century and a half ago.

In this neighbourhood, on the bank of the Beil, is the ancient house of Belfield, formerly part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and, afterwards of the Butterworths.—Alexander Butterworth, Esq. devised this and other considerable estates, to Richard Towaley.

In the township of Butterworth, is Clegg Hall, a strong square building, apparently of James the First's time.

Foxholes, north of Rochdale, is the seat of John Entwistle, Esq. The present mansion was built by Mr. Entwistle, in 1792. The family of Entwistle derive their descent from Sir Bertyn, or Berthram Entwistle, Viscount and Baron of Brybroke, in Normandy; who, for his eminent services, was knighted at the battle of Agincourt. He was slain in support of Henry the Sixth, at one of the battles of St. Albans. His family quitted their paternal estate in the 16th century, and fixed their residence at this spot.

The neighbourhood of Rochdale is considered as the centre of what is termed the Lancashire dialect, which has acquired some notoriety by the humorous writings of Tim Bobbin.*

ROYTON.]—(See Oldham.)

RUFFORD HALL.]—At Rufford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. from Ormskirk, is Rufford Hall, an estate belonging to Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart. who has built a new mansion on it, and much improved and adorned the park by new plantations, &c. This estate has a chapel of ease, which was built at an expense of 1165*l.* The dean and chapter of Chester receive 40*l.* per annum from the manor of Rufford.

SALESBURY HALL.]—This estate, on the banks of the Ribble, nearly opposite Ribchester, has been successively the property of the Salesburies, Clitheroes, and Talbots. Of the last family, Thomas Talbot, in 580, was keeper of his Majesty's records in the Tower, and furnished Camden with a cata-

teaching music, he laboured at the easel, and painted altar-pieces for chapels, and signs for public-houses. Having a retentive memory, and associating a good deal with the unsophisticated natives of the county, he had treasured up all the local terms and phrases, with the vulgar and obsolete words used in common discourse by the lower classes. These at length he committed to the press in the form of a dialogue, and published under the title of "Tim Bobbin's Lancashire Dialect." Its novelty and humour soon excited public curiosity, and not only rendered a second edition necessary, but provoked some mercenary publishers to pirate it. While the former gratified the moderate ambition of the author, the latter provoked his indignation and anger, and made him exclaim, "That he did not believe there was one honest printer in Lancashire." His last literary production was intitled "Curious Remarks on the History of Manchester;" which the author concludes by saying that the style of that work "appears to him to be affected, of a mongrel-py'd kind, produced by the dregs of Ossian, and the lofty fustian of a proud Oxonian." Mr. Collier died in the possession of his mental powers, at the advanced age of eighty.

laque of Earls, for his Britannia. The remains of the hall are partly of wood and partly of stone, and the whole originally encompassed a quadrangular court. A piece of Roman sculpture of Apollo, brought from Ribchester, has been fixed on one of the walls.

SALFORD.]—This hundred, which occupies the south-eastern corner of the county, and is bounded, on the east, by Yorkshire; is separated from Cheshire, by the Mersey and Tame, while the hundred of Blackburn abuts against its northern limits; and the hundreds of Leyland, and West Derby, constitute the western extremity. In this extensive district are the great manufacturing towns of Manchester, Ashton, Rochdale, Bury, and Bolton; it is intersected by the canals of Rochdale, Bridgewater, Ashton, and of Bolton and Bury; and also by the river Irwell, which is navigable westward to the Mersey. The township of Salford is so intimately connected with Manchester, that every thing of importance relating to the former has already been noticed in our account of the latter.

SAMLESBURY.]—East by N. from Preston, 4½ miles, is the extensive manor of Samlesbury, which, for 350 years, was possessed by the great family of Southworth. The manor-house had originally a moat, and inclosed three sides of a large quadrangle. In the centre, was the great hall, which is probably of the time of Edward the Third. It is remarkable for the massiveness of its wood work. The remaining wing is of a later date. The oak timber employed in this building is immense. The principal timbers are carved with great elegance, and painted figures of saints are to be seen in the compartments. The outsides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, cut in relief, with huge medallions. The inner doors are without a pannel or lock, being always opened with a latch and string. It is worthy of remark, that the boards of the upper floors, instead of crossing the joists, are placed parallel to them.

SCARISBRICK HALL.]—About three miles N. from Ormskirk, stands Scarisbrick Hall, the seat of the late Thomas Eccleston, Esq. This gentleman, who settled here in the year 1778, and died in the month of December, 1799, distinguished by his spirited improvements in the agriculture of his estate. In 1796, he received, from the Society of Arts, the honorary gold medal for the useful effects he produced in draining that sterile tract of bog-land, called Martin Meer. The meer was formerly a large pool, or lake of fresh water, of an irregular form, surrounded chiefly by mosses, or boggy land, containing near 1717 acres of eight yards to the pole, or about 8032 statute acres. It lies in the different manors of Scarisbrick, Bursoough, North Meols, Tarleton, and Ryfford. To drain this stagnant pool, was a favourite scheme of a Mr. Fleetwood, of Bank Hall, as early as the year 1692. That gentleman, however, failed in effecting his intention. Mr. Eccleston, assisted by the scientific

and skilful advice of Mr. Gilbert, of Worsley, who had judiciously planned, and successfully executed, some difficult subjects of engineering for the Duke of Bridgewater, resolved to make another effort. The plan which Mr. Gilbert struck out, and which Mr. Eccleston executed, was to have in the main sluice, or canal, which is nearly five miles in length from the sea-gates, three different pair of flood-gates. The first, to keep out the sea; the second, at about half a mile distance nearer to the meer, to stop the sea there in case any accident should happen to the first; and the third built close to, and in the same walls with the sea-gates, but to open and shut in a contrary direction. All these gates are kept open when the tide has sufficiently retired; and when the water rises above the level of the meer, the sea-gates are shut. Thus, the great obstacle to the perfect draining of Martin meer, which had baffled numerous efforts of the proprietors for almost a century, was done away. A part of the land being drained in 1783, in 1784, some few acres were ploughed up, and yielded a tolerable good crop of spring corn; some yielded a very inferior kind of hay; and the rest was pasture. In 1785, the proprietor prepared for oats and barley, by ploughing nearly 200 large acres. Previously to this the best meer-lands let for a few shillings the large acre. In 1785, he sold some standing barley at 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre; and the purchaser to cut, carry off, &c. at his own expense. Good roads, for several miles in length, have been made across the meer, by means of faggots, covered with a stratum of sand. The recovered land is now generally appropriated to pasturage, for horses.

SEFTON.]—The manor of Sefton, or Sephton, 7 miles N. from Liverpool, formerly belonged to the Molyneux family of Norman descent. The church is a large handsome building, with a nave, two aisles, and a steeple. This church is supposed to have been built in the time of Henry the Eighth, by Anthony Molyneux, rector of the place, a man equally distinguished for talents and piety. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, and contains sixteen stalls of elegant carved work.—The remains of several of the Molyneux family are deposited in this place, and their monuments are still to be seen. Among these are two cross-legged figures in stone, with triangular shields, expressive of the order of Knight's Templars. Around an altar-tomb of white marble, is an inscription for Sir Richard Molyneux, who died in 1439, and Joan, his wife. This Sir Richard greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and was rewarded, by Henry the Fifth, with the honour of knighthood. Effigies in brass, record the memory of Sir William Molyneux, who signalised himself in three actions against the Scots, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. On a flat stone, is an inscription to the memory of Caryl, Lord Molyneux, who devoted himself to the unfortunate cause of Charles: having raised a troop of horse,

in his support, for which he was subjected to great persecution, during the usurpation; but, was afterwards advanced to high honours. In the broken painted glass in the window, are some inscriptions recording the respective donors.

SMITHILLS HALL.—This estate, about two miles N.W. of Bolton, was anciently the property of the Ratcliffe family; but it passed, by marriage, to a younger branch of the Bartons, of Barton and Holm. It afterwards belonged to the Byroms; and was purchased, some years ago, by a Mr. Ainsworth. It is situated in a wood above a small rocky glen. Its form is quadrangular, with entrances from the north and west sides. It was originally built of timber, and an old gallery of the ancient structure may still be seen. The east front is of stone, and possesses great elegance. The hall is wainscotted all round, and the middle row of pannels is filled with various carved devices. The windows of this hall, as well as of the chapel, contain some painted glass. In the windows of the kitchen, and on the wainscot, are the monograms of A with a *bar* and a *tun*, which are supposed to allude to Sir Andrew Barton, a noted pirate. It is, however, more probable, that these were designed for Andrew Barton, who flourished in the time of Henry the Seventh; and who built, or greatly altered the house; and the crest of the oak branch must have belonged to a branch of the Ratcliffe family.

SMEDLEY HALL.—This seat, the property of Major Hilton, who possesses it from the Cheetham family, is about a mile N. from Manchester.

SOUTHPORT.—This village, in the neighbourhood of Rufford Hall, has become a place of fashionable resort for bathing; and its fine flat sands are peculiarly favourable to this healthful recreation. Here is a good inn, and several lodging-houses.

SPEKE HALL.—In the chapelry of Speke, 6½ miles S.S.W. from Prescot, is the curious old mansion of Speke Hall, built chiefly with timber and plaster. When entire, it inclosed a square area or court. The house, which was formerly surrounded with a moat, came into the possession of the Norris family, by a marriage with that of Molyneux. Sir Edward Norris particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Flodden Field. A mutilated pedigree of this family, painted on canvas, is attached to an ancient carved mantle-piece in one of the rooms. This mantle-piece is esteemed a curious specimen of old carving, and is traditionally, though perhaps erroneously, said to have been brought from Edinburgh castle, after the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

STALEY BRIDGE.—This is a large populous hamlet, on the banks of the Tame, over which is a substantial bridge, two miles E. from Ashton. On an eminence, is an octagon chapel of ease. Staley Bridge has long been noted for its woollen-cloth dyers, pressers, and weavers; but the cotton business is now the most prevalent.

STANDISH.—At this place, three miles N.W. by N. from Wigan, a family of the name of Standish

appears to have been settled soon after the Conquest. John Standish, Esq. a servant to Richard the Second, distinguished himself by wounding Watt Tyler, in the memorable rencontre in Smithfield. For this service he was knighted. Sir Ralph Standish commanded an army in France, under Henries the Fifth and Sixth; and Sir Alexander Standish was knighted for his behaviour at the battle of Hopton-field, in Scotland, in 1482. Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1510, accompanied Sir John Baker on an embassy to Denmark, in 1526; and, in 1530, was one of the bishops who assisted Queen Catherine in the suit concerning her divorce from Henry the Eighth. The church, which is a handsome building, was erected in 1584, chiefly by the aid of the rector, Richard Moodie, who maintained the workmen with provisions during the time. It contains a tomb of Sir Edward Wrightinton, Knt. an eminent counsellor, who died in 1658. Another is raised to the memory of the first Protestant rector, Richard Moodie, of whom there is a statue, in a Franciscan habit, of which order he had been before he conformed to the Protestant establishment. Various Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in this neighbourhood.

STARKIRK.—At Starkirk, in the parish of Seston, were found, in 1611, a number of Saxon and other coins, which were engraved and published at the expense of William Blundell, Esq. lord of the manor. The 32 Saxon coins make plate the third of those given by Spelman, in his *Life of Alfred*.

STEDZ.—The chapelry of Stede, contiguous to Ribchester, appears to have belonged to a guild or hospital of high antiquity; and is said to be the most ancient building in the parish of Whalley. The windows are narrow, and lancet-shaped, and the doors are enriched with Saxon ornaments; the style of the whole is that of the age of Stephen. The inside of this little edifice has a still greater claim upon our attention. Divine service has been performed in it, only twice a year, since the Reformation, in a pulpit elevated on a stone basis. Here is a coffin tomb of high antiquity, broken in fragments, and the floor is strewn with ancient grave-stones, some of which have Norman inscriptions. Under a slab of white marble, lies interred the body of the late Catholic Bishop Petre, who died at Showley, in 1775, at the age of 84. The east window, being much broken, branches of ivy have penetrated through the orifices, forming beautiful festoons over the altar, the effect of which is peculiarly striking.

STONYHURST.—Stonyhurst, the noble mansion of the Sherburnes, about three miles N. E. from Ribchester, stands on an eminence which commands some extensive views both of Calderbottom and Ribblesdale; but it is well-screened from the north by the vast bulk and extent of Longridge-fells. It was probably begun by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died in 1594, and finished by his son, in

in 1596. The heavy cupolas were added by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, who came to reside here in 1695; and the canals dug, and gardens laid out by himself in the Dutch taste. The domestic chapel was over the gateway; but a spacious and handsome oratory has been fitted up, which, with the size and general disposition of the apartments, renders the whole easily convertible to the purpose of a large Catholic seminary, to which it has been some years appropriated. The house and demesne belong to Thomas Weld, Esq. of Corfe castle, Dorsetshire. The mansion is a lofty, large pile, constructed at different periods, with a court in the middle. Its entrance gateway is ornamented with columns of the different orders, placed in pairs one over the other. The apartments are spacious, demonstrating that greatness, rather than comfort, was the principal object of the builder. This estate was left by the Duchess of Norfolk, in 1734, to her heirs, the Welds, descendants of the Sherburnes.

SWARTMOOR HALL.]—About half a mile from Ulverston, is Swartmoor Hall, an ancient mansion, once the residence of two singular characters, Thomas Fell, and George Fox. The former was a barrister-at-law, and justice of the quorum, &c. and had served in several Parliaments. The latter made a convert of the former, and afterwards married his widow. The name of Swart, or Swartzmoor, seems to have originated from one Martin Swartz, who encamped here in the year 1487, with an army of Germans, in order to collect reinforcements in these parts, with the design of wresting the crown from Henry the Seventh.

THURLAND.]—Northward from Hornby, about two miles, is Thurland castle, which formerly belonged to the Tunstal family, who took that name from a village so denominated. At the breaking out of the civil wars, this fortified mansion, with its domain, belonged to Sir John Girlington, by whom it was garrisoned for the King; in whose behalf, it sustained a close and tedious siege. A party of the King's troops came to relieve it, but was repulsed by Colonel Rigby, and it was ultimately obliged to surrender. Sir John Girlington was afterwards slain at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. A descendant from Paul Burraud, Esq. is now owner of this estate.

TOWNLEY HALL.]—Townley Hall, a seat of John Townley, Esq. whose ancestors resided here previously to the year 1181, stands two miles E.S.E. from Burnley. At a short distance south of the mansion is a knoll, called the castle-hill, on which the first dwelling-house is supposed to have been erected. The present is a large venerable structure, the principal parts of which form three sides of a quadrangle. About a century back, the house occupied the four sides of a quadrangular court; and must then have assumed a grand collegiate appearance. The north-east side contained two turrets at the angles, a gateway, a chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it. The opposite side

has walls more than six feet thick, which are constructed with grout-work, and the windows are large, with square tops, &c. The late Charles Townley, Esq. a man of acknowledged taste and virtue, and the present proprietor, is the patron and admirer of topography, and English antiquities. Here is a regular series of family portraits, from John Townley, Esq. in the time of Elizabeth. One apartment is filled with heads inserted in the pannels; and, in another room, is a fine picture of the first Lord Widdington, who was killed in Wigan Lane. The greatest ornaments of Townley are its fine ancient woods; the greater part of which consists of old oaks. These are dispersed over a large park, which, with the contiguous mountains, and distant country, present various combinations of grand and highly picturesque scenery.

TRAFFORD HALL.]—This mansion, the seat of John Trafford, on the southern bank of the river Irwell, about five miles W. from Manchester, is a modern structure, cased with stucco. The Trafford family was settled here before the Conquest; Sir Ranulphus de Trafford was a distinguished warrior in the time of Canute.

TURTON TOWER.]—This old fortress, which consists of four stories, with an embattled parapet, is in the parish of Bolton. It contains some ancient armour. It belongs to the Chetham family.

TYLDESLEY.]—Tyldesley, eight miles N.E. by E from Newton, in Makerfield, derives its name from the Tyldesley family, of whom Sir Thomas Tyldesley particularly distinguished himself during the troubles of Charles the First's reign, and fell in the fight of Wigan Lane. On a pillar, near Wigan, is fixed a brass plate, with an inscription, to perpetuate his memory. Sir Thomas was interred at Leigh; but of his tomb, only a few relics are now to be seen. The chief property in this hamlet belongs to Thomas Johnson, Esq. When he took possession of this estate, by purchase of his grandfather, there were only three farms on it; but, by the establishment of manufactures, it contained a population of 3492 persons, in the year 1811.

ULVERSTON.]—The ancient sea-port and market-town of Ulverston, 20 miles N.W. from Lancaster, and 270½ N.N.W. from London, is agreeably seated on a declivity towards the S. about a mile from the Leven Sands, whence vessels of 150 tons burthen, come up to the port at high water. The principal trade of this place is in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, oats, barley, and beans; of which the last used to be sent to Liverpool, in large quantities, for the food of the negroes in the Guinea trade. The manufactures carried on here are cotton, check, canvas, hats, &c. Ulverston obtained a charter, in the year 1279, for a weekly market and annual fair; but was not much benefited by this grant, while Furness abbey was inhabited by the monks. After the dissolution of that monastery, Dalton lost its importance, and Ulver-

ston became the emporium of the district. The town has greatly improved in appearance, within the last 50 or 60 years: the streets are spacious and clean, and the houses are well built. At the intersection of two principal streets, in the centre of the most ancient part of the town is an old cross. The chief part of the church, which stands in a field near the town, was rebuilt in 1804; it is a plain, neat structure, having three aisles, and a square tower. Ulverston has a small theatre, an assembly-room, and a public subscription library. A canal was cut, in 1795, to form a communication from the east side of the town, to the channel of the Leven. It is well supplied with water; has a spacious bason, with a warehouse; and has been navigated by ships of 400 tons burthen. The population of Ulverston, in 1811, was 3378.

Castle Head, in this neighbourhood, which we have already described as the seat of the late John Wilkinson, a great iron-master, was left by that gentleman, to his widow, in the year 1808. Mr. Wilkinson died in the month of July, in that year; and, in August, an iron coffin, to hold his remains, arrived at Ulverston, in a sloop, from the foundry at Bradley, with an iron tomb and pyramid, with iron letters, gilt, for the following inscription, which Mr. Wilkinson had himself composed:—

“ Delivered from persecution of Malice and Envy,

HERE RESTS

JOHN WILKINSON,

IRONMASTER,

In certain hope of a better State and heavenly

Mansion,

As promulgated by

JESUS CHRIST,

In whose Gospel, he was a firm Believer;

His Life was spent in Action

For the Benefit of Man,

And he trusts, in

Some degree,

To the

GLORY OF GOD.

“ His different Works that remain, in various parts of the Kingdom, are testimonies of unceasing labour, until death relieved him, the 14th day of July, 1808, at the advanced age of eighty.

Shortly afterwards, the body was interred, and the tomb erected upon a rock, fronting the house at Castle Head, and completely exposed to view.

URSWICK.]—At URSWICK, three miles S.W. by S. from Ulverston, are two ancient fortifications, called Stone Walls; one square, the other nearly circular. They both consisted of walls formed by stones piled up without mortar. The circular area measures, in diameter, about 300 feet.

WALNEY.]—(See Rampside.)

WALTON.]—Walton-on-the-Hill, so called from the elevated situation of its church, is three miles N. by E. from Liverpool, and comprehends a large tract of country, having the chapelries of Formby, West Derby, and Kirkby, dependant on, and subordinate to, its church; besides the townships of

Toxteth Park, Croxteth Park, Bootle, Everton, Kirkdale, Fazakerly, Linacre, Simond's Wood, Raver's Meals, &c.—The church forms a good sea-mark.

WARRINGTON.]—The extensive market-town of Warrington, 51 miles S. by E. from Lancaster, and 187½ N.W. by N. from London, lies on the northern bank of the river Mersey, and is midway between Manchester and Liverpool. A Roman station is, by some, supposed to have been established here; but, there is little to justify this opinion. The bridge, built by the Earl of Derby, for the accommodation of Henry the Seventh, crosses the river at this place. Here was formerly an Augustine friary, now entirely demolished. Edward the First granted to the town a charter for a market and fairs. Warrington is described by Leland, as “ a paved town, of pretty bigness, with a church at the end of it, and having a better market than Manchester.”—The town consists of four principal streets, which are mostly narrow, inconvenient, and unpleasant. “ The entrance into the town,” observes Pennant, “ is unpromising, the streets long, narrow, ill-built, and crowded with carts and passengers; but, farther on, are airy, and of a good width, yet affording a striking mixture of mean buildings, and handsome houses, as is the case with most trading towns that experience a sudden rise.” The principal trade of the place consists in the manufacture and sale of sail-cloth, or poldavy; but some coarse linens, checks, &c. are also made. The raw materials are mostly brought from Russia. Pin-making, glass-making, and iron-founding, are also carried on here. Warrington may, in some measure, be considered as a port-town, the Mersey admitting, by the help of the tide, vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen, to Bank Quay, a little below the town, where warehouses, cranes, and other conveniences for landing goods are erected. The spring-tides rise at the bridge to the height of nine feet. Upwards, the river communication extends to Manchester. Besides the parish church, here is a chapel of ease, and another chapel of the establishment in the suburb over the bridge belonging to the parish of Groppenhall. There are also places of worship, for the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Methodists, and Quakers. There is a very well endowed free-school in the town; and a charity for educating and maintaining poor children of both sexes.—There being no other bridge over the Mersey between this place and Liverpool, and for many miles east of it towards Manchester, has occasioned the pass here to be a place of repeated conflict, in the civil commotions of this kingdom. The most memorable event of this kind occurred in 1648, when a large body of the fugitive Scotch army, under the Duke of Hamilton, was pursued to Ribbleson Moor; and, though they made an obstinate resistance, for some hours, at this bridge, yet above 1000 were killed, and their Lieutenant-General Bayley, with

2000

2000 soldiers, were taken prisoners. Again, in 1651, General Lambert, who had commanded on the former occasion, fixed on this spot to oppose and resist the Scotch army under the young King, who was here repulsed. In 1745, also, the middle arches of the bridge were broken down, to check the progress of the rebels.—The population of Warrington, in the year 1811, was 11,738.

Oxford Hall, a little to the north of Warrington, is a seat of the Blackburne family. John Blackburne, Esq. who died at the age of 96, was much respected for his many good qualities. His garden, an object of much curiosity, was visited by some of the most eminent botanists in the country.

The dissenting academy, at Warrington, has been long celebrated for the literary eminence of its masters and tutors; among whom the names of Enfield and Wakefield, will long be honourably remembered.*

WHALLEY.]—Four miles S. by W. from Clithero, is the village of Whalley, remarkable for its ancient abbey, and for the extent of its parish, which comprises a great part of Blackburn hundred, and contains 15 or 16 parochial chapels within its limits. Before the dissolution, the parish of Whalley was under the jurisdiction of the abbey. At the time of the Domesday Survey, the church of St. Mary, in Whalley, had two ploughlands, about 290 statute acres, free from all customs and impositions, and it had at least a square mile of wood, or about 640 statute acres; the rest, nearly 660 acres more, making in all 1561 statute acres, were then in common. Though it had so large a proportion of wood at that time, it has now only enough to adorn, but not to encumber it; and may be deemed a tract of more than usual fertility and beauty. “Augustine, the first missionary of Christianity to this island,” observes Pennant, “founded a church in these parts, which was long parochial to the wide tract of Blackburnshire and all Bolland. As converts increased, more places of worship were erected. These had no particular patrons; but the lords of the soil, in which they lay, appointed their relations or friends to the cure, who were called rectors, and were generally married men, and persons of property. The country at that time, was very thinly peopled, and the bishops left the government of the newly erected churches to their owners, with the power of deans, an honourable appellation, for which they were long distinguished, the office being hereditary. In the

reign of William Rufus, the last dean being prohibited marriage by a council, the presentation of Whalley and its chapels was granted to his relation, John, constable of Chester, and Lord of Blackburn; and Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln, a successor of his, bestowed this church on the white monks of Stanlaw, in Wirral, with the proviso, that if the number of monks should be augmented from 40 to 60, they should remove to Whalley. This was effected in 1296, when the new monastery was built by the munificence of the Earl, who translated to it the bones of his ancestors, who had been interred at Stanlaw. This abbey flourished till the year 1536, when the abbots and monks of several convents, who before had either surrendered their houses, or been driven from them, encouraged by Aske's rebellion, or the pilgrimage of grace, repossessed themselves, and resumed their functions. Amongst others were the religious of this house, as well as others in the north; but the Earl of Shrewsbury, who commanded against the rebels, had them taken out, and martial law executed upon them. John Paslew, the 25th abbot, and one of his monks, were hanged at Lancaster. After the Dissolution, it was granted, with the greatest part of the demesne, by Edward the Sixth, to Richard Ashton, of Darcy-Lever, a branch of the house of Middleton; the rest to John Braddyl, of Braddyl, in this parish, whose ancestors were settled in these parts, from the time of Edward the Second.” The house and manor of Whalley came into the family of the Curzons, during the last century, the late Sir Nathaniel Curzon having married the co-heir of Sir Ralph Ashton.—A singular grant was made to this abbey by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, of two cottages, seven acres of land, 183 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood, in Blackburn Chase. Another grant was made of the same nature, in the neighbourhood, to support a female recluse, and two women servants, within the parish church-yard of Whalley, who were perpetually to pray for the souls of the Duke, and all his posterity. The convent was to repair their habitation, and to provide a chaplain, and a clerk, to sing mass to them, in the chapel belonging to their retreat; to bestow on them, weekly, seventeen loaves, weighing fifty souldz de sterling a-piece, of such bread as was used in the abbey; seven loaves of the second sort; eight gallons of the better sort of beer, and three-pence for their food. Besides, they had, annually, on the

* Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. and R.M.S. a native of Warrington, was born in 1740, and died at Manchester, in 1804. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the free grammar school, he was enrolled the first student of Warrington academy, in 1757, where he continued about three years, and then removed to Edinburgh, where he studied physic for three winters. In 1763, by the friendship of Hugh, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, he was unanimously elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards visited Paris, &c. and in 1765, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, on which occasion, he published his thesis, “on the Effects of Cold on the Human

Body.” In 1766, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Basnett, Esq.; and, in 1767, settled at Manchester, where he remained till his death. He was well known in the literary world, by his father's instructions to his Children; Moral and Literary Dissertations; and Medical Ethics; besides many excellent papers in the Memoirs of the Manchester Society, of which he was one of the founders and ornaments. The Society testified their unanimous respect to his memory, by placing a marble tablet over the chair which he had so many years occupied as their president.

feast of All Saints, ten large stock-fish, a bushel of oatmeal, for pottage; a bushel of rye; two gallons of oil, for their lamps; one pound of tallow, for candles; six loads of turf, and one of faggots, for their fuel. On the death of any of these recluses, the Duke, or his heirs, were to appoint successors.

In the year 1643, this place suffered considerably. The Earl of Derby posted his men in the church and tower, until the country people, who were zealous partizans for the Parliament, took up arms, and expelled them, with great effusion of blood.

Whalley is a name of Saxon origin, signifying the "field of wells," a term peculiarly descriptive of its situation. By the Parliamentary survey of 1650, it was found that the parish contained 35 townships. The columns of the north aisle of the church, which are cylindrical, but not massy, are the oldest parts remaining, and must have been erected considerably later than the Conquest; and the choir, a little before or after 1235. The windows are lancet-shaped, and the buttresses perpendicular, with little projection. The east window, which occupies the place of the three original lights always seen in the east end of the genuine buildings of this period, is comparatively modern. Within and on the south side of the altar, are three seats for the officiating priests, supported on small cylindrical columns. The hearth of the vestry is a very ancient grave-stone, with a border of foliage, and an inscription, of which the letters remaining are of the form of Edward the First's time; part of the stalls of the abbey have been removed into the choir, to which, however, they are most awkwardly adapted. The pew in the church, formerly called St. Anton's Kage, belongs to the Townley family, in right of their manor of Hopton. A dispute arose on account of sittings in the church, and Sir John Townley, as the principal man of the parish, was sent for to decide it; when it was remembered that he had made use of the following remarkable words: "My man, Shuttleworth, of Hacking, made this form, and here will I sit, when I come; and my cousin, Nowel, may make one behind me, if he please;" this is the exact relative situation of the two pews at present, "and my sonne, Sherburne, shall make one on the other side, and Mr. Catteral another behind him; and, for the residue, the use shall be, first come, first speed, and that will make the proud wives of Whalley rise betimes to come to church." Of this pew, the old wainscotting still remains, though the lattice work above has been cut away. In the church-yard, are three ancient stone crosses, supposed to have been raised in the time of Paulinus, whose ministry in Northumbria

commenced in 625, and terminated in 631, when he was driven from that kingdom.

Dr. Aikin, in his "View of the Country round Manchester," thus notices Whalley abbey:—"The boundaries of this religious house were very extensive. Two square towers still remain with arched gateways. Beneath are the ancient entrances into the place. One is finely vaulted, and the arch secured by stone ribs, curiously intersecting each other. A part of the conventual church also still remains, and some of the old dwelling part of the abbey. On a bow window, are cut in stone, several coats of arms, of the founders, and benefactors, as the Lacies, Stanlies, &c. There are the ruins of a vast length of room, which probably was the refectory, with windows on each side, some rounded, some pointed. Above this had been the lodging-rooms. A great court lies to the west of these, and on one side is a great pile, with two rows of rounded windows, with Gothic stone work within."

Whalley has a small school, of the foundation of Edward the Sixth; which, with those of Middleton and Burnley, have thirteen scholarships in Brazen-nose college, Oxford.

The population of the village of Whalley, in 1811, was 1004; that of the parish, 62,106.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.]—This place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Chorley, is entitled to notice as the natal spot of that celebrated mathematician, Sir Jonas Moore.*

WIGAN.]—The market, and borough-town of Wigan, is 39 miles S. by E. from Lancaster, and $199\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. by N. from London. It is seated near the Douglas. Leland spoke of it, as a "paved town, as big as Warrington, but better builded, and inhabited by some merchants, artificers, and farmers." Its appearance is neat, though irregular; but it has been much improved, by the opening of two new streets, and the erection of several handsome buildings. It has an extensive trade in the manufacture of coarse linens, &c. Here are, also, some large brass and pewter-works. The corporate body consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and two bailiffs. It returns two members to Parliament; and the right of election is vested in the free burgesses, in number about 200.

Wigan church is ancient beyond any traditionary account. It is a handsome structure, composed of a nave, a spacious chancel, and two side aisles. The original chancel was taken down, and rebuilt on a larger scale, about the middle of the seventh century, by an ancestor of the present Lord Bradford. The only monuments worthy notice are, one to the memory of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, who dis-

* He was born in the year 1614; Charles the Second appointed him Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. He was also one of the governors of Christ's hospital, and induced his royal patron to found a mathematical school in that seminary; for the use of which, Sir Jonas compiled a general system of mathematics, in two volumes. He discovered and promoted the talents

of Flamsteed, who was placed in the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, at his express recommendation. Sir Jonas Moore died in 1679, and was interred in St. Peter's church, in the Tower of London, where a handsome inscribed marble monument was raised to his memory, by his son-in-law, William Hanway, Esq.

tinguished

tinguished himself upon many benevolent occasions in this county, and those of some others of his family.—Amongst the charitable institutions at Wigan, are some alms-houses, founded by lady Bradshaigh; a good workhouse for the poor of the township; a blue coat school; and a free grammar school.

In three of the twelve townships of this parish are chapels of ease. In the townships of Aspinall, Haigh, and Hindley, are found quantities of the finest cannel coal, in large blocks, which will receive a polish equal to that of jet.

This fossil, besides constituting an excellent article of fuel, is capable of being manufactured into a variety of ornamental vases, trinkets, &c.

Formerly there was a sulphureous well near this town, the water of which, on the application of a candle, would take fire, and burn like brandy. Although the water was cold, the heat of the vapour was sufficient to boil eggs, meat, &c. The spring has been lost amongst the coal-works; but similar effects are frequently produced at various places in the neighbourhood.

Wigan Spa, or New Harrowgate, a strong sulphureous spring discovered a few years ago, is said to resemble the water of Harrowgate, in Yorkshire, excepting that it does not contain so much salt. An elegant building has been erected, for the accommodation of those who frequent the spring, either to drink the water, or to use it in hot or cold bathing. It is considered very successful in cutaneous or scorbutic cases.

WINDERMERE.—The lake of Windermere, or Winandermere, 9 miles W. N. W. from Kendal, is situated in a parish of the same name, which divides the district of Furness from the county of Westmorland. It occupies an area of about fifteen miles in length, by one mile in width, though, in some places, the breadth is more, and in others it is not above 500 yards. Near Newby-bridge it is fordable. This lake is the largest in England, and was supposed to be unfathomable. Its greatest depth has, however, been found to be 201 feet, near Ecclesrig-crag. The bottom of the lake in the middle of the stream is a smooth rock; in some places the sides are perpendicular, for a mile without interruption. The rivers Brathay and Rothay, which join at the west corner of the lake, form this vast reservoir. About four miles lower down, on the east side, Troutbeck river descends from the fells, and joins the mere. Estwaite-water also discharges itself into Windermere at Cunsey-beck. At its southern end, this mere terminates at Newby-bridge, whence the waters usually fall through the channel of the Leven-river, forming several cascades over the cragged rocks. From Newby-bridge, to the mouth of the Crake-river, a distance of about two miles, the water of the Leven falls nearly 105 feet.

WINWICK.—Winwick, one of the richest rectories in England, lies 2½ miles N. from Warrington. With the exception of one estate, the whole township is glebe land; and the rector is lord of

the manor. The rectory, valued in the King's book at 102*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*, is estimated to be worth 3000*l.* a year. The church is an ancient structure, and on its south side is the following Latin inscription, in old characters, purporting that this place was a favourite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland, who, according to Camden, and others, was slain at Oswestry, in Shropshire:—

“Hic locus, Oswalde quondam tibi placuit valde;
Northanubrorum fueras Rex, nunquē polorum
Regna tenes, Prato passus Marcelde vocato.
Anno milleno quingentenoque tricenno,
Sciator post Christum murum renovaverat istum:
Henricus Johnston curatus erat simul hic tunc.”

It deserves remark, however, that this parish anciently bore the name of *Macrefeld*; and the church here is dedicated to St. Oswald, king and martyr; a circumstance which tends to support the opinion, that Winwick, and not Oswestry, was the place where Oswald was barbarously slain, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.—In the church is a chantry belonging to the Legh family of Lyme-Hall, Cheshire, and amongst the monuments is one with a brass plate, effigies, &c. to Sir Peter Legh and his lady.

WRIGHTINGTON HALL.—Westward of Standish, in a charming little park, is Wrightington Hall, an old stone house, the first sash-windows of any house in the county.—The Lancaster canal passes at a short distance, and greatly facilitates the conveyance of coals, &c.

FAIRS.—*Ashton-under-Line*—Aug. 5, Dec. 3, cattle, horses, toys, &c.

Blackburn—East. Monday, cattle, horses, toys, &c. May 11, ditto, Sept. 29, toys, and small wares.

Bolton—July 19, Oct. 2, cattle, horses, and cheese.

Booth—Whit-Saturday, Saturday before Oct. 23, pedlary.

Broughton—Aug. 1, Woollen-yarn.

Burnley—Mar. 6, East. Eve, horned cattle, May 9, and 13, July 10, Oct. 11, horses, cloth, and pedlars ware.

Bury—Thurs. before Mar. 5, May 3, Whit-Monday, Thurs. before St. James's day, and on Thurs. before Oct. 29, woollen cloth.

Cartmel—Whit-monday. Tues. following Oct. 20, pedlary.

Chipping—East. Tues. Aug. 24, cattle.

Chorley—Mar. 26, May 5, Aug. 20, horned cattle; Sep. 4, toys, small wares, woollen-cloth.

Clithero—Mar. 24, Aug. 1, 4th Sat. after Michaelmas day, Dec. 7, cattle, woollen-cloth, and horses.

Cockerham—East. Monday, pedlary.

Colne—May 14, Oct. 10, cattle, sheep, woollen-cloth.

Dalton—June 6, Oct. 23, horses, horned cattle.

Garstang—Holy Thursday, cattle, and hard ware; July 9, 10, 11, cattle, wool, woollen-cloth, toys, and hardware; Nov. 21, 22, 23, cattle, horses, woollen-cloth, hard ware, and onions.

Haslindon

Haslindon—February 2, May 3, July 5, Oct. 2, horses and sheep.

Hawkeshead—Easter Mon. the Monday next before Ascension-day, Whitsun Monday, Oct. 2, cattle and pedlary.

Hornby—July 30, 31, cattle and horses.

Inglewhill—Mon. before Holy Thurs. Oct. 5, cattle.

Kirkham—June 24, cattle and horses; Oct. 13, toys and small ware.

Lancaster—May 1, cattle, cheese, pedlary; July 3, ditto and wool; Oct. 10, ditto, and cheese.

Liverpool—July 25, Nov. 11, cattle and horses.

Manchester—Whit-Mon. Oct. 1, Nov. 17, ditto, cloth, and bedding.

Newburgh—June 21, cattle and horses.

Newchurch—Ap. 29, Sep. 30, cattle and sheep.

Newton—May 17, Aug. 11 and 12, cattle, horses and toys.

Oldham—May 2, ditto and sheep.

Ormskirk—Whit-Mon. Sep. 8, cattle and horses.

Padiham—May—, Sept. 26, coopers and other wooden ware.

Poulton—Feb. 13, May 2, cattle and small wares.

Prescot—June 2, 3, 4, Oct. 21, ditto.

Preston—Mar. 27, cattle and horses; Sep. 7, coarse cloths and small wares; First Sat. after Jan. 6, chiefly horses.

Ratcliffe Bridge—Ap. 29, cattle, horses; April 30, Sep. 28, 29, wool, cloth, pedlary.

Rochdale—May 14, Nov. 7, cattle, horses, wool-len-cloth.

Rufford—May 1, cattle.

Standish—June 29, Nov. 22 do. horses, and toys.

Ulverston—Holy-Thurs. Thursday after Oct. 23, pedlary.

Upper Holland—July 15, cattle, horses, toys.

Warrington—July 18, Nov. 30, ditto and cloth.

Weeton—First Tues. after Trin. Sunday, cattle and cloth.

Wigan—Holy-Thursday Oct. 28, horses, horned cattle, and cloth; June 27, horses, and horned cattle.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Blackbury.....Distance from London.....Miles.....20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Bolton-le-moors..... | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnley..... | 11 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bury..... | 16 | 6 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartmel..... | 45 | 38 | 56 | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chorley..... | 10 | 12 | 21 | 16 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clithero..... | 10 | 22 | 8 | 21 | 44 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colne..... | 18 | 23 | 6 | 22 | 00 | 27 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dalton..... | 53 | 66 | 75 | 72 | 10 | 54 | 52 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garstang..... | 20 | 31 | 40 | 37 | 27 | 19 | 15 | 23 | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haslingdon..... | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 53 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 62 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawkeshead..... | 57 | 70 | 68 | 73 | 12 | 57 | 56 | 72 | 18 | 39 | 65 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hornby..... | 36 | 45 | 56 | 53 | 23 | 38 | 32 | 41 | 30 | 17 | 46 | 31 | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkham..... | 19 | 28 | 30 | 34 | 39 | 18 | 27 | 34 | 48 | 12 | 27 | 53 | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Lancaster..... | 30 | 41 | 50 | 47 | 16 | 29 | 27 | 35 | 25 | 11 | 40 | 30 | 9 | 22 | | | | | | |
| Liverpool..... | 41 | 32 | 52 | 37 | 69 | 31 | 51 | 67 | 78 | 42 | 29 | 31 | 62 | 40 | 53 | | | | | |
| Manchester..... | 25 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 70 | 22 | 29 | 30 | 80 | 41 | 17 | 82 | 61 | 38 | 55 | 37 | | | | |
| Newton..... | 26 | 12 | 30 | 18 | 64 | 16 | 36 | 35 | 70 | 34 | 24 | 76 | 51 | 35 | 45 | 18 | 18 | | | |
| Ormskirk..... | 24 | 22 | 35 | 28 | 45 | 14 | 34 | 36 | 64 | 30 | 25 | 57 | 46 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 17 | 15 | | |
| Poulton..... | 28 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 29 | 26 | 34 | 42 | 48 | 12 | 36 | 51 | 32 | 9 | 23 | 50 | 48 | 44 | 35 | |
| Prescott..... | 33 | 24 | 44 | 30 | 70 | 23 | 43 | 50 | 70 | 34 | 36 | 82 | 54 | 38 | 45 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 16 | 52 |
| Preston..... | 11 | 20 | 2 | 26 | 37 | 10 | 19 | 27 | 46 | 11 | 19 | 49 | 30 | 9 | 22 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 17 | 18 |
| Rochdale..... | 17 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 63 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 72 | 36 | 9 | 75 | 53 | 35 | 47 | 48 | 12 | 24 | 32 | 45 |
| Ulverstone..... | 51 | 62 | 71 | 68 | 7 | 50 | 48 | 56 | 5 | 32 | 61 | 13 | 26 | 44 | 21 | 76 | 77 | 69 | 53 | 44 |
| Warrington..... | 31 | 18 | 36 | 24 | 68 | 21 | 44 | 45 | 78 | 68 | 29 | 30 | 61 | 40 | 52 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 50 |
| Wigan..... | 19 | 10 | 28 | 16 | 57 | 9 | 32 | 33 | 66 | 56 | 22 | 69 | 49 | 28 | 40 | 22 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 38 |

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.
 * * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

LANCASHIRE.

| 1. WIGAN to BURNLEY (N. E. by N.) | | | | |
|---|----|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| Yarrow Bridge | 7½ | 7½ | R.—Haigh Hall, Prospect Hill. | |
| Cross the Yarrow | | | L.—Bank House, Leigh Place. | |
| | | | Standish Hall, North Hall. | |
| | | | R.—Actington Hall. | |
| | | | L.—Duxbury Hall, Burg. | |
| Chorley | 1½ | 9 | L.—Chorley Hall. | |
| (Cross the Lancaster Canal) | | | Shaw Hall. | |
| Heapy | 2 | 11 | | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Lancaster Canal) | | | | |
| Wheelton | 2 | 13 | | |
| Withnell | ¾ | 13½ | | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal) | | | | |
| Moulding Water | 2 | 15½ | L.—Pleasington Hall. | |
| | | | Wittony Hall. | |
| Blackburn | 3 | 18½ | | |
| | | | L.—Read Hall. | |
| Rushton | 3 | 21½ | Dunken Hall. | |
| | | | L.—Clayton Hall. | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal) | | | | |
| Altham Bridge | 4 | 25½ | | |
| (Cross the W. Calder) | | | | |
| Padiham | 1½ | 27½ | L.—Huntrold Hall. | |
| | | | L.—Gawthrop Hall. | |
| (Cross the Calder) | | | R.—Palace House. | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal) | | | L.—Hoyle Hall. | |
| Burnley | 3½ | 30½ | | |
| | | | R.—Townley Hall. | |
| 2. MANCHESTER to CLITHEROE, by HASLINGDEN. (N. by E.) | | | | |
| Cheetham | 1½ | 1½ | L.—Broughton Hall. | |
| Great Heaton | 2½ | 4 | R.—Heaton Hall. | |
| Whitefield | 2 | 6 | | |
| 3. MANCHESTER to CHORLEY, by BOLTON. (N. W. by W.) | | | | |
| Pendleton | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| Irlam on the Height | 1½ | 3½ | R.—Clifton Hall. | |
| Pendlebury | 1 | 4½ | | |
| Clifton | 1½ | 5½ | R.—Cross, Esq. | |
| Farworth | 2½ | 8½ | | |
| Great Lever | 1½ | 10 | R.—Birch House. | |
| Bolton | 1½ | 11½ | R.—Lever Hall. | |
| | | | R.—Harper. | |
| Hallwell | 2½ | 14 | | |
| Horwich Moor | 1½ | 15½ | | |
| Horwich | 1½ | 17 | | |
| Smithy Bridge | 1 | 17½ | | |
| Headless Cross | 1 | 18½ | R.—Rivington Hall. | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Lancaster Canal) | | | | |
| Nightingale House | 2 | 20½ | | |
| Chorley | 2½ | 23 | | |
| 4. PRESTON to LANCASTER. (N.) | | | | |
| Cadley Moor | 2 | 2 | | |
| Broughton Bridge | 1½ | 3½ | R.—Barton Lodge. | |
| 1. WIGAN to BURNLEY (N. E. by N.) | | | | |
| Bury | 3 | 9 | Sharkey, Esq. | |
| Walmley | 2 | 11 | Springside. | |
| Shuttleworth | 3 | 14 | | |
| Haslingden | 4 | 18 | | |
| (Cross the Canal) | | | Carter Place. | |
| Accrington | 4 | 22 | | |
| | | | L.—Accrington Route. | |
| | | | L.—Dunken Hall, Lord Petre. | |
| | | | R.—Clayton Hall. | |
| (Cross the Canal) | | | | |
| Cook Bridge | 3½ | 25½ | R.—Read Hall. | |
| (Cross the Calder) | | | R.—Clerk Hill. | |
| Whalley | 1½ | 26½ | | |
| | | | L.—Standen Hall. | |
| Clitheroe | 4½ | 31 | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| Four Lane Ends Barton | $\frac{2}{1}$ | $\frac{4}{6}$ | |
| Billsborough | $\frac{1}{1}$ | $\frac{6}{7}$ | |
| Brucks Bridge | $\frac{1}{1}$ | $\frac{8}{9}$ | L.—Myerscough Hall. |
| Claughton | $\frac{1}{1}$ | $\frac{9}{9}$ | R.—Claughton Hall. |
| | | | L.—Myerscough Hall. |
| (Cross the Lancas-ter Canal) | | | L.—Kirkland Hall. |
| Garsang | 2 | 11½ | R.—Ruins of Greenhaugh Castle. |
| (Cross the Lancas-ter Canal) | | | |
| Hole of Eilel | $\frac{5}{4}$ | $\frac{16}{1}$ | L.—Elke Grange. |
| (Cross the Lancas-ter Canal) | | | |
| Golgate Bridge | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | L.—Elke Hall. |
| Borough | 2. | 20 | L.—Ashton Hall. |
| Scotforth | 1 | 21 | |
| (Cross the Lancas-ter Canal) | | | |
| Lancaster | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22½ | The Castle, New Bridge, Town Hall, &c. |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----|--|
| 5. CHORLEY to BURNLEY. (N. E.) | | | |
| (Cross Inn. Canal) | 2 | 2 | Shaw Hill. Thomas Croft, Esq. |
| Heapy | | | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal) | 2 | 4 | L.—Hoghton Tower, Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. |
| Moulding Water | | | L.—Pleasington Hall, Butler, Esq. |
| | | | Whitton Hall, H. Fielder, Esq. |
| Blackburn | 3 | 7 | |
| Rushon | 3 | 10 | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal) | | | |
| | 1 | 11 | Dunken Hall, Lord Petre. |
| Altham Bridge | 4. | 15 | Clayton Hall, R. G. Loman, Esq. |
| (Cross the West Cal-der) | | | |
| Padiham | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16½ | Huntroid Hall. |
| | | | Gawthorpe Hall. |
| (Cross the West Cal-der) | | | |
| (Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal) | | | |
| Burnley | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 | Rev. Dr. Collins, Rev. Mr. Hargreaves. |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 6. MANCHESTER to COLNE, through BURNLEY. (N. by W.) | | | |
| Cheekam | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Imn—Green. |
| Crumpsall | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{4}$ | |
| Great Henton | 1 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | L.—Henton Hall. |
| Middleton | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{6}{4}$ | R.—Alkington Hall. |
| | | | L.—Hopwood Hall. |
| Stancliffe | 1 | $\frac{7}{4}$ | |
| Smithy Ford | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{9}{4}$ | Ann—George. |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----|---------------------------|
| Castleton Moor | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10½ | R.—Castleton. |
| (Cross the Roar) | | | |
| Rochdale | $\frac{2}{4}$ | 12½ | L.—Castle Meers. |
| | | | L.—Falling. |
| | | | R.—Fox Holes. |
| | | | L.—Brownhill, Healy Hall. |
| Whitworth | 3 | 15½ | |
| Shawforth | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17½ | |
| Bacup | 2 | 19½ | R.—Green's Nook. |
| Cliver Common | $\frac{2}{4}$ | 21½ | |
| Cross the Common | | | |
| (Cross the Canal) | | | |
| Barnley | $\frac{5}{4}$ | 27 | R.—Townley Hall. |
| | | | L.—Boyle. |
| Bent Top | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27½ | L.—Carr Hall. |
| Little Marsden | $\frac{2}{4}$ | 30½ | R.—Marsden Hall. |
| Priammet Bridge | $\frac{2}{4}$ | 33 | |
| Colne | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39½ | L.—Alkington. |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----|--------------------|
| 7. PRESTON to BURNLEY. | | | |
| Walton to Dale | 2 | 2 | L.—Carnegie Lodge. |
| (Cross the Derwent) | | | R.—Derwent Bank. |
| Hoghton Lane | 3 | 5 | |
| Livesey | 3 | 8 | |
| (Cross the Derwent) | | | |
| Blackburn | 3 | 11 | L.—Read Hall. |
| Rushon | 3 | 14 | |
| | | | L.—Clayton Hall. |
| Altham Bridge | 4 | 18 | |
| (Cross the W. Cal-der) | | | |
| Padiham | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19½ | L.—Huntroid Hall. |
| (Cross the W. Cal-der) | | | L.—Gawthorpe Hall. |
| Burnley | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | R.—Townley Lodge. |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 8. DALTON to KENDAL. | | | |
| Lindal | $\frac{2}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{4}$ | Imn—Sun. |
| Oliverstone | $\frac{2}{4}$ | 5 | Thomas Sundeland, Esq. |
| Penny Bridge | 3 | 8 | James Machell, Esq. |
| Booth | 2 | 10 | |
| (Cross the Leven) | | | |
| Newby Bridge | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 13½ | Imn—Swan. |
| (Cross the Winstar) | | | |
| | | | L.—Machell, Esq. |
| | | | Fell Foot, J. Dixon, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Stores, Sir John Ledger. |
| Boulton Bridge | $\frac{4}{4}$ | 18 | |
| Crosthwaite | 2 | 20 | |
| Kendal | 5 | 25 | |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 9. WARRINGTON to CHORLEY, by WIGAN. (N.) | | | |
| Longford Bridge | 1 | 1 | R.—Orford Hall. |
| Stalme | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{4}$ | |
| Warrington | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | L.—Winwick Hall. |

LANCASHIRE.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------------|
| Newton | 2 | 5 | R.—Haydock Lodge. |
| Ashton | 24 | 74 | L.—New Hall. |
| Goose Green | 24 | 10 | R.—Hawley. |
| Smithy Brook (Cross the Douglas) | 2 | 10 | L.—Worley Hall. |
| Wigan | | | Winstanley Hall. |
| Yarrow Bridge (Cross the Yarrow) | 74 | 194 | R.—Haigh Hall. |
| Chorley | 14 | 21 | R.—Prospect Hill. |
| | | | L.—Bank House, Leigh Place. |
| | | | R.—Stundish Hall. |
| | | | R.—Adlington Hall. |
| | | | L.—Duxbury Hall. |

10. LIVERPOOL to MANCHESTER, by WARRINGTON. (N. W. by W.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------|
| Low Hill. | 14 | 24 | R.—Edward Falkener, Esq. |
| Fairfield | 1 | 34 | R.—Highfield Hall. |
| Old Swans | 1 | 44 | lun.—Blue Bell. |
| Knotty Ash | 24 | 64 | R.—Red Hazels. |
| Huyton | 24 | 64 | lun.—Legs of Man. |
| Prescot | 14 | 84 | L.—Knowsley Park. |
| | | | R.—Earl of Derby. |
| | | | R.—Red Hall. |
| Green Dragon | 1 | 94 | |
| Rain Hill | 2 | 114 | L.—Bold Hall. |
| Sankey | 44 | 154 | |
| Sankey Bridge (Cross the Sankey) | 1 | 164 | |
| Bank Quay | 4 | 174 | |
| Warrington | 3 | 184 | L.—Bank Hall. |
| Woolston | 4 | 214 | |
| Martin Croft Green | 2 | 22 | |
| Kinton | 4 | 24 | |
| Hollings Green | 4 | 244 | R.—Mill Bank. |
| Cadishhead Green | 1 | 254 | lun.—Coach and Horses |
| Ilam Green | 14 | 27 | lun.—Dixon's Inn. |
| Ilam | 14 | 284 | lun.—Nagg's Head. |
| Peel Green | 14 | 294 | |

| | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|---|
| Patterson Bridge | 14 | 314 | L.—Broomhouse Hope, Hart Hill, Claremont. |
| Loces | 1 | 324 | |
| Pendleton | 24 | 344 | |
| Salford Bridge | 14 | 364 | |
| Manchester | 4 | 37 | |

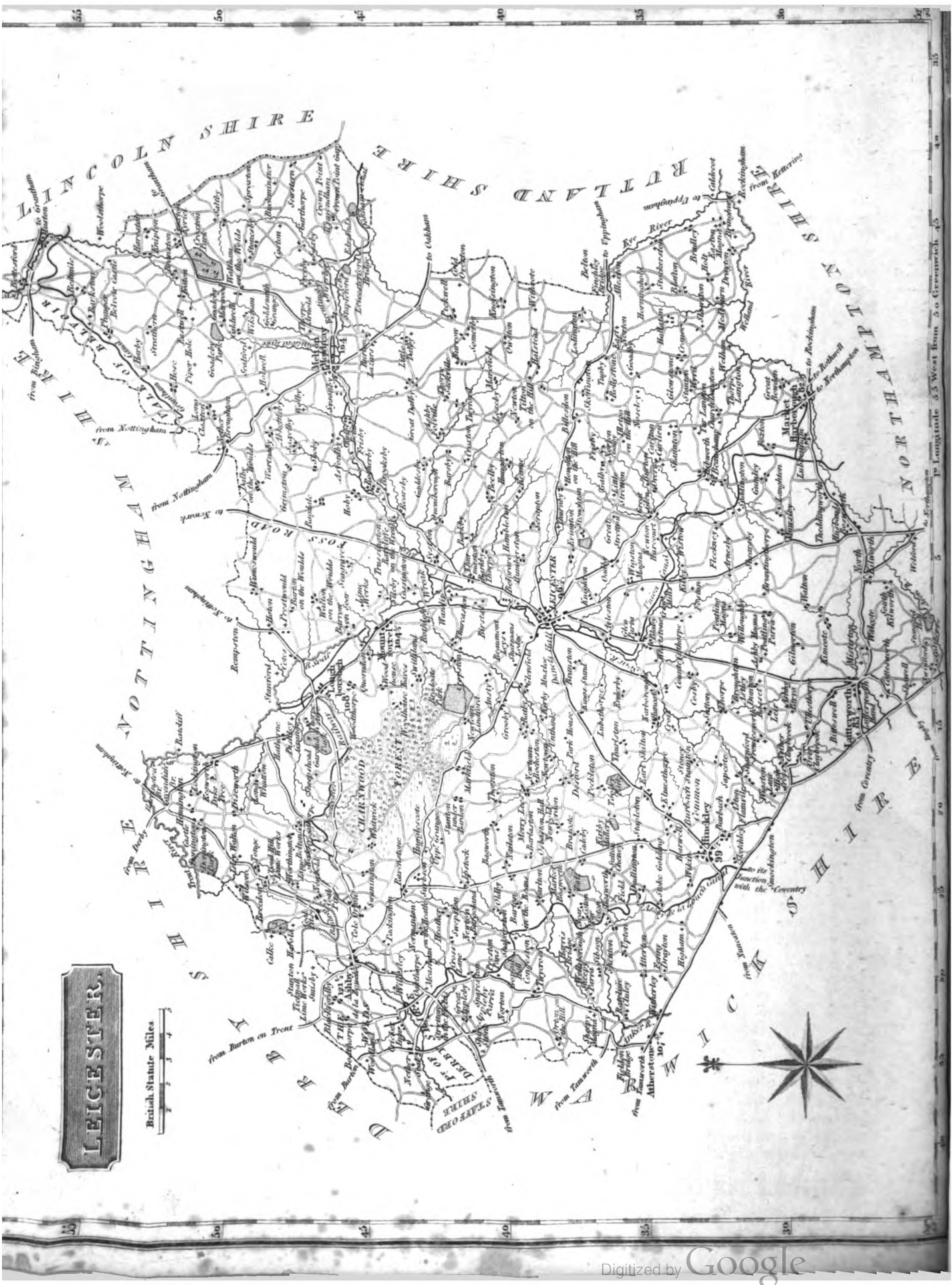
11. LIVERPOOL to ROCHDALE, through WIGAN. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|----------------------|
| Low Hill | 14 | 14 | R.—E. Falkener, Esq. |
| Fairfield | 1 | 24 | R.—Highfield Hall. |
| Old Swans | 1 | 34 | lun.—Blue Bell. |
| Knotty Ash | 1 | 44 | R.—Red Hazels. |
| Huyton | 24 | 64 | R.—Knowley Park. |
| Prescot | 14 | 84 | R.—Ravenhead. |
| | | | L.—Eccleston Hall. |
| St. Helens | 34 | 12 | |
| Black Brook | 2 | 14 | L.—J. Orrel, Esq. |
| Lower Lane | 1 | 15 | |
| Ashton Cross | 1 | 16 | L.—Garswood Hall. |
| Ashton | 14 | 174 | R.—New Hall. |
| Park Lane | 2 | 194 | |
| Goose Green | 4 | 20 | R.—Hawley. |
| Smithy Brook (Cross the Douglas) | 4 | 204 | L.—Worsley Hall. |
| Wigan | 2 | 22 | L.—Winstanley Hall. |
| Smithy Green | 14 | 234 | Beech Hill. |
| Hindley | 1 | 244 | L.—Ince Hall. |
| Castle Hill | 34 | 25 | |
| West Houghton | 14 | 264 | |
| Over Hulton | 1 | 274 | |
| Middle Hulton | 14 | 294 | R.—Hulton Hall. |
| Bolton | 3 | 324 | |
| Starling | 4 | 364 | R.—Davy Lever. |
| Bury | 14 | 38 | L.—Chamber Hall. |
| Heywood | 34 | 414 | L.—Heywood Hall. |
| Capitons Fold | 1 | 424 | Bamford Hall. |
| Marland | 4 | 43 | R.—Castleton Hall. |
| Rochdale | 2 | 45 | Castlemere Hall. |
| | | | L.—Pike House. |

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.

British Statute Miles
1 2 3 4



LEICESTERSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

LEICESTERSHIRE is an inland county, bounded, on the north, by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; on the west, by a small part of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; on the south, by Northamptonshire; and, on the east, by Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire. Extending from E. to W. about 30 miles, and from N. to S. about 25, it is about 100 in circumference. Its contents were formerly estimated at 500,000 statute acres; but, according to the latest survey, made by government, the quantity is 522,240 acres.—The county is intersected by various rivers and smaller streams; notwithstanding which it has neither bogs nor marshes; and the air is considered to be very salubrious.

RIVERS AND CANALS.]—The rivers of this county, though numerous, are rather convenient and ornamental than grand or important; and, as Leicestershire is more an agricultural than a commercial district, it has not equally participated with many other counties in canal navigation. The principal rivers are the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, the Avon, the Wreke, and the Anker. The Soar, anciently called the Leire, which is the largest of these, has two sources, in the south-western part of the county, and after receiving a small tributary stream near Whetstone, passes by the west and north sides of the town of Leicester; whence it continues nearly due north, and after passing close by Mount-sorel, receives two or three small streams, and disembogues itself into the Trent a little north of the village of Ratcliffe. Thence to Stanford, a little to the north of Loughborough, it constitutes the natural boundary between this county and Nottinghamshire. In this short course of about nine miles, are five artificial cuts, made to avoid the windings of the river, &c. In 1684, Thomas Skipworth, Esq. obtained a royal grant to make this river navigable for boats and barges, from the Trent to Leicester. In 1776, the Soar was allowed to be made navigable from the river into which it empties itself to Bishop's-Meadow, within the liberty of Garendon; and a navigable cut was at the same time authorised to be made and maintained thence, near, or up and into The Rushes at Loughborough. In 1778, a canal was opened at Loughborough, supplied by several neighbouring streams, and communicating with the Soar; which now brings up coals, &c. at a very

easy price.—The Welland, according to Sir Thomas Cave, rises at Sibbertoft; but, by Prior's Survey, it appears to have three or four heads, near the south-east angle of the county; all of which unite at Medbourn, and leave the county between Caldecot and Rockingham, where it joins another river from the north. The Avon rises near Husband's Bosworth; and running westerly, forms the outline of the county to Dovebridge, where it enters Warwickshire, and continues till it unites with the Severn, near Tewkesbury. The Severn flows to St. George's Channel; and the Welland, which rises in the same part of this county, empties its waters into the North Sea, or German Ocean. The Wreke, Wrekin, or Wreak; rises at Abkettleby, in the eastern part of the county, and passing by Welly, joins its waters with the Eie, or Eye, whose united streams fall into the Soar near Mount-sorel.

In the spring of 1805, the long projected Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal was opened for trade, and its junction with the Coventry canal was completed, by which a communication was formed through the Coventry, Oxford, and Grand Junction canals to London; by the Coventry and Birmingham, and Fazely canals to Birmingham; by the Coventry, and Trent and Mersey canals, to Liverpool and Manchester; and by the Coventry, Trent, and Mersey, Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, and the river Severn, to the port of Bristol. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal extends thirty miles without a single lock, and being joined with the Coventry and Oxford canals, and running upon the same level, a line of canal is presented of more than 70 miles in length towards the metropolis without a single lock! Different wharfs are opened along the line of the canal. That near Hinckley is upon a considerable scale, and made at a great expence, by the adventurous and spirited exertions of Thomas Sansome, Esq. who, at his own cost, extended the canal about two hundred yards of deep cutting nearer to the town, and to the turnpike-road leading to Hinckley; and likewise built large and commodious warehouses. Goods are here taken in and forwarded to all parts of the kingdom; and the neighbourhood is amply supplied with Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire coals, Welsh slates, Newcastle tiles, lime, timber, &c. at reasonable prices. Mr. Sansome has built a handsome inn adjoining

joining the wharf. This canal, so beneficial to the country, was originally undertaken at the recommendation and under the patronage of the present Marquis of Hastings, then Earl of Moira, who assured the subscribers, at a meeting of the county, at the castle of Leicester, that the rich mines of coals, lime, and iron-stone, which abounded upon his estates about Ashby-de-la-Zouch, should be opened for the public benefit.

The Oakham canal commences at and joins the Melton navigation, on the south side of the town of Melton, and proceeding on the north side of the river Eye, passes Brentingby, Wiveby, Stapleford, Saxby, Wymondham, Edmonthorpe, Teigh, Market Overton, Barrow, Cottesmore, and Burley, and joins the town of Oakham on the north side; forming a course of 15 miles, with 126 feet regular rise, in the first eight miles and a half; that is to Edmonthorpe; and from thence to Oakham is level; the reservoir is near Langham, on the west side of the canal.

The rivers Wreak and Eye are made navigable from the junction at Turnwater-meadow to Melton Mowbray, by several new cuts and deviations, where necessary.

The Grantham canal commences on the east side of Grantham, passes Harlaxton, the Point, at the foot of Woolsthorp-hill, Stainworth, Red-mill, along Belvoir Vale, by Barkestone, Plunger, Harby, Long Clawson, to Hickling, being from Grantham a course south-west; from Hickling it bends to the north, and passes through Kinnoulton, Coulton Bassett, Cropwell Bishop, and joins the Trent between Holme, Pierrepont, and Radcliffe. There is a branch from near Cropwell Bishop to Bingham. The length of this canal from Grantham to the river Trent is 30 miles, with 148 feet fall to the river. The branch to Bingham is level, more than three miles in length.

The Loughborough canal commences at the river Soar, a little below Grace Dieu brook, and takes a straight course to the rushes at Loughborough. Forming a chain of connection with the Trent, and thence with most of the canals in the kingdom, this is of the greatest utility, particularly to the town of Loughborough. Its course, the whole of which is level, is about a mile.

The Leicester canal, which commences at, and connects itself with, the basin of the Loughborough canal, passes on the north side of the town, and falls into the river Soar, at Quorndon; thus far it is a new cut; the remainder is only an improvement of the river, with occasional cuts and deviations. From Thriukstone-bridge to the Loughborough canal is about seven miles and a half, with a fall of 185 feet; from the Loughborough canal to its junction with the Soar is a level of about three miles, and from thence to Leicester is 11 miles, with a rise of 45 feet.

The Union canal commences at and joins the Soar navigation on the west side of Leicester, and for nearly three miles, to Ayleston, runs, with a few deviations, in the course of that river: from Ayles-

ton, the whole of the line is now cutting; and, running a southerly course it passes Glen Parva, Wigston, Newton, Harcourt, Wistow, and Saddington, where there is a tunnel of 40 chains. From this tunnel, making an elbow, it passes Foxton, where there is another tunnel of 40 chains, passing which is the branch to Market Harborough. From the above tunnel it makes a bend, crosses the Welland, and passes between Marston, Trussell, and Hothorp, and turns up by East Farndon and Oxendon Magna, where there is a small tunnel of 13 chains; near which is the reservoir for the summit level supplied by the Oxendon Brook. From Oxendon it goes near Kelnarsh, where it passes another tunnel of 45 chains, and proceeds by Maidwell, Lamport, Hanging, Houghton, Brixworth, and parallel with that branch of the Nen called the Northern river. It passes Stratton, Pifforth, Chapel Brampton, Kingsthorp, Dallington, and on the west side of Northampton joins the Nen navigation, and the branch of the Grand Junction canal; completing a source of 43 miles and three quarters from Leicester to Northampton, with 407½ feet of lockage, and passing through four tunnels. The branch to Market Harborough from the junction is three miles and three quarters, and is level. The lockage may be more particularly specified as follows: from West Bridge, at Leicester, where it joins the Soar, to near Saddington, is 12 miles and three quarters, with 100 feet rise; from thence to near Oxendon Magna is 13 miles and a half, and level; here in one furlong is a rise of 50 feet to the summit level, which continues to the south side of the tunnel at Kilmarshe near five miles; from thence to the junction with the Northern River at Northampton is 11 miles and three quarters, with 197½ feet fall; from thence to the junction with the river Nen is three quarters of a mile, and level. The proprietors of this undertaking are incorporate under the name of—The Company of Proprietors, of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal.—On the 13th of November, 1809, the New Cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough, through Foxton, was opened: upwards of 10,000 persons were present, and a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Angel Inn, in Harborough, to about 180 gentlemen interested in the concern. Thus did the Union Canal Company, after a period of 15 years from its commencement, finish a work of great public utility. Very few canals in the same distance have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking. Nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel more than half a mile in length, two considerable aqueducts, other large embankments, a large reservoir, and several hundred yards of very deep cutting were completed.

MINERAL AND MEDICINAL SPRINGS.]—At the village of Nevill Holt, and in the neighbourhood of Lutterworth, are some remarkable springs, the properties of which will be noticed in our account of those places.

PLANTS.]

SOIL, &c.]—This is principally a flat county, and is chiefly appropriated to grass farms. To describe the soil of the whole county would be somewhat

- * *Acorus calamus*. Sweet Smelling Flag or Calamus; in the river Soar, in several places between Loughborough and Keyworth, especially about Normanton plentifully, and near the Abbey at Leicester, sparingly.
- Adoxa moschatellina*. Tuberosus Moschatel, or Muskwood Crowfoot; among the bushes on the south side of Buddon wood, sparingly.
- Agaricus piperatus*. Pepper Mushroom; in the outwoods near Loughborough, and in Buddon-wood, near Mountsorrel, plentifully.
- *umbelliferus*. Little delicate Umbrella or Wood Agaric; in hedge bottoms, and in woods, arising from the putrid leaves.
- Aira præcox*. Early Hair-grass; on sandy and barren grounds and on mud walls; in several places about Leicester and Loughborough, upon Beacon and Bardon Hills in Charley forest, plentifully.
- Alchemilla vulgaris*. Ladies Mantle; in the moist closes at Woodhouse, near Buddon-wood, upon Charley forest, near Beacon-hill, and in Wichwood forest.
- Allium ursinum*. Ramsons; among some bushes by the side of a rivulet near Buddon wood.
- *vineale*. Crow Garlic; in meadows and pastures; found but rarely.
- Anthosceros punctatus*. Spotted Anthosceros; upon the banks of brooks and ditches in several places.
- Aquilegia vulgaris*. Common Columbines; in the outwoods near Loughborough.
- Asperula odorata*. Herb Woodroof; in Buddon, Oakley, and Holling hall woods near Loughborough, and in the Stocking wood near Leicester.
- Asplenium Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden-hair; in woods and shady lanes, at the roots of trees about rocks, and on old stone walls.
- *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-hair, or English black Maiden-hair; on an old wall in Normantown, near Loughborough.
- *viride* β. Green Maiden-hair; upon the rocks on Beacon Hill in Charley forest.
- Atropa Belladonna*. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale; in hedges and among rubbish: about Grace Dieu abbey, sparingly.
- Boletus bovinus*. Cow Boletus; in the outwoods near Loughborough abundantly, and in Buddon wood near Mountsorrel.
- Bryum glaucum*. White Bryum; upon Charley forest, among the sphagnum palustre which is much more frequent.
- Campanula glomerata*. Lesser Throatwort; in mountainous places, especially of a chalky soil.
- *hybrida*. The Lesser Venus Looking Glass, or Coddled Corn Violet; among the corn near Loughborough.
- *patula*. Field Bell flower; in Buddon wood, and in some of the hedges and lanes adjoining.
- Cardamine hirsuta*. Hairy Ladies Smock, or the Lesser Hairy impatient Cuckow flower; by the side of the brook at Thorpe near Loughborough, and elsewhere.
- *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock or Cuckow flower; among the rocks on the summit of Beacon hill.
- Carduus erioporus*. Woolly headed Thistle; in the Stocking wood near Leicester, and upon the wolds about Dalby and Waltham.
- *pratensis*. The English soft or Gentle Thistle; in some of the boggy places at Woodhouse near Buddon wood.
- Caulis nodosa*. Knotted Parsley; by the turnpike road about Hathern, and upon dry banks about Leicester.
- Cerastium aquaticum*. Marsh Mouse-ear Chickweed; in watery places, and on banks of rivers, very common.
- Cerastium semidecandrium*. The Least Mouse-ear Chickweed; on walls and in pastures, very common.
- *viscosum*. Broad Leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed; in meadows and pastures; on wolds very common.
- Ceratophyllum demersum* β *submersum*. Horse-tail Water Milfoil; in ditches and slow waters, about Loughborough.
- Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. Golden Saxifrage; in the outwoods near Loughborough, and among the bushes on the south side of Buddon wood, sparingly.
- Clavaria Hypoxylon*. Flat Clavaria; about rotten wood, especially ash.
- *Hypoxylon* β. A variety of the last about Leicester.
- *muscoïdes*. Pointed Clavaria; in the pastures about Loughborough.
- *pistillaris*. Simple Clavaria; } in pastures
- *pistillaris* γ. A variety of the last; }
- Clinopodium vulgare*. Great Wild Basil; in meadows and pastures, especially of a chalky soil; frequent.
- Convallaria majalis*. Lily Convally, May Lily, or Lily of the Valley; in Okely and Buddon woods near Leicester.
- Cotyledon Umbilicus Veneris*. Naval Wort, Kidney wort, or Wall Penny Wort; upon the rocks about the slate pits at Swithland, plentifully.
- Cuscuta Europaea*. Dodder, Devil's Guts, or Hell weed; upon the common nettle in some of the back lanes about Leicester.
- Daphne Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in some hedges about Belton near Loughborough, and in the lanes about Enderby near Leicester.
- Dipsacus pilosus*. Small Wild Teasel, or Shepherds rod; in Holling hall wood, and in the lanes about Garenton park, sparingly.
- Erica cinerea*. Fine leaved Heath; } on Charley forest, and
- *tetralix*. Low Dutch Heath, } on the wolds between
- } Broom Heath or Cross } Ashby de la Zouch,
- } and Burton upon Trent.
- Eriophorum polystachion*. Cotton Grass; on bogs and marshes; upon Charley forest, in the closes about Woodhouse, near Buddon wood, and elsewhere.
- Fragaria sterilis*. Barren Strawberry; in barren pastures and heaths very common.
- *vesca*. Strawberry; in the woods, sparingly.
- Fumaria claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; upon the rocks in Charley forest near Whitwick.
- Geranium dissectum*. Jagged leaved Doves-foot Crane's bill; in pastures, corn fields, and hedges; frequent.
- *lucidum*. Shining Doves-foot Crane's bill; among the rocks upon Charley forest, particularly about Bardon Hill.
- *pratense*. Crow foot Crane's bill; in moist meadows and pastures: not uncommon.
- *rotundifolium*. Round leaved Crane's bill; on walls, rocks, and in pastures of a sandy soil; frequent.
- Helicella Mitra*. Curled Helvella; on the grass walks at Burley Hall, near Loughborough.
- Hieracium umbellatum*. Narrow leaved bushy Hawkweed; in almost all the woods and among the rocks in Charley forest.
- Hippuris vulgaris*. Mare's tail; in the river Soar near Loughborough.

difficult; but it may be observed, in the words of Mr. Monk, that "it varies pretty much from a light sandy, or gravelly loam, to a stiff marly-loam, in-

Hottonia palustris. Water Violet, Water Gillover, or Gilloflower; in the river Soar about Loughborough and Leicester, sparingly.

Hydnum imbricatum. Common Hydnum; in woods, about Leicester.

Hypericum humifusum. The Least Trailing St. John's wort; upon Charley forest, about Buddon wood, and elsewhere.

———— *pulchrum*. Small upright St. John's Wort; in woods.

Hypnum serpens. Creeping Hypnum; on the rocks at Mountsorrel.

Iberis nudicaulis. The Lesser Shepherd's Purse, or Rock Cress; upon the rocks at the summit of Beacon Hill in Charley forest, and about the slate pits at Swithland.

Inula pulegioides. Dwarf Flea bane; on way sides and in places where water has stagnated in the winter; and about Loughborough.

Jasione montana. Hairy Sheep's Scabious, or Rampions with Scabious heads; on Charley forest plentifully, and about Buddon wood.

Jungermannia furcata. Globe Jungermannia; about the roots of trees, among other mosses.

Lactuca saligna. The Least Wild Lettuce, or Dwarf Gum Succory; in Holling Hall and Buddon woods, and in some hollow ways and shady lanes about Sheepshead and Thrimston.

Lathyrus spatulatus. Marsh Chickling Vetch; upon some bogs on Charley forest about Bardon Hill.

———— *syloestris*. Narrow-leaved Pease Everlasting; in Stocking wood, and in the lane leading from Belgrave to Thureaston near the wood side.

Lichen caninus. Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort; in dry pastures very common.

———— *floridus*. Flowering Liverwort; in the woods.

———— *fragilis*. Small brown Collatine Moss; upon the highest rocks, on Beacon and Bardon Hills, in Charley forest.

———— *hirtus*. Rough Liverwort; in the woods.

———— *jubatus*. Rock Hair; on the rocks in Charley forest, and near Thrimston.

———— *paschalis*. Woody Liverwort; upon Charley forest, and in Buddon wood.

———— *pulmonarius*. Lungwort, or Oak Lungs; in Buddon wood, about the roots of trees, and upon rocks.

Lithospermum arvense. Bastard Alkanet; in corn fields.

———— *officinale*. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; on the edge of the forest about Gracedieu park, sparingly.

Lycoperdon forficatum. Turret Puff ball; observed for some years successively at Hathern near Loughborough.

———— *fraxineum*. Ash Puff ball; upon old trees near Enderley, and upon trees about Becton near Loughborough.

———— *stellatum*. Star Puff ball; in meadows, pastures, and in hedges at Hathern near Loughborough.

Lysimachia nemorum. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods; in wet woods, and shady places; common.

———— *nummularia*. Moneywort; in wet meadows and pastures; common.

———— *tenella*. Purple-flowered Moneywort; in the boggy valleys in and about Charley forest.

———— *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow Herb, or Loosestrife; in a moist place in the outwoods near Loughborough.

Malva alcea. Vervain Mallow; in hedges, and on the edges of fields.

cluding all the intermediate degrees possible between these two extremes. Very little of the land can (with propriety) be called a mere sandy or gravelly soil;

Melica Montana. Red Oat Grass of the Woods; in Buddon wood, and in some places upon Charley forest, and about Swithland slate pits.

Melissa Nepeta. Field Calamint; in Prestwold lanes near Loughborough, in the town street near Swithland, and elsewhere.

Mentha rubra. Red Mint; in the outwoods near Loughborough.

———— *syloestris*. Long-leaved Horse Mint; about Swithland. At Thorp, near Loughborough, and elsewhere.

Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus. Wild English Daffodil; by the brook side between the obelisk and the hall in Garendon Park.

Nardus stricta. Small Matweed; on Charley forest.

Nepeta cataria. Nep or Cat Mint; in Prestwold lanes, near Loughborough, and Grooby-lane, near Leicester.

Ophieglossum vulgatum. Adders' Tongue; in and about Hallinghall wood, near Loughborough, and elsewhere.

Ophrys cordata. The Least Tway Blade; in Hallinghall wood, near Loughborough, plentifully.

———— *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; in the closes about Buddon wood.

Orchis bifolia. The Lesser Butterfly Orchis; in some inclosures near Buddon wood, sparingly.

———— *bifolia* β. Butterfly Satyrion; in Hallinghall wood near Loughborough.

Orobanche Major. Broom Rape; in dry meadows on roots of broom and among corn; about Thrimston, Grace Dieu, and Sheepshead, and among the gorse and broom about the outwoods near Loughborough.

Osmunda Lunaria. Moonwort; in hilly meadows; in the closes between Okely wood and Wharton, near Loughborough, in the meadow near Swarston bridge, and near Harborough.

Osmunda regalis. Water Fern, Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal; in rotten watery places and marshes; about Grace Dieu Abbey.

———— *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort; in the outwoods near Loughborough, and in Buddon wood, near Mountsorrel.

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris, Truelove, or One-berry; in Hallinghall wood, plentifully, in the Stocking wood, Leicester, sparingly, and in Okely wood near Hathern.

Parnassia palustris. Grass of Parnassus; in several of the marshy closes near Buddon wood.

Peucedanum silaus. Meadow Saxifrage; in moist meadows and pastures, plentifully, and on the higher grounds.

Phellandrium aquaticum. Water Hemlock; in the Soar about Leicester, plentifully.

Pimpinella Major. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle; in moist closes about Buddon wood.

Plantago Coronopus. Buckshorn Plantain, or Star of the Earth; on a hill called Iveshead, on Charley forest near Sheepshead, in Prestwold lanes near Loughborough, and in a close the footway between Quorn and the Turnpike.

Polygonum Bistorta. The Greater Bistort, or Snake weed; in some pastures and moist closes near Leicester.

Polypodium aculeatum. Prickly Auriculate Male Ferny; in the outwoods and in Hallinghall wood, near Loughborough, and elsewhere.

Potentilla argentea. Tormentil Cinquefoil; upon the old walls about Buddon wood, near Mountsorrel.

NOT

nor is there any great quantity of it that may properly be called clay. The best soil is upon the hills; and the worst, or nearest approaching to clay or cold lands, in the valleys; though there are many exceptions from this rule. The soil, or what the farmers generally call *mould*, is generally deep, which makes it very proper for grass: such deep soils not being very soon affected by dry weather. About *Lutterworth*, some part is a light rich loam, excellent for turnips and barley; a part stiff, inclining to marl, or rich clay; the remainder chiefly a sort of medium between both, with a sub-soil, inclining to marl, bearing excellent crops of oats and wheat, and good turnips also, though not so well adapted for their being eat off the land with sheep. Round *Hinckley* most of the land is a good mixed soil, and bears good crops of grass, &c. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, and the northern part of the county: the soil here is various, sand, gravel, loam, and clay, but mostly clay. *Melton-Mowbray*: the soil in this part of the county, is in general a heavy loam; and immediately underneath, a very stiff impervious clay, mixed with

small pieces of lime-stone. These lands are very wet in winter, and the turf so tender, as scarcely to be able to bear the treading of sheep at that season, without injury. *Market Harborough*: the soil here, in general, is a very strong clay, chiefly in grass." —Marshall, in his agricultural work, describes Leicestershire as a very fertile district. The only parts of it not absolutely in good cultivation, are, *Charnwood-forest*; a tract of land in the northern part of the county, called the Wolds, or Woulds; and another similar tract in the southern side of the shire. Of these, the first consists of a rocky and bare surface, whilst the two others are distinguished by a cold dark-coloured clayey soil, and a sandy surface. *CHARNWOOD FOREST*, though divested of forest scenery, and almost without a tree, forms a very striking feature in this county. It comprehends between fifteen and sixteen thousand acres, three fourths of which might be made very useful good land, and if enclosed, would form some excellent farms. If the hills were planted, and the other parts enclosed, it would be a wonderful ornament to the county. The

- *repens* β. Creeping Tormentil; in Radmore closes between Loughborough and Burley Hall.
- Potrius Sanguisorba*. Burnet; in hilly meadows and pastures of a chalky soil; upon the banks of the Raw dykes, near Leicester, and at Hinckley.
- Rosca lutea*. Base Rocket; in corn fields, meadows, and pastures, especially of a limestone soil; about Waltham on the Wold.
- Rhamnus Frangula*. The Blackberry-bearing Alder; in the outwoods near Loughborough, plentifully, and in Buddon wood.
- Ribes rubrum* β. A variety of Currants; in the woods at Stanton.
- Rosa spinosissima*. The Burnet Rose; on heaths and sandy places; about Kegworth, Sawley, and elsewhere.
- Rubus Idæus*. Raspberry Bush, Framboise, or Hindberry Bush; in Buddon wood near Mountsorrel.
- Rumex maritimus*. Golden Dock; in a pasture by the river side near Hathern.
- *sanguineus*. Bloodwort, or Bloody Dock; in kitchen gardens, fallow lands, dunghills, &c. very uncommon.
- Samolus valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; in the outwoods, and in Buddon wood, near Loughborough, and upon several bogs near Charley forest.
- Scirpus sylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Grass; in an old pond near a park at Loseby, plentifully, and elsewhere.
- Scrophias latifolia*. Broad-leaved Bastard Hellebore; in the northern part of Buddon wood, and in an inclosure adjoining to Beaumanor coppice near Loughborough.
- *latifolia palustris* γ. Marsh Hellebore; in moist closes between Woodhouse, and Buddon wood, and upon Charley forest.
- Sison segetum*. Bastard Stone Parsley; in and about the North-east side of Okeby wood near Hathern.
- Sium latifolium*. Great Water Parsnip; in many places in the river Soar, near Leicester and Loughborough.
- Spergula nodosa*. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Saxifrage; on the bogs in Charley forest near Beacon hill.

- Solidago Virga aurea*. Golden Rod: about Buddon wood plentifully.
- Tausnium Scrodonia*. Wood Sage; in all the neighbouring woods, and among the rocks all over Charley forest.
- Thymus Acinos*. Wild Basil: on dry, gravelly, and chalky hills.
- Tremella Juniperina*. Yellow Tremella; upon rotten wood.
- *Nastoc*. Jelly Tremella, or Tazlough; in meadows and pastures after rain, especially about hedges.
- Trifolium arvense* β. A variety of Hare's foot Trefoil; upon the banks of the Raw Dikes, in St. Mary's field at Leicester.
- *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil; in the closes opposite Needles-ing, near Loughborough.
- *scabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil; on several dry banks in St. Mary's field, at Leicester.
- *striatum*. Knotted Trefoil; upon some lays near the fish-pond close at Loughborough.
- *tuberosum*. Dwarf Trefoil, with long white flowers; on dry sandy banks, very common.
- Triglochin palustris*. Arrow-headed Grass: by the brook sides, and in marshy places; about Woodhouse, and elsewhere.
- Tussilago hybrida*. Long-stalked Butter Bar; in moist meadows; about Barkby, Leicester, and by Dinley Mill, Loughborough, and by the side of a brook in the road between Ashby de la Zouch and Appleby.
- Uaccinium Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortleberries or Bilberries; in Buddon wood near Mountsorrel, plentifully, and in the outwoods near Loughborough.
- Valantia cruciata*. Crosswort, or Mugweed; in bushy places, and in hedges very common.
- Veronica officinalis*. Male Speedwell, Fluellin, or True Paul's Betony; on Charley forest, sparingly, in Garenton Park, and upon the old walls in and about Buddon wood near Quarndon.
- *scutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell or Brooklime; in a moist place in one of the closes between Loughborough and Burley hall.
- Uva intestinalis*. Gut Laver: in the river Soar, about Leicester and Loughborough.

chief

chief proprietors, are the Earl of Stamford, the Marquis of Hastings, William Herrick, Esq. of Beaumanor, &c.

CATTLE.]—The old *Leicester, the Forest*, and the *New-Leicester*, or *Dishley*, constitute the principal breeds of sheep in this county, and of them the latter class is in the most repute. The maxim with the graziers is to procure that breed, which, on a given quantity and quality of food, will produce the most profit; and this has been proved in those of the *New-Leicester*. At an auction of ewes, belonging to Thomas Pagett, Esq. in 1793, the following sums were given for different sheep:—Five ewes, at 62 guineas each; five, at 52 guineas each; five, at 45 guineas each; ten, at 30 guineas, and several others at 29, 25, 22, 20, and 16 guineas each. One of these sheep, which was killed at Walgrave, in Northamptonshire, was of the following weight:—The carcass, 144lb., or 36lb. per quarter; blood, 5lb.; head, 4½lb.; pluck, 4½lb.; guts, large and small, 1½lb.; paunch, 2½lb.; rough fat, 16½lb., and the skin 18lb.; making, in the whole, 177½lb. It is not unusual in this county to salt down the mutton, and keep it as a substitute for bacon. In 1793, Mr. Pagett sold several bulls, heifers, cows, and calves, by public auction, when some were knocked down at the following very extravagant prices. A bull, called “Shakespear,” described in the catalogue, “(bred by the late Mr. Fowler,) by Shakespear, off young Nell. Whoever buys this lot, the seller makes it a condition that he shall have the privilege of having two cows bulled by him yearly. FOUR HUNDRED GUINEAS!!” A bull-calf, 31 guineas; a three years old heifer, 70 guineas; others at 35 and 32 guineas each; a two years old heifer at 84, and another at 60 guineas.*

PRODUCE.]—The whole county produces wheat, barley, peas, and oats; but its most natural and plentiful crops are beans, especially in that part of Sparkenhoe hundred, which lies about the village thence called Barton-in-the-beans, where they are so luxuriant, that towards harvest time they look like a forest. Since the commencement of the last century, cheese has become an article of some importance to the Leicestershire farmers; and a large cheese-fair is annually held in the county-town, for the sale of this commodity. Among the different sorts manufactured in the county, that called *STILTON CHEESE*, is deemed the finest, and consequently obtains the highest prices. It acquired the title of *Stilton*, from a place of that name on the great north

road in Huntingdonshire, where, as we have already stated, it is well known to have been first publicly sold by retail.

MANUFACTURES.]—The only manufacture of note, in this county, is that of stockings. It had considerably increased, and was in a most flourishing state, during the late war; but, after the return of peace, this branch, in common with others, experienced a melancholy stagnation. At this time, however, it bids fair to surpass its most thriving periods.

ETYMOLOGY.]—The name of this county is evidently derived from that of its principal town, *Leicester*, commonly pronounced *Lester*, formerly written *Lege-cestria*, *Legeosester*, and *Leger-ceaster*, whence, *Ledecetrescire*, and *Ledcesterscyre*. The meaning of the term is not apparent.

GENERAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.]—At an early period, this district formed a part of the territory of that British tribe, or nation, termed the *Coritani*, or *Corani*, of which, in our account of Huntingdonshire, we have stated such particulars as are generally known. After the Romans had conquered the Britons, and had established colonies in different parts of the island, Leicestershire was included within the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and had military stations established at *Ratæ* (*Leicester*); *Vernometum*, on the northern border of the county; *Benonæ*, near *High-Cross*; and *Manduesedum*, at *Manchester*. These stations were connected by regular artificial roads, or military ways, known by the names of *Watling-Street*, *Foss-Way*, and *Via Devana*; the first of which enters this county at *Dowbridge*, or *Dovebridge*, on the Northamptonshire border, where the station called *Triputonium* was fixed. Hence to *Manduesedum* it passed nearly in a straight line, having the small station of *Benonæ* on its course. Near this place the *Foss-way* intersects it at right angles, and passes in almost a straight line to *Ratæ*, whence it continues, in a northerly direction, to *Vernometum*, and passes on to *Margidunum*, a station near *East Britford*, in *Nottinghamshire*. The *Via Devana*, according to *Mr. Leman*, extended from *Camalodunum* (*Colchester*) to *Deva-Colonia* (*Chester*), and entered this county near *Brighthurst*, whence it proceeds to *Medbourn*, an undoubted station on it. Here is a tumulus, and, on the hill between the parishes of *Craneoe* and *Glooston*, is another, and the road is still visible. Hence it continues in almost a straight line to *Leicester*, passing between the villages of *Great* and *Little Stretton*; and is seen in many

* *Mr. Bakewell* had let out a bull for 50 guineas, for the season; and it occasioned the following curious case for the lawyers. The gentleman who hired the bull, died before the expiration of the season, and his executors, ignorant of the agreement, sold the animal, with other stock, at public auction. The bull was bought by the butcher for about eight pounds, and killed; soon afterwards, *Mr. Bakewell*, not knowing of the transaction, sent for it, when he was first informed of the circumstance; and as the executors refused either to pay the stipulated sum, or the value of the beast, the owner was ne-

cessitated to seek restitution in a suit at law. His demand was 200 guineas for the bull, and 50 more for the season. The executors' plea for refusing this demand, was grounded on the publicity of the sale, and the small sum that it then obtained, although “there were many farmers present, and some of those thought to be men of judgment.” On the trial, however, many witnesses gave their opinion, on oath, that *Mr. Bakewell* had not overvalued his property, and after a full examination of the case, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff “to the full amount, with costs of suit.”

places

places considerably raised above the original surface. It joined the Foss-way near the southern side of the town, and again left it on the north, where it branched off North-West, and continued nearly by Grooby, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, &c. to Burton.—Another ancient road, which Mr. Leman calls the “Salt-Way,” and considers as of British origin, entered this county from Lincolnshire, in its way to the great salt mines at Droitwich: after passing by Croxton, on the north eastern border of the county, it continued to Segs-Hill, and, crossing the Foss, proceeded to Barrow, and is afterwards seen in some places in Charnwood-forest—After the Romans had evacuated Britain, this district became part of the kingdom of Mercia; and when the subdivision of the Anglo-Saxon provinces into counties was established, and Bishops’ Sees created, the town of Leicester was constituted the seat of the diocesan. The Mercian kingdom was divided into or distinguished by the names of Southern and Northern, and the inhabitants of Leicestershire were called *Mediterranea*, or Middle Angles. They were frequently harassed by the Danes, who laid the whole country under contribution between the German Ocean and Leicester; and having conquered this place, established themselves here for some length of time. Leicester was considered one of their five chief cities in Britain. After the Norman descent in 1066, Leicestershire experienced a complete revolution in its civil and manorial privileges. To his kinsman, Robert Earl of Mellent, afterwards Earl of Leicester, the conqueror gave the whole, or the greater part, of sixteen lordships in this county; to Hugh Lupus, his nephew, created Earl of Chester, he gave twenty-two lordships; William Peverell, his natural son, he made Earl of Nottingham, and gave him six lordships; to Judith, his niece, Countess of Huntingdon and Northampton, he gave thirty-eight lordships; to Earl Aubrey, fourteen; to Henry de Ferraris, thirty-five; to Robert le Despencer, seventeen; to Geoffrey de Wirce, twenty-seven; and to Hugo de Grentemaisnell, sixty-seven. The King, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Lincoln and Constance, also possessed landed property in the county: and some was annexed to the Abbies of Peterborough, Coventry, and Croyland. To secure their possessions, these Norman chiefs and barons soon built on their respective estates strong and magnificent castles. The several townships, in which such castles are known to have been erected, with the names of the founders, are, Leicester, Mount-sorrel, Whitwick, and Shilton, founded by the Earls of Leicester;—Groby and Hinckley, by Hugo de Grentemaisnell;—Donington, by Eustace, Baron of Halton;—Melton, by Roger, Lord Mowbray;—Ravenston, by Goesfrid Hanselin; Sauvey, by the Lord Basset of Weldon; and Thorpe, by Ernald de Bois. Most of these castles, during the unquiet reigns of Henry the Second, King John, and King Henry the Third, being held by the rebel-

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lions barons, and rendered receptacles of thieves and freebooters, were, by command of the latter king, utterly demolished; and though some of them were afterwards rebuilt, yet at this day there is not one of them remaining entire; and even the ruins of most of them are entirely defaced.—The Norman chiefs appropriated part of their estates towards the foundation and endowment of abbies, priories, nunneries, and other monastic establishments, the principal of which will hereafter be noticed, in order, as they occur.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.]—This county, at the time of the Domesday survey, was divided into four Wapentakes, or Hundreds: Framland, Guthlaxton, Gartre, and Goscote; and thus it continued till 1346, when one of these was subdivided into Guthlaxton and Sparkenhoe; and afterwards that of Goscote was divided into two, and denominated, from their relative situations, East and West. These hundreds are divided into 212 entire parishes, and eight parts of parishes. The whole of these are within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the See of Lincoln, and in the province of Canterbury. The number of divisional meetings, or petty sessions, is six; that of acting county magistrates, 38.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—This county returns only four members to Parliament; two for the shire, and two for the borough of Leicester.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The market towns in this county, with their population, in the years 1801, and 1811, respectively, appear to be as follows:

| Towns. | Market Days. | Population. | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | 1801 | 1811 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch..... | Saturday..... | 2674 | 3141 |
| Billesdon..... | Friday..... | 580 | 534 |
| Bosworth..... | Wednesday..... | 791 | 865 |
| Hallaton..... | Thursday..... | 548 | 598 |
| Harborough..... | Tuesday..... | 1716 | 1704 |
| Hinckley..... | Monday..... | 5070 | 6058 |
| Leicester..... | Wed. Fri. Sat..... | 17,005 | 23,146 |
| Loughborough..... | Thursday..... | 4546 | 5400 |
| Lutterworth..... | Thursday..... | 1652 | 1845 |
| Melton Mowbray..... | Tuesday..... | 1766 | 2145 |
| Mount Sorrel..... | Monday..... | 1233 | 1502 |
| Waltham..... | Thursday..... | 440 | 512 |

POPULATION.] At the period of the Domesday survey, the population of this county was 34,000; in the year 1700, it was 80,000; in 1750, it was 95,000; in 1801, it was 130,081; of which, 63,943 were males, and 66,138 females; and, in 1811, it was 150,419. The annual proportion of baptisms is as 1 to 36; of burials, 1 to 57; and of marriages, 1 to 130.

Summary of the Population of the County of LEICESTER, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| Flamland..... | 2527 | 2695 | 11 | 50 | 1571 | 798 | 326 | 6223 | 6713 | 12936 |
| Gartree..... | 3160 | 3307 | 10 | 102 | 1478 | 1387 | 442 | 7052 | 7645 | 14697 |
| Goscote, East..... | 3276 | 3409 | 12 | 71 | 1655 | 1284 | 470 | 7628 | 8077 | 15705 |
| Goscote, West..... | 6950 | 7233 | 68 | 114 | 2494 | 4271 | 468 | 17082 | 17614 | 34696 |
| Guthlaxton..... | 3606 | 3760 | 22 | 97 | 1364 | 2148 | 248 | 8613 | 9009 | 17622 |
| Sparkenhoe..... | 5891 | 6203 | 16 | 122 | 2710 | 3049 | 444 | 15010 | 15650 | 30660 |
| Borough of Leicester..... | 4609 | 4873 | 73 | 74 | 428 | 4090 | 355 | 10801 | 12345 | 23146 |
| Local Militia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 957 | — | 957 |
| Totals..... | 30019 | 31480 | 212 | 630 | 11700 | 17027 | 2753 | 73366 | 77053 | 150419 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

APPLEBY.]—The village of Appleby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is partly in the county of Derby, and may be considered as connecting the four counties of Leicester, Derby, Warwick, and Stafford.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.]—This little market town, anciently called Esseby, and Ascebi, is situated near the N. W. extremity of the county, 18 miles N. W. by W. from Leicester, and 114 N.W. by N. from London. The parish is of considerable extent, and includes the hamlets of Blackfordby and Boothorpe, with the extra parochial lordship of Alton Grange. The manor and the chief part of the lordship belong to the Marquis of Hastings.—The town is chiefly comprised in one street; its original name was Ashby, and de-la-Zouch was afterwards appended, by way of distinction, by Alan la Zouch, lord of the manor, in the reign of Henry the Third. The manor having devolved to the crown, it was granted to Sir William Hastings, Knight, a particular favourite of Edward the Fourth, who was elevated by that monarch to several offices of high trust and dignity. This Sir William Hastings obtained a licence in the year 1474, to impark 3000 acres of land and wood in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 2000 acres in Bagworth and Thornton, and 2000 at Kerby, with the liberty of free warren, and the further privilege of erecting houses of lime and stone at each of these places. The mansion at Ashby was remarkable for its magnitude and strength, and continued for 200 years the residence of his family. It stood on a rising ground, at the south side of

the town and was composed of brick and stone. The rooms were spacious and magnificent. Two towers of immense size added to its dignity. Of this edifice there remains only some parts of the walls of the chapel, the hall, and kitchen; these with their mouldering decorations, afford an interesting spectacle to the curious stranger. Mary queen of Scots was confined in this castle while in the custody of the earl of Huntingdon: It was once the seat of great hospitality and was honoured by several royal guests. In the civil war Ashby Castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces, and after its capitulation, was dismantled.

The church of Ashby is a handsome edifice, and consists of a nave and two aisles. The chancel is neat and spacious: and on each side is a large chapel; that on the north is now the vestry room; and the south is the burial place of the Hastings family. At the west end of the north aisle is an instrument of punishment for the disorderly, called a "finger pillory." It consists of two upright posts, supporting an horizontal beam, in two parts, opening with a hinge, the lower part containing holes of every size for the fingers of offenders. Among the sepulchral monuments, those of the Huntingdon family are most conspicuous.*—Ashby is well supplied with springs; and on the adjoining wolds are several large stagnant pools. The inhabitants pursue various occupations, of which manufactures of woollen and cotton stockings form a considerable portion. Here are two Methodist chapels and one Presbyterian chapel. A Latin free-school was founded here in 1567 by Henry Earl of Huntingdon and others. Another free-school was founded here in

* Ashby was the birth place of the celebrated Joseph Hall Bishop of Exeter, who was born the 1st of July, 1574, at Preston Park, after successive preferment in the church he was made Bishop of Exeter, whence he was translated to the

see of Norwich, when he died in 1656, in the 83d year of his age. His writings are very voluminous, and will long continue as monuments of his extensive learning and piety.

1669, by Isaac Dawson and others, for instructing 26 boys, in the usual branches of education.*

BARROW.]—The large and pleasant village of Barrow-upon-Soar, which appears to have taken its name from an ancient tumulus, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Mount Sorrel. It is occupied principally by gentlemen farmers; many of whom, however, derive great profit from the quantities of lime which they get up and burn; this village having been, for many centuries, celebrated for a hard blue stone, similar to that of the Vale of Belvoir, which, when calcined, produces a very fine lime, from which is prepared a particularly hard, firm, and greatly esteemed cement. Various fossil remains are found amongst the lime-stone. One of the petrifications found here, and preserved at Cambridge, with Dr. Woodward's fossils, is a plain and bold representation of a flat fish, about twelve inches long. Mr. Jones, in his "Philosophical Disquisitions," notices it by saying, that "our country hath lately afforded what I apprehend to be the greatest curiosity of the sort that ever appeared. It is the entire figure of a bream, more than a foot in length, and of a proportionable depth, with the scales, fins, and gills, fairly projecting from the surface, like a sculpture in relief, and with all the lineaments, even to the most minute fibres of the tail, so complete, that the like was never seen before."—Dr. William Beveridge, well known as the author of a work "on the use and excellency of the Common Prayer," &c. was a native of this place.

BBAUMANOR.]—This is the name of an extensive manor, situated in a fertile vale, on the E. side of Charnwood Forest, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. from Mount Sorrel. It is the property of William Herrick, Esq. whose ancestors have possessed the place, since the year 1594, when it was purchased by William Heyricke, Esq. of London, from the agents of Robert Earl of Essex. The park and scenery are justly extolled for picturesque beauty, combined with serenity and sublimity. Large timber trees of oak, ash, elm, and willow, are still abundant; many very large oaks were cut down some years ago, for the Navy, measuring twenty-two feet and upwards in circumference. In the place of the old manor-house,

* The Rev. J. Prior, B.D. vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and of Packinton, and master of the grammar-school, at Ashby, who died in the winter of 1803, was born at Swithland, in Aug. 1729. At a very early age he was placed at the endowed school at Woodhouse, and so great was the proficiency he made in learning, that upon the death of the master, he was appointed to succeed him, though he was then but 15 years of age. His juvenile appearance so ill comporting with the gravity of his office, frequently gave rise to very ludicrous mistakes, in spite of the methods he resorted to, in order to increase his importance; being often mistaken by the parents for one of the pupils. These inconveniences however he had not long to sustain, and under his able direction the school soon became very flourishing. He neglected no opportunity of increasing his knowledge, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, in which he became a proficient. He was seven years curate of Woodhouse and Quorndon where he was deservedly esteemed. In the year 1762, he was appointed master of the grammar-school,

a new one was erected in 1725. In the great hall is a curious chair, cut out of one solid oak tree, which measured 34 feet in circumference.—Here are some valuable original portraits.

BELTON.]—The pleasant and picturesque village of Belton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. N. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has a large church, with a neat plain tower and spire. In the church is a curious old monument, with a recumbent statue of a female, representing the Lady Roisea de Verdun, the founder of the nunnery of Gracedieu.

BELVOIR.]—In the parish of Belvoir, or Bever, 11 miles N. N. E. from Melton Mowbray, and 7 W. by S. from Grantham, stands Belvoir Castle, the chief ornament of the county. Having been the magnificent residence of the Manners family, for many generations, it now belongs to John Henry Manners, the fifth Duke of Rutland. The demesne embraces a large tract of land, which extends into Lincolnshire. It has sometimes been described as situated in the latter county; Mr. Nichols, the learned author of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," states that "the Castle is at present in every respect considered as being within this county, with all the lands of the extra-parochial part of Belvoir thereto belonging (including the site of the priory); consisting in the whole of about 600 acres of wood, meadow, and pasture ground; upon which are now no buildings but the Castle, with its offices, and the Inn. It would be a difficult matter, notwithstanding, to trace out with accuracy the precise boundary of the two counties in this neighbourhood.—Leland says, "The Castelle of Bellevoire standith in the utter part of that way of Leicestershir on the very keepe of an high hille, stepe up eche way, partely by nature, partely by working of mennes handes, as it may evidently be perceyvid. Wither ther were any Castelle ther afore the conquest, or no, I am not sure; but surely I think rather no then ye. Totenius was the first enhabiter after the conquest. Then it cam to Albe-neius. And from Albevnus to Ros. Of this descent and of the foundation of the Priory in the Village at the Castelle foote, I have written a quire separately."—The original castle was founded by

at Ashby, under the patronage of the Earl of Huntingdon, who afterwards, in 1782, upon the death of the vicar of Ashby, presented him with the vacant living. In the year 1792 he obtained the living of Packington through the interest of General Hastings. The death of Mrs. Prior which took place in 1774 was a severe shock to his mind. In the year 1800, symptoms of a paralytic nature indicated themselves, and from this period his dissolution seemed gradually to approach, and he died in perfect calmness and resignation at the age of 73. Mr. Prior was not only an accurate and elegant classical scholar, and a sound mathematician, but a person of refined taste and extensive erudition. After he was 60 years of age, he acquired a competent knowledge of the Hebrew tongue. He was an advocate both for civil and religious liberty, and his humane nature led him to favour the doctrine of universal restitution. Mr. Prior published a map of Leicestershire, from actual survey, for which he received a premium. He was also the author of an appendix to the Eton grammar, a work of great merit.

Robert

Robert de Toden, who obtained the name of Robert de Belveder, and who was standard-bearer to William the Conqueror. At the Domesday Survey this was probably one of the two manors noticed under the name of Wolsthorpe: but afterwards becoming the head of the lordship, the whole was distinguished by the title of "Manerium de Belvoir, cum membris de Wollethorpe." The estate came into the Mannors family, by the marriage of Eleanor with Robert de Mannors of Ethale, in the county of Northumberland. Eleanor was the eldest sister of Edmund Lord Ros, who resided at the manor-house of Elsinges, in Enfield, Middlesex; where he died in the year 1508, and where an elegant monument was erected to his memory. Dying without issue, his sisters became heirs to the estates, and Belvoir, being part of the moiety of Eleanor, became the property of the Mannors family, who have continued to possess it to the present time.—Thomas Lord Ros, created by Henry the Eighth, a knight, and afterwards EARL OF RUTLAND, being very active in suppressing some rebellions during the time of dissolving the monasteries, was rewarded with several of the monastic manors and estates. Among these were the dissolved priories of Belvoir, and Egle in Lincolnshire. To this nobleman is to be attributed the restoration and rebuilding of Belvoir Castle, which had continued in ruins from the time of an attack, which it sustained from the forces of Lord Hastings, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. It was during the time that this Earl of Rutland possessed Belvoir Castle, that Leland visited it, and described it in the following terms: "It is a straunge sighte to se how many steppes of stone the way goith up from the village to the castel. In the castel be 2 faire gates; and the dungeon is a faire rounde towere now turned to pleasure, as a place to walk yn, and to se al the country aboute, and raylid about the round (wall), and a garden (plotte) in the middle. There is also a welle of grete depth in the castelle, and the spring thereof is very good."—This well is 114 feet deep, and has still usually in summer about thirty-eight feet of water.—John, the eighth Earl of Rutland, was born in 1604. Attaching himself to the Parliamentarians, he involved his castle in the consequences of attack from the royal army. It was occasionally garrisoned by each party; and, in the struggles for victory, the place materially suffered.—John, the third son of the nobleman, who succeeded his father in these estates, &c. in 1679, and became the ninth Earl, was married three times. Particularly attached to the castle of Belvoir, he spent a sort of rural life here. The Queen, notwithstanding, advanced him to the titles of Marquis of Granby, and DUKE OF RUTLAND. He died here in January, 1710-11, and was buried at Bottesford, John, his grandson, was the last of the Rutland family who made Haddon, in Derbyshire, an occasional residence; and is said to have built the present hunting-seat at Croxton Park, about the year 1730. He also made some improvements at Belvoir,

about the year 1750; died May 29, 1779; and was buried at Bottesford. His grandson, Charles Lord Ros, the fourth Duke, died lord lieutenant of Ireland, October 24, 1787; when his son John Henry, the present, and FIFTH Duke, came to the possession of the titles and estates.

The interior of the castle is enriched and adorned with one of the best collections of paintings in the kingdom, whether considered in the variety of schools which are brought together in one view, or in the judicious choice of the works of each master. Within the last eight or ten years, the Duke of Rutland had expended at least 200,000*l.* upon alterations and improvements at the castle, from the elegant designs of James Wyatt, Esq. and it was estimated that about 20,000*l.* more would complete the plans, when, most unfortunately, on Saturday the 26th of October, 1816, the ravages of fire arrested the progress of improvement, and the whole of this venerable and beautiful edifice very narrowly escaped destruction. About two o'clock in the morning, the fire was discovered by Mr. Turner, (superintendent of the works then executing under Mr. Wyatt, the architect), who having got out of bed, found the apartment used by the carpenters as a workshop, just bursting into flames. Mr. Turner immediately alarmed the Rev. Sir James Thoroton (domestic chaplain) and the family, and speedily the servants and work-people were assembled; but the fire had got such hold of the combustible materials in the carpenters' and painters' shops, that the hope of extinguishing it then was soon dispelled; and from the rapid spreading of the conflagration, and the great want of water, reasonable fear was entertained that the whole of the magnificent mansion would fall a prey to the devouring element. The young Marquis of Granby and his four sisters were at the castle, and were happily removed for safety to the Belvoir Inn, a short distance from the fire. Horsemen were sent in all directions for help, and every exertion was made on so trying an occasion that the exigency allowed. The Loveden Yeomenry arrived in the afternoon, and rendered great service in preserving the valuable property removed from the castle. By noon the flames were subdued, after destroying the whole of the old part of the castle, the roof of which fell in about six in the morning. The new part of the extensive pile of building did not sustain much injury from the fire; but great injury resulted from the alarm and precipitation with which, in many instances, the costly furniture and fixtures were thrown out of the windows or otherwise removed. In the part of the castle destroyed were comprised all the sleeping-rooms of the servants, as well as the new gallery, and some splendidly furnished apartments. The chapel also received considerable injury, being completely stripped. The amount of the damage sustained was estimated at 900,000*l.* A messenger was immediately dispatched to Chevely with the afflicting intelligence to his Grace, who was on the race-course,

at

at Newmarket. The Duke reached Belvoir at ten in the evening. At that time, all apprehensions of any further extension of the calamity had subsided, but the ruins were still burning intensely. On the Sunday following, his Grace, in a most feeling manner, returned thanks to all those who had exerted themselves in extinguishing the flames, or in protecting his property. More powerful proofs of reciprocal attachment and gratitude were never afforded than were elicited on this interesting occasion. The exertions that were made by individuals in arresting the flames are almost incredible. Strong suspicions were entertained that the fire was not accidental. We are informed that Mr. Turner's first alarm proceeded from hearing some person go into the carpenter's shop at such an unseasonable time; and that from the singularity of this circumstance only, he was induced to get up, when he discovered the fire just breaking forth. The Rev. J. Thoroton had been round the premises at ten o'clock on the previous night, and Mr. Turner at eleven o'clock, and all was then safe. It has been said, that some suspicious persons were observed at the Belvoir Inn, in the course of the preceding Friday, and some observations escaped them which seemed to confirm the opinion that the fire was occasioned by an incendiary.—However, the real cause of the fire was never, we believe, ascertained. The family portraits, and many other valuable paintings were destroyed. The premises were insured, to the amount of 40,000*l.*; a sum which, it is said, was not equal to the value of the pictures that were consumed.

Notwithstanding the immense loss sustained, the noble owner has since resumed his plans of improvement; and, enjoying a situation and an aspect somewhat resembling those of Windsor, the building will, when finished, assume a majestic castellated appearance.—Seven small pieces of cannon were presented some years ago by his Majesty to the Duke of Rutland, to be mounted at this castle; 21 rounds from which were fired for the first time on the fifth of November 1808, in commemoration of the gunpowder plot.*

* In the year 1817, the Duchess of Rutland received the gold medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. for various experiments in raising oaks. Her Grace's decided conclusion on five general experiments are, that the best method is to sow the acorns where they are to remain, and after hoeing the rows two years, to plant potatoes, one row only between each row of oaks for three years. The benefit of the oaks from planting potatoes is incalculable; for, from the said experiments, and from others made at the same time, and with the same seedling oaks, planted with a mixture of larch, spruce, beech, birch, and other fruit trees, and also with oaks only—in all cases she has found that potatoes between the rows are so superior to all other methods, that the oaks will actually grow as much the first four years with them as in six without them. It appears, she observes, “that the great secret in raising plantations of oaks is, to get them to advance rapidly the first eight years from seed, or the first five years from planting, so as the heads of the trees are completely united, and become a smothering crop; after this is effected, the trees will appear to strive to out-grow each other, and will advance in height rapidly;

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In the parish of Belvoir was formerly a priory of four black monks, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Alban, in Hertfordshire, to which it was annexed by its founder Robert de Belvedier, or De Todeni, in the time of the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. Mary; and was valued, upon the Dissolution, at 10*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Dr. Stukely, in 1726, saw the coffin and bones of the founder, who died in 1088, dug up in the priory chapel, then a stable: and on a stone was inscribed in large letters, with lead cast in them, ROBERT DE TODENE LE FVDEVV. Another coffin and cover near it was also discovered with the following inscription:—“The Vale of Bever, barren of wood, is large and very plentiful of good corn and grass, and lieth in three shires, Leicester, Lincoln, and much in Nottinghamshire.”

BOSWORTH.]—On the evening of Sunday, the 6th of July, 1755, the church of Husband's Bosworth, (6½ miles W.S.W. from Market Harborough) was struck by lightning, several stones beaten out of the walls within, the pavement in several places an inch above the level, the bells displaced, the frames and wheels splintered, the stone spire very much shattered, and a large breach made in it 12 yards long by one broad.

Market Bosworth, memorable in English history as the scene of the contest between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. is 12½ miles W. by S. from Leicester, and 107 N.W. by N. from London. Intrinsically, however, the town, which is small, and pleasantly situated on an eminence, contains little to excite or gratify curiosity. The market, which was formerly considerable, is now greatly reduced. The church is spacious, though low, and has a very beautiful spire. It had formerly five chapels annexed. In it is a fine old monument to the memory of the Dixie family. Here is a free-school, founded in 1586, by Sir Wolstan Dixie, lord mayor of London. Contiguous to the town, is Bosworth Hall, the seat of Mrs. Porlim, sister to the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. who succeeded to this estate in the year 1766, on the death of his father. Thomas Simpson,† the celebrated

they will be clean straight trees,” to any given height; experiments have proved the fact, which may be verified by viewing Belvoir.”

† His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver of stuffs. By means of a travelling pedlar he gained some knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, and being anxious for farther improvement he visited London in 1732, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress, that in 1737 he published his excellent Treatise on Fluxions, which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book on annuities and chances, which occasioned a dispute between him and Le Moivre. In 1743, he was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school at Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died in 1761, and a pension was granted to his widow from the crown. Besides the above works, he wrote the Elements of Algebra and Geometry, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

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mathe-

mathematician, was born in this town, in the year 1710.

The site of the battle, between King Richard and Richmond, is a large open plain, anciently called Redmore, but now Bosworth Field, about three miles S. E. from the town. The account of Richard's death, as given in a MS. first published in the year 1813, is as follows:—"When the vaward began to fight, kynge Henry dyd full manfully; so did the erle of Oxford, so did Sir John Savage; sir Robert Talbot did the lyke; sir Hughe Percivall also, with many othar. King Richard, in a marris, dyd stand nombred to XX thousand, and thre undar his bannar. Sir William Stanley rememberinge the brekfast that he promysed him, downe at a banke he hyed, and set fiercly on the krenge: ther country'd together sadly. The archers let theyr arrows flye: they shot of goonns; many a bannar began to show that was on Richard's partye; with grownd wepons they joyned; there dyed many a dowghty knyght. Then to kyng Richard ther cam a knyght, and sayd, 'I hold it tyme for ye to flye; yonder Stanley his dynts be so sore, agaynst them may no man stand. Her is thy hors for to ryde: an othar day ye may worship wyne.' He sayd, 'Bring me my battayl axe in my hand, and set the crowne of gold on my hed so hye; for, by hym that shope bothe se and sand, kynge of England this day will I dye; one foot away I will not fle, whill brethe wyll byde my brest within.' As he sayd, so did he; he lost his lyffe. On his standard then fast they dyd light. They bewyd the crown of gold from his hed with dowtfull dents: his deathe was dyght."

Hutton, the celebrated antiquary, in writing to Mr. Nicholls, says: "I paid a visit in July, 1807, to Bosworth field, but found so great an alteration since I saw it in 1783, that I was totally lost. The manor had been inclosed; the fences were grown up; and my prospect impeded. King Richard's Well, which figures in our histories, was nearly obliterated; the swamp where he fell, become firm land; and the rivulet proceeding from it, lost in an underdrain; so that future inspection is cut off. I wished to sleep in the room, at the Three Tuns, in Atherstone, that was the last in which Henry the Seventh slept prior to the battle; but was not permitted." This subject is very interestingly elucidated, by the following letter from the learned Dr. Parr, dated "Hatton, Sept. 13, 1813," and addressed to Mr. Nicholls, who, with the writer's permission, published it in the second edition of Mr. Hutton's "Bosworth Field," of which Mr. Nicholls was the editor:

"As to Bosworth Field, six or seven years ago I explored it, and I found Dick's Well, out of which the tradition is that Richard drank during the battle. It was in dirty, mossy ground, and seemed to me in danger of being destroyed by cattle. I therefore bestirred myself to have it preserved, and to ascer-

tain the owner. The Bishop of Down spoke to the Archbishop of Armagh, who said that the mound was not his. I then found it not to be Mrs. Pochins. Last year I traced it to a person to whom it had been bequeathed by Dr. Taylor, formerly rector of Bosworth. I went to the spot accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lynes of Kirkby-Malory. The grounds had been drained. We dug in two or three places without effect. I then applied to a neighbouring farmer, a good intelligent fellow. He told me that his family had drawn water from it for six or seven years, and that he would conduct me to the very place. I desired him to describe the signs. He said that there were some large stones, and some square wood which went round the well at top. We dug, and found things as he described them; and, having ascertained the very spot, we rolled in the stones and covered them with earth.—Now, Lord Wentworth and some other gentlemen, mean to fence the place with some strong stones, and we put a large stone over it with the following inscription; and you may tell the story if you please.

"Your's, &c.

"S. PARR."

Aqua. EX. HOC. PVTEO. HAVSTA.

SHIM. SEDAVIT.

RICARDVS. TERTIVS. REX. ANGLAE. CUM. HENRICO. COMITE. DE. RICHMONDIA. ACERRIME. ATQUE. IN-

FENSISIME. PRAELIANS

ET. VITA. PARITER. AC. SCEPTRO

ANTE. NOCTEM. CARITVRVS.

II. KAL. SEPT. A. D. MCCCCLXXXV*.

[BOTTESFORD.]—Bottesford is seated on the Devan, in the vale of Belvoir, 15 miles N. by E. from Melton Mowbray. It was given, by the Conqueror, to Robert de Todeni, whose posterity enjoyed it till, by an heir general, it came, by marriage, to the noble family of Ros; in which, and in that of Manners, it has ever since continued, excepting a few years in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster.—The church is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave, a spacious chancel, two aisles, a south porch, and a north and south transept. At the west end is a tower, with a lofty ornamented spire. Having been the burial place of the Manners family since the dissolution, it is ornamented with several memorials and monuments, raised at different periods, and to different persons. Some of the monuments are ancient, and from their mutilated condition are not, perhaps, now, to be identified. The whole of them, however, with the interior of the church, are now preserved in careful and clean condition; though formerly they were obscured by dust and filth, and greatly injured. No monumental inscription, we believe, has yet been placed in memory of either of the four Dukes of Rutland, or the great Marquis of Granby, who with their ancestors, are all buried at Bottesford.

* At this well Richard the Third, King of England, quenched his thirst while engaged with Henry Duke of Richmond, in a

most desperate and bloody battle, in which, before the close of day he lost his crown and his life, on Sept. 2, A. D. 1484.

BRADGATE.

BRADGATE.]—At Bradgate, 5 miles N. W. from Leicester, are the ruins of an old mansion, which was formerly spacious and magnificent. Bradgate was parcel of the manor of Groby, and belonged to Hugh Grentesmainell, from whom it passed to Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, and afterwards to Saher de Quency, Earl of Winton. A park was here in 1247, when Roger de Quency, Earl of Winton, granted permission to Roger de Somery, to “enter at any hour on the forest of him the earl, to chace in it (ad versandum) with nine bows and six hounds, according to the form of a cyrograph before made, between the aforesaid Roger, Earl of Winton, and Hugh de Albaniaco, Earl of Arundel, in the court of the Lord the King at Leicester. And if any wild beast, wounded by any of the aforesaid bows, shall enter the aforesaid park by any deer-leap, or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Roger de Somery, and his heirs, to send one man, or two of his, who shall follow the aforesaid wild beast, with the dogs pursuing that wild beast, within the aforesaid park, without bow and arrows, and may take it on that day whereon it was wounded, without hurt of other wild beasts in the aforesaid park abiding; so that if they be footmen, they shall enter by some deer-leap, or hedge; and if they be horsemen, they shall enter by the gate, if it shall be open; and otherwise, shall not enter before they wind their horn for the keeper, if he will come.”—The park in Leland’s time, was “vi miles in compase,” and at the time of his visit, the foundation and walls of “a greate gate-house of brike” were left unfurnished. Thomas, the first Marquis of Dorset, erected, and “almost finished ij toures of brike in the fronte of house, as respondent on eche side to the gate-house.” The ruins of this venerable, and once dignified mansion, with the circumjacent scenery, are highly picturesque. Traces of the tilt-yard are still visible; and the courts are now occupied by rabbits, and shaded with chesnut-trees and mulberries.—Contiguous to the mansion is a chapel, in which is a handsome monument for HENRY LORD GREY of Groby, and his lady: beneath an arch on the monument, is a figure in armour, of the nobleman, and another of his wife, and the front and summit are decorated with the armorial bearings and quarterings of the families of Grey, Hastings, Valence, Ferrers of Groby, Astley, Widvile, Bouvile, and Harrington. The unfortunate LADY JANE GREY, beheaded, by command of Queen Mary, in 1554, was born here, in the year 1537.

BRADLEY.]—At the little hamlet of Bradley, 9 miles N. E. by E. from Market Harborough, was a priory of Canons Regular of the order of St. Austin, founded by Robert Burnely, or Burndy, in the reign of King John. Near the house, which now occupies the site of the priory, is “Our Lady’s Well,” a well of greath depth, walled round beneath the surface.

BRAUNSTON.]—At Brounston, 5 miles S.W. by W. from Leicester, is Braunston Hall, the seat of Cle-

ment Winstanley, Esq. by whom it was built about the year 1775. It is a neat plain edifice, occupying a finely wooded situation. The estate formerly belonged to the Hastings family.

BREDON.]—The respectable village of Bredon, 5½ miles N.E. by N. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is seated at the base of a lofty lime-stone rock, which is thus noticed by Dr. Darwin, who evidently considered it to be of volcanic origin. “Whoever,” he observes, “will inspect with the eye of a philosopher, the Lime-mountain at Bredon, on the edge of Leicestershire, will not hesitate a moment in pronouncing, that it has been forcibly elevated by some power beneath it; for it is of a conical form, with the apex cut off; and the strata, which compose the central parts of it, and which are found nearly horizontal in the plain, are raised almost perpendicularly, and placed upon their edges, while those on each side decline like the surface of the hill; so that this mountain may well be represented by a bur made by forcing a bodkin through several parallel sheets of paper.”—On the summit of this rock the church stands, and commands some very extensive views.—Here was formerly a Priory, or Cell, of Augustine Canons, subordinate to the priory of St. Oswald, at Nostell, in Yorkshire. The present church belonged to the cell, till the dissolution, when it was sold by Henry VIII. to Francis Shirley, Esq. as a burial place for himself and successors, to whose memory are several fine monuments. The porch is decorated with several small fragments of ancient sculpture, probably taken from the older church.

The lime produced from Bredon rock is of a singular quality, and is occasionally used as manure on the adjoining lands, to the amount of five or six quarters per acre. A greater quantity is injurious. Six or seven kilns are generally kept burning, and the quarries are between thirty and forty feet high, each presenting a cliff of heterogeneous rock, whence the stone is obtained by blasting.

BROOKESBY.]—This place, 7 in. W.S.W. from Melton Mowbray, though formerly a village, now constitutes only a gentleman’s house and farm. It belonged to the Villiers family for many generations. GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham, was born here August 28th 1592. He is memorable in English history for having been the favourite of two kings, &c. and for his assassination, by Felton, in 1628. His son, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was a distinguished profligate in the licentious court of King Charles the second. He was author of “The Rehearsal,” and distinguished himself by his wit and talents as well as by the infamy of his life.

BURROW.]—Burrow, or Burrow-on-the-Hill, anciently called Bury, Erdebury, Erdburrow, &c. is 5½ miles S. from Melton Mowbray. Leland says, “the place is now called Borow hills, is double ditched, and conteineth within the dicke, to my estimation, a fourscore acres. The soile of it bearith very good corne. First I took it for a camp of men of war, but afterwards I plainly perceived that it

it had been wallid about with stones, and to be sure pulled out some stones at the entrance of it, where hath been a great gate, and there found lime between the stones. But whether there hath been any more gates there I am not yet sure, but I conjecture yt. Very often hath been found there Numisma Romana of gold and silver, and fragments of all foundations in ploughing. This stonidith in very high way between Melton and London. To these Borowe hills, every year on Monday after Whitesonday, com people of the country thereabouts, and shoote, runne, wrestle, dance, and use other feats of like exercise. Borou village is within half a mile of hit, and there dwelleth Mr. Borow, the greatest owner here. Borow hilles be about seven miles from Leicester.”

—This account is interesting, as it displays the state of the place, and characterizes in some measure the customs of the people almost 300 years ago. Camden conjectures that the Vernometum of Antoninus was at Burrow and Dr. Stukely describes the hill at Burrow as “a great Roman camp on the west top of a ridge of hills, and higher than any other part of it, of a most delightful and extensive prospect reaching as far as Lincoln one way. The fortification takes in the whole summit of the hill; the high rampart is partly composed of large loose stones, piled up and covered with turf. It is of an irregular figure, humouring the form of the ground, nearly of a square, and conformed to the quarters of the heavens, its length lies east and west, the narrowest end eastward. It is about 800 feet long, and for the most part there is a ditch besides the rampire. To render ascent still more difficult to assailants, the entrance is south-west, at a corner from a narrow ridge. Here two rampires advance inwards, like the side of a gate for greater strength. Within, is a rising hill about the middle, and they say, that vaults have been found thereabouts. Antiquaries talk of a temple which may have been there in the time of the Britons. Several springs rise from under the hill on all sides, and I observed the rock thereof is composed of sea shells. They frequently carry away the stones that form the rampire to mend the roads with, there is another Roman castle, southward near Tilton, but not so big as Borough hill.”—Though Leland and Stukely speak positively of the existence of walls here, Mr. Tailby, in a letter to Mr. Nichols, contradicts it by observing, that “Burrow Hill is an encampment, in a great measure formed by nature and shaped by art and labour. The hill consists of a loose open-jointed rock, of soft reddish stone, covered with a shallow soil. In this rock some fossil shells appear, some indented, some plain, but most of the cockle kind; one I found when broken shewed the ligaments or membranes which joined the fish to the shell; this was a small plain one. The joints of the rock at first sight appear as if formed by art as a wall is, for between the joints is a white substance which adheres to the stone, and much resembles lime, or lime mortar, but is in reality no such thing. In some places

the joints are so open, that the earth, which is not more than six or eight inches deep above the rock (in some places the stone appears above the soil) is worked into the chinks, so as to appear as a cement of dry mortar.”—Burrow church has a small piscina, and a curious circular font, ornamented with various tracery, &c. Here is also an old monument to the memory of a knight of the family of Stockden, with his effigies in armour.

BURTON LAZARS.]—Burton is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. E. by S. from Melton Mowbray. Here was an hospital founded by subscription, but chiefly by the assistance of Roger de Mowbray who lived in the reign of King Stephen. This hospital was the principal of the lazarus houses in England; and it had a master and eight servants, and several poor leproous brethren, who professed the order of St. Augustine. The hospital was situated on a hill, at a short distance from the hamlet; a situation selected no doubt from its vicinity to the bath or spring, which was once in high repute for the leprosy. A bathing and drinking room were built about the year 1760, and the place was much resorted to by scrofulous and scorbutic subjects. Many considerable cures are said to have been effected by the use of these waters. They are saline and fetid without any mineral taste; but are highly pure and stomachic. They brace and invigorate delicate constitutions, and fortify the habit against the inclemencies of weather.—The chapel of Burton consists of a nave and two aisles, and, suspended beneath arches, are two bells.

CARLETON.]—At Carleton, or Carleton Curliu, a mile and a quarter N. by W. from Market Bosworth, is an old house, named Carleton Curliu Hall, the seat of Thomas Palmer, Esq. who inherited it from his father, the late Sir John Palmer, Bart. The lordship contains about 1600 acres; the greatest part of which is pasture-ground. The manor-house is in a style of building usually denominated Queen Elizabeth's Gothic. It has three projections in front, with three tiers of windows; terminated, at top, by escalloped pediments. Among the family portraits is one of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart. who was the first Attorney-General after the Restoration. He rose to great legal eminence; and was, in early life, a particular friend of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. In the church, is an alabaster tomb, with the effigies of a man in armour, and his lady; and two Latin inscriptions to the memory of Sir John Bale, and Frances, his wife.

CAT-THORPE.]—The village of Cat-thorpe, or Thorpe Thomas, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by E. from Lutterworth, is situated on a gentle declivity, and overlooks a pleasant valley, along which the Avon winds its course. Over this stream, is Dowbridge, or Dove-bridge, about three-quarters of a mile south-west of the village, near the Tripontium of Antoninus. Antiquities have been found both at Cat-thorpe and Lelburn, one on the north, the other on the south side of the river; from which it is concluded, that

that the Roman city stood on both sides. At the Castle-hills, in Lilburn, are some ancient walls. Vestiges of encampments may be traced both on the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire sides. The Roman road passed through an encampment, evidently the station of Tripontium, mentioned by Antoninus, in his journey to Lincoln. The circular tumulus is 60 feet in height: it was allotted to the General, and officers of rank, and commanded a view of the whole encampment. It was called the Prætorium. On the east of this, was the upper camp, which forms a line with the north side of the Prætorium, of 276 feet in length. The inner vallum is only 28 feet in height, being defended by the river. South of this encampment, is another of larger dimensions, separated from the former by a foss.

CAVENDISH BRIDGE.—This handsome structure, situated at the N.W. extremity of the county, over the river Trent, received its name in compliment to the noble house of Devonshire. It was built by Sir Matthew Lambe, in the room of a very inconvenient ferry formerly here; and the stone used in it was brought from a quarry about three miles off. Near this place, the great Staffordshire navigation joins the Trent; and, by means of that, and the Bridgewater canals, there is water-carriage from Liverpool and Manchester to Hull.

CHARLEY, AND ULVESCROFT.—Charley forest, 5½ miles S.W. by W. from Loughborough, has recently been inclosed, to the extent of 20,000 acres, a great portion of which is under tillage. At Charley, and also at Ulvescroft, six miles W. from Mountsorrel, two very solitary places, three friars' hermits were settled, by Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry the Second; but, by the consent of the Earl of Winchester, patron of both houses, in the reign of Edward the Second, they were united at Ulvescroft, where a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, was founded, and continued till the Dissolution. The church is in ruins; and the priory-house has been converted into a farm. It is situated in a deep valley, by the side of a brook; and the scenery about is beautiful and romantic.

CHARNWOOD.—This district was thus described, by Dr. Pulteney, in the year 1795:—"A great part of this large tract is almost as much in a state of nature as any part of England. Some parts of it are elevated into considerable hills, bearing some resemblance to the Peak of Derbyshire; particularly those known by the name of Beacon Hills, Bardon Hills, Ivers Head, Cliff Hill, &c. From the two former of these, the views, in clear weather, are very extensive; reaching not only over a large part of the neighbouring counties, but even to the mountains of Wales. In proceeding northwards, by a direct line from the southward parts of this kingdom, these hills are, I believe, the first part of the chain or ridge which constitutes the Peak of Derbyshire, and which is continued there to the

most northern parts of the kingdom. The summits of many of these hills, particularly that of Beacon Hill, which is considered as the highest, consist of vast naked craggy rocks, the crags almost universally facing the west. They are composed of a very hard grey stone, very like the blue Elvanstone of Cornwall, but not so fossil. It is of an extremely close grit, gives fire with steel, whence quartz seems to predominate in its composition, and some parts of it are almost irresistible to the hammer. Others of these rocks are composed of an imperfect kind of granite, of which a much more complete sort abounds in the neighbourhood of Mountsorrel, where it is used in buildings, in the pavement of the streets, and in mending the high roads."—In 1808, an act of Parliament was obtained for inclosing this valuable tract of waste land, by which thousands of acres have been brought into cultivation, and an accession gained of incalculable benefit to this part of the country. Under the patronage of the worthy diocesan, a chapel was erected, and consecrated in the summer of 1816; for the endowment of which, 220 acres of forest land were appropriated. The chapel is in Lord Stamford's peculiar, in the parish of Newtown-Linfard. The appointment is in six of the lords of the forest: viz. the Marquis of Hastings; the Earl of Stamford; Edward March Phillips, Esq.; William Herrick, Esq.; the Rev. Thomas Bosvile, and Edward Dawson, Esq.

CLAYBROOKE.—Mr. Macaulay, who, a few years ago, published a History of Claybrooke, says:—"There are two villages in Claybrooke, the one called Nether Claybrooke, or Great Claybrooke; the other, Over Claybrooke, or Little Claybrooke. The church stands in the latter. The parish is populous and extensive. It contains, besides the two Claybrookes, the village of Ullesthorpe, which is divided from Claybrooke by a serpentine brook, which flows into the Soar; the lordship of Bettesley, and the chapelries of Webtoft and Little Wigston. The greatest length of the parish is about four miles and a half; and it contains about 4000 acres of land. Whoever may be at present entitled to take upon them the manorial rights, it is certain, that Claybrooke still pays suit and service to the court at Weston, in Arden, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Bulkington, in Warwickshire, in which there are five hamlets besides. The lordship of Great Claybrooke was inclosed by articles of private agreement, in 1694. Though the two Claybrookes have separate poor-rates and overseers, they are both subject to the jurisdiction of one constable; and the land-tax, in both lordships, is collected by the same assessors."—The lordship of Over Claybrooke, containing about 430 acres, was inclosed, by articles of private agreement, in the year 1681. About two miles westward, is a place now called High Cross, thought by some to have been the Benonæ, or Vennones, of the Romans. Stukeley describes this station as situated at the intersection

of the two great Roman roads, "which traverse the kingdom obliquely, and seem to be the centre, as well as the highest ground in England; for, from hence, rivers run every way. The foss-road went on the back side of an inn standing here, and so towards Bath. The ground hereabout is very rich, and much ebulus, an herb much sought after for the cure of dropsies, grows here. Claybrook Lane has a piece of a quickset hedge left across it, betokening one side of the foss; which road, in this place, bears exactly N.E. and S.W. as it does upon the moor on this side of Lincoln. In the garden before the inn abovementioned, a tumulus was removed about the year 1720, under which, the body of a man was found upon the plain surface; as likewise hath been under several others hereabouts: and foundations of buildings have been frequently dug up along the street here, all the way to Cleycestre, through which went the great streetway, called Watling Street; for, on both sides of the way, have been ploughed and dug up many ancient coins, great square stones and bricks, and other rubbish of that ancient Roman building; not far from a beacon, standing upon the way now called High Cross, of a cross which stood there some time, upon the meeting of another great way."—A short distance west of High Cross is a tumulus, called Cloudealey-bush; respecting which nothing satisfactory has been published. The situation is high, and the surrounding country low and flat. It is said, that 57 churches may be seen from this spot, by the help of a glass.—At the intersection of the roads, is the pedestal, &c. of a cross, which was erected here, in 1712, and on which are two Latin inscriptions, in substance as follows:—

"The noblemen and gentry, ornaments of the neighbouring counties of Warwick and Leicester, at the instances of the Right Honourable Basil, Earl of Denbigh, have caused this pillar to be erected, in grateful as well as perpetual remembrance of peace at last restored by her Majesty, Queen Anne, in the year of our Lord, 1712."

"If, traveller, you search for the ancient Romans, here you may behold them. For here their most celebrated ways, crossing one another, extend to the utmost boundaries of Britain: here the Vennones kept their quarters; and, at the distance of one mile from hence, Claudius, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp towards the street, and towards the foss a tomb."

The people here are much attached to wakes; and, among the farmers and cottagers, these annual fes-

* This person was born in May, 1602. After receiving a common education, he came to London, and became a book-keeper to the master of the Salter's company, on whose death he married his widow. In 1682 he became the pupil of Evans the Astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles the First is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted concerning the King's projected escape from Carisbrook

tivals are celebrated with music, dancing, feasting, and much inoffensive sport; but, in the manufacturing villages, the returns of the wake never fail to produce a week, at least, of idleness, intoxication, and riot. On Plow-Monday, is annually displayed a set of Morris dancers; and the custom of ringing the curfew is still continued here. On Shrove-Tuesday, a bell rings at noon, as a signal for people to begin frying their pancakes. The dialect of the people is broad, and partakes of the Anglo-Saxon sounds and terms.

A Sunday-School was established here, in the year 1786.

COLE ORTON.]—This place, anciently written Ovetone, 2½ miles E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is a large parish which, for several ages, has been celebrated for its coal mines. It consists of two townships Over-town and Nether-town, and has an hospital and school, erected by the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Viscount Beaumont of this place. Steam engines have been erected here to ease the coal and drain the mines. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, these mines took fire and continued to burn for many years after. An elegant mansion has recently been erected here by Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

COSSINGTON.]—The large and pleasant village of Cossington, is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wreke and Soar, 2½ miles S. by E. from Mountsorrel. The rectory bears some marks of antiquity. The church chancel contains three stone seats, and a piscina.

CROXTON.]—SOUTH CROXTON, a village 8 miles N. E. from Leicester, had formerly a considerable abbey, connected with the priory of Old Malton, in Yorkshire; Adulphus de Braci was a liberal benefactor to these houses.

DALBY.]—At Dalby-on-the-Wolds, or Old Dalby, 6½ miles N.W. by W. from Melton Mowbray, was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers, thought to have been founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the former part of the reign of Henry II.—Here is a considerable spring of chalybeate water, which it is said will eat through a bar of iron, an inch thick, in the course of a year.

DISWORTH.]—The village of Diseworth, 6 miles N. W. by W. from Loughborough, is entitled to notice chiefly from the circumstance of having given birth to William Lilly, the celebrated astrologer.*

DISHLEY.]—The little village of Dishley, or Dishley Grange, 2 miles N.W. from Loughborough, has become important in agricultural annals, from

castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanack, had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the restoration, he was examined respecting the king's executioner, who he affirmed was Cornet Joyce. He died at Horsham in 1781. His principal works are, 1. Christian Astrology 4to.; 2. A Collection of Nativities; 3. Observations on the Life and Death of Charles; 4. Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black year.

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the successful experiments and practices of the late Mr. Bakewell, who was a native of this place, and who gave dignity and a scientific character to the pursuits of the grazier and farmer, which were never known or acknowledged before his time.*

DONINGTON.]—The extensive village of Castle Donington, 9½ miles N. E. by N. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was described, in the time of Edward the Second, as the castle, town, manor, and honor of Donington. It was then granted to Hugh le Despenser, junior. Here are the remains of an hospital, and a small fragment of the castle. The church, which is spacious, has a large chancel, and a lofty steeple: within, is a fine altar monument of alabaster, with the statues of a man in armour, and woman.

DONINGTON PARK, a seat of the Marquis of Hastings, was noted for extensive woods, at the time of the Domesday Survey, wherein it is stated that—“In Dunitone there is a wood twelve furlongs long, and eight broad.” It is still celebrated for its fine, old, majestic oaks, and other forest trees; and the grounds are alternately thrown into bold swells, and sunk into sweeping vallies; thus presenting, from many stations, scenes of great picturesque beauty and interest. Near the northern extremity of the grounds, is a precipice called Donington Cliff, a scene much admired for its romantic and wild features.—The manor continued the property of the Barons of Haulton, till 1310, when it was conveyed in marriage to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. It came to the Hastings family by purchase, in 1594; and, in 1789, was bequeathed, by Francis, the last Earl of Huntingdon, to Francis, Lord Rawdon, now Marquis of Hastings, who has made extensive and important improvements on the estate. He has erected a new mansion, after the designs of W. Wilkins, Esq. of Cambridge, which has been thus described: “The present house, which has been lately erected by his lordship, stands in a plain, formed by the union of three delightful vallies, which radiate from the spot in the direction of east, south, and south-west. The situation is, notwithstanding, considerably above the general level of the country. The style of the front and entrance-hall is Gothic, adapted by a plan suggested by his lordship, as most fitting to the scenery of the place. The house is equally convenient for the residence of either a large or small family; perhaps few are better calculated for the purposes of exercising the rights of hospitality, in which the noble possessor vies with his feudal ancestors. The principal rooms, namely, the gothic hall 24 feet square, the dining-room 48 by 24 feet, the anti-chamber and

the drawing-room 40 by 24 feet, have a southern aspect; the library 72 by 26 feet, looks towards the west; and the breakfast parlour towards the east. On this side, a wing extends, in which is the chapel, 58 by 20 feet, and it is so situated as to screen the offices. The various offices on the ground-floor, on the north side, are very little below the common level of the ground, although the vaults under the south side are entirely sunk, and are appropriated to the butler's department. The mansion, which is of stone, surrounds a court-yard. Many of the apartments are decorated with pictures, several of which are interesting, as specimens of art, and as portraits of illustrious characters. Here are also some curious cabinet pictures, by old masters; and some fine specimens of printed glass, part of which was brought from the old chapel of Stoke Pogeis, Bucks.

ENDERBY.]—Enderby is 4½ miles S. W. from Leicester. Near the village stands Enderby Hall, the seat of C. L. Smith, Esq. The scenery here partakes of the wild and romantic which distinguishes the forest, presenting to the view a rocky hill, with some fine woods. In the church is a neat monument to the memory of Richard Smith, Esq. who at his death, bequeathed various sums for charitable purposes. At the west end, is a handsome arch, adorned with various representations and supported by fluted columns, with foliated capitals. This manor belonged to Robert Neville in the time of Edward the First, and came into the Smith family about the year 1720.

FRISBY.]—At Frisby, five miles W.S.W. from Melton Mowbray, is an ancient stone cross standing on three steps, the shaft of which is adorned by figured mouldings; and at a place called Fusby Hags, a short distance, is another shaft, on four circular steps, known by the appellation of Stump Cross.

FROWLESWORTH.]—This place 4½ miles N.W. by N. from Lutterworth, is deservedly famous for its excellent hospital, founded under the will of Lord Chief Baron Smith.

GARENDON.]—At Garendon, two miles west from Loughborough, is the seat of F. N. Phillips, Esq. The mansion occupies the site of an ancient abbey of Cistercian monks. The church connected with the abbey was dilapidated soon after the revolution. The lordships of Garendon and Shiphead were purchased in 1683, by Ambrose Phillips, Esq. an eminent counsellor, who was buried in Shepshead church. His nephew, Ambrose Phillips, settled at Garendon and built a handsome gateway in the park, in imitation of a triumphal arch, and also a

† Mr. Robert Bakewell, born at his paternal seat of Dishley, conducted the farm for several years before his father's death, and turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, for which purpose he travelled over England and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were distinguished above all others, and he let one of his rams for the sum of 400 guineas! One in particular produced in one season 800 guineas, independent of ewes of

Mr. Bakewell's own stock, which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 4200 guineas! The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal size and weight. He also greatly improved his black cattle, and frequently let one of his bulls at 50 guineas a season! he died in 1795.

circular temple to Venus, and an obelisk. He designed the magnificent garden, front of the present house, finished by his successor, Samuel Phillips, Esq.

GOSPAL HALL.—About three miles N. W. from Bosworth, stands Gopsal, or Goppeshull, the seat of the late Baroness Howe. The mansion was built by the late Mr. Jennens, the friend of Handel, and well known for his devotion to the cause of the Pretender. In the completion of this building and in laying out the grounds, he expended 100,000*l*. This gentleman was descended from an opulent family at Birmingham and had acquired a large fortune in business. He died without issue in 1773, and was succeeded in the estate at Gopsal by his nephew, Penn Asheton Curzon, Esq. who made a considerable collection of pictures, and adorned the grounds with ornamented temples, &c. In one of these is a statue, by Roubeliac, emblematic of Religion, holding in one hand the book of life, and in the other a cross. The temple is consecrated to the memory of Edward Holdsworth, who died at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, in 1746. He was the author of "*Muscipula*" and "*Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil*." On a cenotaph in the temple is a figure in a pensive attitude, representing Genius; Virgil's tomb and bust with various antique fragments; and a Latin inscription, complimentary to the talents of Holdsworth. Among the numerous pictures, *The Death of Richard the Third*, by Hayman, merits particular attention. This curious picture is illustrative of the scenes wherein Richard had just lost his horse; and in depicting the character and expression of the tyrant, it is supposed that the artist had in view Garrick's personification of him. The library is well furnished with books; and in the house are to be seen several portraits of the Stuart family.

GRACE DIEU.—The nunnery of Grace Dieu was delightfully situated in a secluded spot, near the centre of Charnwood forest, five miles E. by N. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and was founded by the lady Roisia de Verdun, between the years 1236 and 1242, for nuns of the order of St. Austin. The whole of the demesne was a park, and is still so denominated. The outer wall of the garden, which yet remains, formerly included a space of about two acres. As one of the smaller monasteries, this was included in the suppression which took place in 1536; but, with thirty others, was allowed, by licence from the king, to continue some time longer. It finally surrendered in 1539, when there were fourteen nuns, a prioress, and a sub-prioress. The site of the buildings, with the demesne lands, were granted to Sir Humphrey Foster, Knight, who immediately conveyed the whole to John Beaumont, Esq. to

whom a curious inventory of the "household-stuffe corne, catell, ornaments of the church, and such other lyke," was made out; of which the following is a specimen:—"Item—twelve oxen, 10*l*.; eight kyne and bull-calf, 66*s*. 8*d*.; thirty-four beasts in the forest, 7*l*.; seven calves, 15*s*.; six horses, 66*s*. 8*d*.; thirty-four swyne, praysed at 26*s*. 8*d*.: sum of the whole, 25*l*. 15*s*." In the church were, "Fyrst, one table of wode; over the hygh alter certain images, two laten candlestyks, one lamp of laten; certain ould formes in our lady chappell, certain ould images, one particion of tymber, one lampe, and ould formes in the nunnes quere, one rode, certain images, and the nunnes stalls; in the bellhowse one cloke, certain ould images, ould stoles of woode, one ould chest, one ould holy water stole of brasse, and the rosse, glasse, ieron, and pavement in the church, and the glasse and iron in the steeple, as sould for 15*l*."—Beaumont, the celebrated dramatic poet, was a native of Gracedieu; as was also his brother, Sir John Beaumont, a Judge of the Common Pleas.*

GROBY. This place, four miles N.W. by N. from Leicester, was formerly a market-town, giving title to the Greys, which was forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, in the reign of Richard the Third. The title of Baron Grey, of Groby, was restored to one of the family by James the First.

GUMLEY.—At the village of Gumley, 4½ miles N.W. by W. from Market Harborough, is the seat of Joseph Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. It is a large modern mansion, adorned by numerous plantations and pleasure-grounds. The library is well furnished with excellent works, and contains several of the first editions of the classics. Gumley has been long celebrated for its fox-carths. Here is likewise a noted mineral spring, mentioned in old writers, the quality of which bears a strong affinity to the Tunbridge waters; and, in lightness, and in its chalybeate properties, yields to no other mineral water in the kingdom.

HALLATON.—The little market-town of Hallaton is seated in a valley, seven miles N.E. by N. from Market Harborough, and 90 N.N.W. from London. Nicholls observes, that "it has been fancifully called a Half-Town, but rather seems to denote a hal-lowed, or holy-town." By the benefactions of a lady, a school was established here, in the year 1707.—Hallaton is well-known for a curious ancient custom, which still continues to be kept up every year.

A piece of land was bequeathed for the use of the rector, on condition that on every Easter Monday he provided two hare pies, two dozen of penny loaves, and a quantity of ale to be scrambled for. The land before the inclosure was called *Here cross-*

* F. Beaumont, born in 1586, was educated at Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died in 1615, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His plays were chiefly written in conjunction with his friend Fletcher.—John Beaumont, born in 1582, was educated at Oxford, from whence he

removed to one of the inns of the court. In 1626 he was knighted by Charles the First, and died in 1628. He wrote, 1. *The Crown of Thorns*, a Poem. 2. *Bosworth Field*, a poem, and other pieces, which were collected and published after his death by his son John Beaumont.

leys; and, at the time of dividing the fields, in 1770, a piece was allotted to the rector in lieu of the said Leys. The custom is still continued; but, instead of hare, the rector provides two large pies, made of veal and bacon. "These are divided into parts, and put into a sack; and about two gallons of ale, in two wooden bottles, without handles or strings, are also put into a sack: the penny loaves are cut into quarters, and placed in a basket. Thus prepared, the men, women, and children, form a procession from the rector's, and march to a place, called Hare Pie Bank, about a quarter of a mile south of the town. In the course of this journey the pieces of bread are occasionally thrown for scrambling; but the pies and ale are carried to the grand rustic theatre of contention and confusion. This is of old formation, and, though not upon so great a scale, or destined for such bloody feats, as the Roman amphitheatres, yet consists of a bank, with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre. Into this the pies and ale are promiscuously thrown, and every frolicsome, foolish, and frantic rustic rushes forward to seize a bit, or bear away a bottle. Confusion ensues, and, what began in sport, some times terminates in a boxing-match."—About a mile west of the town is an encampment, called Hallaton Castle Hill, which consists of a circular entrenchment, with a lofty conical keep; branching out from which, towards the west, is a quadrangular plot of ground, encompassed with banks and ditches. To the north-east is a small square entrenchment, connected with the outer fosse. The whole occupies about two acres of land. About a quarter of a mile south-west of this is the appearance of the remains of another encampment, which assumes a squarish shape, and includes one acre and three roods of ground.—Hallaton church is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and tower with a spire. At the north-east angle is a sort of tower-buttress, ornamented with niches, canopies, and pinnacles. Over these are the arms of Bardolph and Engine, manorial lords, cut on stone shields, and the whole is surmounted with a handsome crocketed pinnacle. In the north porch is an ancient piece of sculpture, which originally formed the impost of a doorway, and represents the patron saint, Michael, slaying a dragon. In the chancel are three stone seats, gradually rising one above another; and in the south aisle are three others, of different shaped arches and ornaments. Here is also an ancient square font, with columns at the angles, having grotesque heads for capitals.

HARBOROUGH.]—Market Harborough, 15 miles S. E. by S. from Leicester, and 82½ N. W. by N. from London, is a respectable well built-town, consisting of one principal, and two short streets, four lanes, &c. Harborough has of late years been materially improved, and several new houses have been erected in the neighbourhood. Many of these buildings are, however, included in the parishes of Magna, and Bowden Pawn, to the former of which the town belongs.—In the Testa de Nevill, this

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place is called both Herberburr Buggedon, and Haverberg. Haver, says Johnson, is a common word in the northern counties for oats. This may have given birth to the tradition, that it owes its rise to the good oats which travellers used to find at an inn here (the King's Head), supposed to be at that time the only house in the place.—Another account is, that this town was built by an earl of Chester, who resided in Leicester castle, for the convenience of a lodging-place for himself and his retinue, in his passage to and from London. It is certain, however, that Harborough has a strong claim to Roman antiquity. On the east side of the town are traces of an ancient Encampment of Roman origin. At a short distance, Roman urns, &c. have been discovered; and even in the street, an ancient drain was found, some years ago, a few feet below the surface, which appeared to be of Roman masonry. The house, formerly the King's Head Inn, but now converted into private dwellings, stands opposite the south-east corner of Lord Harborough's new building. It is said to have been the ancient manor-house. Near this spot was discovered, in 1779, two sepulchral urns, (one of a large size, and the other smaller) formed of clay, slightly baked. Two other smaller urns were afterwards found; and at subsequent times various fragments of other urns, with burnt bones, pieces of pattern, &c. have been discovered; all which prove, that this spot was once a considerable cemetery.—Harborough has no land or fields belonging to it; whence originated the local proverb, that "A goose will eat all the grass that grows in Harborough field." The church, or rather chapel of ease, is large, handsome, and nearly uniform in its style of architecture. It may be ranked with the finest religious edifices in the county. It consists of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, with two tiers of windows, two porches, and a tower, with a spire. The latter is octangular, and ornamented with crockets at each angle, extending all the way up. It is said to have been built by John of Gaunt, in penance enjoined him by the Pope, for his illicit connection with Catherine Swyndford, before she became his third wife. It was dedicated, by its founder, to St. Dionysius the areopagite. The building is decorated with the arms of John of Gaunt, and those of Blanch, his first wife, only daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster.—Here are three meeting houses, for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists.—In the principal street is a large town-hall, and near the church is a charity School, founded by Mr. Smith. In the reign of Elizabeth, a large manufactory of shoes for foreign trade was established here; and at present the making of tammies, shalloons, plain and figured lastings, &c. affords employment and succour to numerous poor families.—Harborough appears to have been the head quarters of the King's Army, previously to the memorable battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, which proved so fatal to the royal cause in June, 1645.

HEATHER.]—At the village of Heather, 5½ miles N. by W.

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N. by W. from Market Bosworth, was formerly a house, with lands, belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, the gift of Ralph de Griseley, before the first year of King John. It had a distinct preceptory for some time, and afterwards was accounted part of the preceptory of Dalby.

HIGHAM.]—Higham-on-the-Hill, a village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. from Hinckley, is remarkable for the antiquities discovered there in 1607. An inhabitant of the place having taken up a large square stone which lay in Watling-street-road, at a part which is crossed by another road leading to Coventry, found 250 pieces of silver coin of Henry the Third, each piece weighing about three pence. There was also a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third of silver, in which was a flat ruddy stone, engraved with Arabic characters; thus translated, "By Mahomet magnify him; turn from him each hand that may hurt him." This treasure likewise contained several hooks of silver, with links of a large gold chain. These were found by the side of the stone, and underneath it, two or three pieces of silver coin of the emperor Trajan. The stone is thought to have been the basis of an altar dedicated to Trajan, it being customary among the Romans to place under the foundations of monuments and other buildings, some coins of the reigning Emperor. The English money, rings, &c. found by the side of the stone, are supposed to have been the treasure of some Jew.

HINCKLEY.]—The market-town of Hinckley is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by W. from Leicester, and $99\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. by N. from London. This town, contrary to some reports of its being one of the dullest, meanest, and dirtiest, in England, is remarkably clean, with broad and airy streets. The market is kept in a broad open space, about the middle of the town, near the Bull inn, where temporary shambles and stands are erected for the butchers, &c. and removed at the close of the market. All the roads leading into Hinckley, are beautifully shaded by fine old trees, once the pride and ornament of a park belonging to John of Gaunt, and still giving to the fields around much of the rich embellished air, which distinguish such noble inclosures. Hinckley, soon after the Conquest, was created a barony, and held by Hugh de Grentemaisnel, who erected a stately castle here, and also a parish church. Even the earthworks of the castle are now nearly levelled. The site had long been occupied as a gardener's ground, when, in 1760, it was purchased by William Hurst, Esq. who built a handsome dwelling-house on it; when the foundation of a bridge, which crossed the castle ditch, was discovered. A priory was founded here, either by the Blanchmains, or Hugh de Grentemaisnel, who gave it, with the appropriation of the parish church, to the abbey of Lira, in Normandy. This priory, frequently seized by the Crown, was suppressed by Henry the Fifth, when its lands were annexed to the priory of Montgrace, in Yorkshire; and they were given by Henry the Eighth with the

church, to the dean and chapter of Westminster, the present impropiators.

Hinckley parish is of very great extent, and includes the villages of Stoke-Golding, Dadlington, Wyken, and The Hyde. The town, under its original lords, enjoyed the privileges of a borough; and probably sent deputies to the great council of the nation; but being connected with the house of Lancaster, its privileges were forfeited to the conquering house of York. The town is now divided into The Borough and the Bond without the liberties. The limits of what is now called the Borough, were anciently those of the town: which has been extended by the successive addition of four streets, The Bond End, The Castle End, The Stocken Head, and The Duck Paddle. The civil government of Hinckley is vested in the Mayor, Constables, and Headboroughs. The assizes for the county were formerly held here; but the gaol and the gallows have been removed. On inclosing the common field where the latter stood, many human bones were found in a state of petrification. The introduction of the stocking manufacture has greatly augmented the traffic and population of Hinckley; as a larger quantity of hose is supposed to be made here than in any town in England. For several years, every house and lodging in the town were taken up by the persons (mostly of title and consequence) who resorted hither for the assistance of Mr. Chessher, an eminent surgeon, who had great success in the treatment of disorders of the spine, deformities, &c. These residents, and their friends, contributed much to the splendour and gaiety of the place.

Hinckley church is an ancient edifice: "very fair and large, having a very great and strong spire steeple, so spacious within, that two rings of bells may hang therein together, and hath (for the better ornament thereof) a very tunable ring of five bells and a chime: to which a treble bell was added by public subscription, in 1777." In 1779, the great bell was exchanged, which now renders them a complete set. The roof of the church is of beautiful old oak; the beams are supported by large pendant cherubim (like those in Westminster Hall), and ornamented with a number of grotesque faces. In the chancel was a large window, which contained various arms, with figures of saints, warriors, &c. on small panes of painted glass; which, as it darkened the chancel, was changed for plain glass in 1766, when several fragments of the old window were crowded together at the top.—To the church of Hinckley four chapels were annexed, that of Stoke, (now a parish church), that of Dadlington, and those of Wyken and Hyde, which have been long since entirely demolished. Stoke chapel was taken down at the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Sir Robert de Champaine, who, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Roger de Stoke, became possessed of a moiety of the manor. By this Sir Roger the present church was founded, in or about the year 1304, and dedicated, in honor of his

his lady, to St. Margaret: a memorial inscription of which still remains against the wall in the north aisle of the church.—The chapel of Dadlington, bearing evident marks of antiquity, has a small wooden turret, with two bells. Dadlington, though a hamlet depending on the town of Hinckley, is, like Stoke, distinct as to the collection of parochial rates. Wykin and The Hyde, though they anciently had chapels of their own, are now wholly incorporated with the mother parish.—There are in Hinckley five meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists, and a chapel for Roman Catholics.—At a short distance from the town, on the road to Lutterworth, is a spring, called “The Holy Well,” originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and once known by the name of “Our Lady’s Well.” Good mineral waters are also found in this vicinity at Cogg’s-Well, Christopher’s-Spa, the Priest-Hills, &c.

HOLT.]—At Holt, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E. from Market-Harborough, is the only water truly aluminous that Dr. Short could find in all his searches into the mineral waters of England. It was discovered in 1728, and is impregnated with a large proportion of calcareous nitre, a smaller of an acid austere salt resembling alum, with a fat clay or bole, a latent sulphur, and sometimes a little ochre. Though a strong astringent, it is an evacuent and deobstruent, and not possessed of the evacuating qualities of alum, or of the sharper vitriols. Dr. Short affirms, that it has no parallel among our medicinal waters in hæmorrhages of every kind. It prevails in relaxations in general, and is very useful in scrophulous cases. In digging up the hill in quest of the spring, in the clay through which the water is strained, great quantities of talc have been found, which being powdered and given in warm ale, have proved a sovereign remedy in obstinate fluxes. The earth about it abounds with nitre, and the greatest part of the hill, at or near the spring, is limestone or gritstone, besides ironstone.

HONINGHOLD.]—The church of Honinghold, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by N. from Market Harborough, presents, in its southern door-way a curious specimen of the real Saxon style. From two rudely sculptured capitals spring a semicircular arch, the face of which is ornamented with a sort of diamond-shaped work, and this is encircled with billet moulding or band. In the church is an old octangular font, supported by round pillars, with a large one in the centre.

KEGWORTH.]—Kegworth, formerly a market town, is six miles N. W. by N. from Loughborough. In 1575 a free-school was founded here by a decree from Queen Elizabeth. In 1778, about 2000 acres of land were inclosed. The church is a handsome structure, with a nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and a spired tower. Most of the windows are large with painted glass. On the south side of the chancel are three stone seats or stalls, ornamented with purfled pinnacles, foliated pediments, &c.

KIBWORTH.]—Kibworth, also formerly a market-town, lies six m. N. W. by N. from Market Harborough. The parish consists of the three hamlets of Kibworth Beauchamp, Kibworth Harcourt, and Smeeton Westerby, now considered as one hamlet; though, in reality, two distinct villages. The whole parish is about four miles in extent, and embraces nearly 4000 acres of land. Near the hamlet of Kibworth Harcourt, is an encampment, consisting of a large mount, encompassed with a single ditch, the circumference of which, at the bottom, is 122 yards. The height of the slope of the mount is 18 yards, and its diameter, at top, 16 yards. About 200 yards from the meeting-house is a large barrow, raised on elevated ground. Here is a free grammar-school. The church is spacious, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, two porches, and steeple. The latter is tapering, and measures 53 yards in height. On the south side of the chancel, are three handsome stone seats, and a small piscina. The pulpit and covering of the font are curiously carved.

KIRKBY.]—At Kirkby Muxloe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Leicester, are the ruins of an old mansion, which had formerly a moat, and towers at the angles. The house is traditionally said to have been built by Lord Hastings, as a place of refuge for Jane Shore. The Hastings family certainly possessed this estate and lordship for many generations.

Kirkby Hall, the seat of Lord Viscount Wentworth, is a pleasant mansion, built of brick, with a stuccoed front. In the church contiguous, are several monuments of the Noel family.

KNAPTOFT.]—At Knaptoft, seven miles N. E. by E. from Lutterworth, the church has long been in ruins. Here are some remains of an old fortified mansion, and traces of an ancient encampment. A salt spring, which has proved serviceable in some scorbutic cases, rises in the adjoining village of Shearsby.

LANGLEY.]—In a delightful sequestered situation, seven miles N. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is Langley Hall, the seat of Richard Cheslyn, Esq. The house, which occupies a low situation, consists of three sides of a quadrangle; some parts of which appear to be the remains of a priory, which was founded here for Benedictine nuns, at a very early period. Here are many portraits of the Cheslyn family.

LANGTON.]—This extensive district includes about 3000 acres, with the five chapelries and hamlets, of Church Langton, East Langton, West Langton, Thorpe Langton, and Tur Langton. The three first, though distinct manors, may be considered as one district; the two last have separate chapels, but each has an appropriated aisle in the mother church. Church Langton, pleasantly situated on an eminence, four miles N. by W. from Market Harborough, is particularly marked in the annals of benevolence, from the charitable character, &c. of the late Rev. W. Hanbury, who was the rector of this living; and resided here

here many years.* The characteristics of this part of the county are very happily described by the following extracts from a poem, intitled *Church Langton*, by William Woty, Esq.

"On yonder broad circumference of ground,
Where chilling clay diffused its damp around,
Within whose bounds no luring charm was seen,
No tree to shelter, and no bush to screen,
The rich plantation now salutes our eyes,
And waves its foliage of enchanting dies."

"On yon proud eminence where LANGTON stands,
That yields a prospect of the richest lands,
There shall the grand collegiate church arise,
A welcome free-will offering to the skies.
Gothic the style, and tending to excite
Free-thinkers to a sense of what is right,
With length'ning aisles, and windows that impart
A gloomy steady light to cheer the heart,
Such as affects the soul, and which I see,
With joy, celestial Westminster! in thee.
Not like St. PAUL's, beneath whose ample dome,
No thought arises of the life to come:
For though superb, not solemn is the place,
The mind but wanders o'er the distant space,
Where, 'stead of thinking on the God, most men,
Forget his presence, to remember Wren."

"Now be the spacious hospital my theme,
Where Pity will diffuse its mildest beam.
There shall the aged meet with due relief,
And wipe, with joy, wipe off the tear of grief."

"The grand Museum there shall strike the eye,
And furnish students there with large supply;
Teach 'em the virtues of the plants to know,
How best to cultivate, where best they grow;
Teach them the various properties and power,
Of every herb, and medicinal flower.
What Nature yields throughout her wide domain,
The wood, the rock, the hill, the vale, the plain,
Whate'er her springs, and fossil mines produce,
There shall they learn, and learning teach their use.
There shall a spacious temple rear its head,
And o'er the walls immortal Painting spread
Her sacred canvas. Pious pupils there
For meditation calm shall oft repair,

* "Amidst the numerous plans, proposals, and schemes (says Mr. Nichols) offered to the public, for relieving distress, encouraging merit, promoting virtue, exciting industry, and propagating religion, none has appeared in the present age more extensive, benevolent, and disinterested, than the charities projected, and in some degree established, by the late Reverend Mr. Hanbury; which justly entitled him to the thanks, esteem, and patronage of his cotemporaries, and have ensured him the veneration of posterity. These charities, as the public-spirited founder informs us, owed their origin to his natural genius and inclination for planting and gardening;" for the great object of the speculations of Mr. Hanbury was to raise and cultivate very extensive plantations; the profits of the sale of which were to be applied to decorating and rebuilding the church, providing an organ and school, establishing a public library here, erecting an hospital for 60 poor women, founding professors of grammar, music, botany, mathematics, antiquity, poetry, and a printing-house, and augmenting small livings, the deeds for all which were executed and enrolled in Chancery in the year 1767. Thus, with a firmness of mind equal to the benevolence

And, to each martyr's fate, familiar grown,
Learn from their ills in life to bear his own.

"The SCHOOL shall train each rude unlettered youth,
His morals guide, and point the way to truth;
O'er the young thought its genial spirit pour,
And spread its blossom to a beauteous flower.
As different minds with different parts are blest,
Some dimmer, and some brighter than the rest,
Improv'd by time, and form'd by culture's hand,
Here shall they ripen, flourish, and expand.
And here shall MATHESIS look nature through,
Untwist each knot, unravel ev'ry clew;
ANTIQUITY peruse Time's old records,
And GRAMMAR nicely poise her scale of words.
Here too shall BOTANY her task fulfil,
And give rare proofs of vegetable skill;
Whilst MUSIC, soaring to the ethereal plain,
Descends, and with her brings a nobler strain.
Here Art shall reign, and Science ever grow,
And future striplings bend the Poet's bow,
Or tune his harp, and in harmonious lays,
Sing their immortal benefactor's praise.
And oh! my HANBURY! should they deign to join
(Tho' in the lowest breath) my name to thine,
My name, which else might in oblivion lie,
Shall then revive—revive, and never die."

The church of West Langton, a large and venerable structure, consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and lofty square tower. Between the nave and each aisle, are four semicircular arches, springing from fluted columns; and, at the west end of the former, is a substantial gallery and organ, raised from the profits of Mr. Hanbury's plantations.—In the angle between the north aisle and chancel, is a rood-loft, the stone steps leading up to which remain in a perfect state. Near this is a piscina, and in the chancel is another in a handsome niche, connected with which are three stone seats of the same style. The nave of the church is appropriated to East, West, and Church Langton; the south aisle to Thorpe Langton, and the north aisle to Tur-Langton. The rectorial house is a handsome uniform building, erected by a relative of Mr. Hanbury, his successor.†

LAUNDE.]—

of his heart, Mr. Hanbury seemed, in the course of about 20 years, to have brought to the utmost degree of maturity and stability human affairs are capable of, this singular undertaking of raising, from a plantation of all the various trees, plants, &c. the world produces, a yearly fund of 10,000*l.*; sufficient to relieve the distressed, instruct the ignorant, assist the curious, adorn the parish, and benefit this and the neighbouring county of Rutland, as long as integrity and public spirit subsist in Britain, or dare to defy singularity and censure. Mr. Hanbury appropriated part of this fund to the compiling and publishing a history of every county of England, by a professor appointed on purpose. Mr. Hanbury died on the 28th of February, 1778, in the 53rd year of his age; and his remains were deposited in a mausoleum, near the rectorial-house in this parish.

† At West Langton was born Walter de Langton, appointed Lord High Treasurer of England, September 29, 1295, and elected Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, February 20, 1295-6. He was a particular favourite with Edward the First, in whose cause he suffered excommunication, and whose corpse he had afterwards the honour of conducting from the borders of Scotland,

LAUNDE.—In a sequestered spot, at this place, 15 miles E. from Leicester, was a Priory, founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Richard Bassit and Maude his wife, for black canons of the order of St. Augustine. This religious house was liberally endowed. After the Dissolution, the site of the priory, with the manor and buildings connected with it, became the property of Thomas Cromwell.

The estate now belongs to John Finch Sampson, Esq. who has made considerable alterations in the house, and adjoining plantations. The house has gables, with large bay windows, and has a chapel attached to it. The lordship contains about 1400 acres; part is well wooded, and portions are let off for grazing and dairy farms. A considerable quantity of Stilton cheese is made in this district. In the chapel are two vaults, in one of which is deposited the body of Gregory Lord Cromwell, who died in 1551. The original burial ground has been converted into an ornamental shrubbery, but is occasionally used for the interment of his lordship's tenants and domestics.

LEICESTER.—Leicester, anciently written *Legecester*, *Legeocenter*, and *Leger-ceaster*, is 98½ miles N.N.W. from London. It is fabulously said to have been erected about 2,500 years ago; or 850 years before the Christian era, by King Leir, who had three daughters, Gomerel, Regale, and Cordelle, the last of whom succeeded him in his kingdom, after he had reigned 40 years. Leir has the traditional reputation of building the great temple of Janus, which stood near the banks of the river Leir, now Soar, and in which it is said, he was buried. A great temple or heathen edifice is supposed to have stood near the site of St. Nicholas's Church; foundations of strong and amazingly thick walls having been frequently discovered leading from that church nearly to the banks of the river.—That Leicester was built long before the time of the Romans is evident. Indeed, the variation of its name demonstrates that it has passed through a long succession of time; its first name being *Caer Leir* or *Lerion*, afterwards *Lege Cestria*, &c. Some writers state, that there were anciently in Britain 28 flamins, and three arch-flamins, who were placed in 28 cities; and that these, upon the conversion of the Britons to Christianity, about 180 years after the birth of our Saviour, were made bishops' sees. Ninnius, the monk of Bangor, who lived about the year 620, gave

a particular account of these cities, one of which was *Caer Lerion*, signifying the city of King Leir, now Leicester.—From the numerous remains of Roman antiquity which have been discovered here, there can be no doubt of its being a considerable station in the time of the Romans. It was, says Whitaker, "denominated *Ratae*, in the *Itinera* of Richard, Antoninus, and Ravennas; *Ragæ*, in all the copies nearly of Ptolemy's Geography, and absolutely and only *Ragæ* in Richard's Roman description of Britain. The real name, therefore, must be equally *Ratae* and *Ragæ*, the former implying the town to be fixed upon the currents, and the latter importing it to be the capital of the kingdom. Baxter, in his British Glossary, is of opinion, that upon a Roman colony being settled at Lindum, Lincoln, Leicester became the chief city, or metropolis of the people, called *Coritani*; and for that reason, in Ravennas, it is called *Ratae-Corion*, and in the Vatican *Ratae Coritanorum*. Horseyey is decided in fixing the *Ratae* here, and shews that the distances between this place and *Venometum* and *Vennonæ*, correspond with those in Antoninus's Itinerary. The foss-road in its way from *Londinio*, London, to *Lindum*, Lincoln, came by *Vennonæ*; whence to *Ratae* was twelve miles, and thence to *Venometum*, thirteen miles; and these distances very nearly correspond with those between Claychester, Leicester, and Willoughby.—Of the Mosaic Pavements, discovered here, that which was found in a cellar nearly opposite the town prison, in 1675, is the most curious. It is three or four feet square, with a rude representation of a stag, Cupid, and another figure in red and white tesserae. The subject is generally supposed to be that of *Actæon*, but Carte, in an account of it, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, thinks that it is a representation of that fable which says, that a person finding fault with *Venus*, she, in revenge, engaged her son *Cupid* to make him fall in love with a monster; it consisting of the figure of *Cupid* with his bow drawn, and a man with one arm about a monster's neck as going to kiss it. The monster has the head of a stag, which gave occasion to the calling it *Actæon*. The extent of the whole pavement is not known; but this part was preserved by order of the master of the house. Upon digging other parts of the cellar deeper, the earth, under the *opus tessellatum*, was found to consist of little else but oyster-shells, to a great depth.—In 1754, three

land to Westminster. On his arrival in London, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Tower; and though the clergy repeatedly petitioned Edward the Second to grant his release, he was shifted from the Tower to Wallingford, thence to York, and detained for two years before he obtained his freedom. He then retired to his see at Lichfield, and though he found the cathedral mean, he left it magnificent. Langton continued in this see 25 years, during which time, he "encompassed the cloisters with a stone wall, and bestowed a rich shrine upon St. Chad, which cost him 2000*l*." He also ditched and walled that inclosure about the cathedral called the Close; erected two stately gates at the west and south sides of it; and joined it to the city by the bridges that he built there in 1310. He also built a new palace at the

east end of the close at Lichfield, and repaired his castle at Eccleshall, his palace by the Strand in London, and his manor-house of Shutborough, in the county of Stafford. He died November 16, 1321, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary, a stately and costly building of his own erecting."

At East Langton, in the year 1626, was born Thomas Staveley, author of the "*Romish Horseleech*." After completing his college education at Cambridge, he was admitted of the Inner Temple, in July, 1647. He left some MS. collections, among which was a "*History of Churches*," which has been published. Mr. Staveley also made some collections for the Borough of Leicester, which have been used by Mr. Nichols, in his "*History of Leicestershire*."

other pieces of Roman Pavements were discovered in the Black-Friars; another, in 1782, in the Cherry Orchard; and two or three other fragments have been uncovered in digging cellars, graves, &c. The most curious relic, however, is the MILIARY, or Roman mile-stone, which was discovered in 1771, on the side of the foss-road, about two miles north of the town. The stone is circular, resembling part of a shaft of a column, and the letters are roughly and irregularly cut into the substance. It is two feet ten inches in height, by five feet nine inches in circumference; and, in 1783, it was placed on a square pedestal, with a tapering column above it surmounted by a lamp. Mr. Bray, the treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, communicated to that institution some account of the stone, and made out the inscription; which when the abbreviations are filled up, appears to be as follows:

"IMPERATOR CÆSAR,
DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI FILIUS DIVUS,
TRAIANUS HADRIANUS AUGUSTUS,
POTESTATE IV. CONSULATU III. A RATIS.
II*

Numerous Roman coins, broken pottery, urns, jugs, &c. have at different times been dug from the earth; and, near St. Nicholas's church, a vast quantity of bones have been found. This spot, still called Holy-Bones, is supposed to have been a place of sacrifice. Adjoining, is a curious fragment of Roman architecture, commonly called the JEWRY-WALL, consisting of a mass of brick-work, stones, and rubbish, with dilapidated arches, thus described by Mr. King: "What remained of this wall was about 70 feet in length, and between 20 and 30 in height, and about five feet in thickness; and from the bottom to the top it was built of alternate courses of rag-stone and of brick, in the Roman manner. Each course of bricks consisting generally of three rows, though the upper one of all has only two; and the several bricks being of unequal dimensions; yet, in general, a little more, or a little less, than 18 inches long, and about 1½ inch thick, or sometimes a little more, and about 10 or 12, or sometimes 15 inches broad. The mortar between each row was found to be nearly as thick as the bricks themselves." Some writers have considered this as a remnant of a temple of the Roman Janus, whilst others have described it as the Janua, or great gate-way to the Roman town. About a quarter of a mile south of the Infirmary, are some artificial banks, known by the name of Radykes, or Rawdykes. These were formerly about four yards in height, and consisted of two parallel mounds of earth, extending 67 yards in length, at the distance of fifteen yards from each other. These earth works used to be considered parts of a Roman encampment, but Doctor Stukeley thought

that they formed a British Cursus, or race-course, an opinion which has generally prevailed. Of Leicester, during the Heptarchy, the history is vague and uncertain; though, evidently, it was a place of considerable note from the departure of the Romans to the descent of the Normans. According to Godwin, a Bishop's See was transferred from Sidnacester to Leicester, in the year 737. Carte says, that the See of Leicester was taken out of the Diocese of Lichfield in 691, and another account states, that Leicester was constituted a Bishop's See in 680, when Sexwulfus was installed. As this place was nearly in the centre of the Mercian kingdom, it participated in the barbarous wars that were constantly occurring during the irruptions of the Picts, Scots, Danes, &c. Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, being an avowed enemy to Christianity, marched an army to Leicester, and slew many of the inhabitants. The Danes made themselves masters of this town, and kept possession of it for some time. Ethelred, King of Mercia, and his Queen Elfreda, daughter of Alfred the Great, repaired the town, and rebuilt and enlarged the walls, about the year 901. The walls now inclosed the castle, which was previously on the outside of the town. On the conquest of England by William the Norman, Leicester soon became part of the royal demesne, and a castle was either newly erected, or enlarged, and strengthened, to ensure the submission of the inhabitants and those of the surrounding country. The wardenship of this was entrusted to Hugo de Grentemaisnel, baron of Hinchley.—During the disputes concerning the succession, on the death of the Conqueror, the Grentemaisnels seized Leicester Castle, and held it for Duke Robert; by which it was exposed to the fury of the successful partizans of William Rufus, who battered it nearly to the ground.—In the reign of Henry the First, Robert Earl of Mellent being created Earl of Leicester, chiefly resided in the castle, which he fortified and enlarged. He was very liberal to the town; as was also Robert Bossu his son; but the arrogant behaviour of the latter to the king, involved the town in broils and war. In the reign of Henry the Second, Earl Robert Blanchmains, leaguings with the king's son in rebellion, Leicester, the chief resort of the disaffected, stood a long siege. At length the king's forces gaining possession of the town, fired it in several places, and overthrew, by the force of engines, what the flames did not destroy. The castle was made a heap of ruins. This almost complete destruction of Leicester is yet visible in the frequent discoveries of foundations of buildings, walls, and rubbish.—Blanchmains regained the king's favour, and was restored to his estates; but both he and his son, Robert Fitz-Parnel, engaging in the crusades, the town of Leicester was but ill-rebuilt, and the castle

* Translation—

Hadrian Trajanus Augustus.
Emperor and Cæsar, the Son of the most

illustrious Trajan Parthicus,
In the 4th year of his reign, and his third Consulate.
From Ratæ (Leicester) two miles.

remained

remained many years in a state of dilapidation. Fitz-Parnel dying without issue, the honour of Leicester passed by marriage into the family of de Montfort; the Montforts, Earls of Leicester, both father and son, were too much engaged in the busy transactions of their times to pay much attention to their property at Leicester. After the death of the latter in the battle of Evesham, the Leicester property was conferred, by Henry the Third, on his second son, Edmond Earl of Lancaster, whose second son Henry, heir and successor to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract, in 1322, made Leicester his place of residence, and under him, and the two next earls, the castle recovered its former splendor. However, though several parliaments were held at Leicester, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, the castle had so far decayed in the time of Richard the Third, that he chose rather to sleep at an inn, a few evenings before his fall, than occupy the royal apartments in the castle. The castle, from that time, seems to have made constant progress to decay, so that in the reign of Charles the First, orders were issued, "to take down the old pieces of our castle at Leicester, to repair the castle house, wherein the audit hath been formerly kept, and is hereafter to be kept, and wherein our records of the honour of Leicester do now remain; to sell the stones, timber, &c. but not to interfere with the vault there, nor the stairs leading therefrom." The timber sold for 3*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* the free-stone and iron-work for 80*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* and the repairs above ordered cost about 50*l.* There is now scarcely any thing remaining of the castle but an artificial mound, or the earth work of the keep, near which is part of the town, with some ancient buildings, called "the Newark," or New-Works, a name given it to distinguish it from the castle with its original buildings. It is believed that the Newark was an inclosed area, bounded on the north by the castle, on the south by fields, to the west by a branch of the Sear, and to the east by a street of the suburbs. At this side is still remaining a large castellated gateway, called the Magazine, which name it obtained in 1682, when it was purchased by the county, and applied to the use of the trainbands. This gateway has a large pointed arched entrance, with a small postern doorway, and communicated with an area nearly surrounded with buildings. On the south, another gate-house opened a communication to a second court, opposite to the southern gate of the castle. To the west, rose a college, with a church and an hospital, which completed the buildings of the Newark. These latter structures formed another smaller quadrangle court, having, on the north side, the present old, or Trinity-Hospital, which was built and endowed for one hundred poor persons, with ten women to wait on, and serve them. On the south stands St. Mary's church, which has cloisters; and on the west was the College for the Prebendaries. The walls and gates of the college occupying the west side, are pronounced by Leland to "be very

stately." This college was spacious in building, and was liberally founded by the Lancastrian family for a dean, twelve prebendaries, thirteen choral vicars, three clerks, six choristers, and one verger. At the dissolution, its yearly revenues were estimated at 595*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* By the Parliamentary Rolls of the year 1450, it appears that King Henry the Seventh granted to the dean and canons of the collegiate church of our Lady at Leicester, "a tunne of wynne to be taken by the chief Boteller of England in our port of Kingston upon Hull;" and it is added, "they never had no wynne granted to them by us, nor our progenitors, afore this time to sing with, nor otherwise." The church was founded by Henry Duke of Lancaster, in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. Constance, daughter and heiress of Peter, King of Castille and Leon, and second wife of John of Gaunt, was buried here.—The buildings of the Newark continued in habitable preservation till the dissolution of the monasteries; from which period, being unsupported by any fund, they sunk into decay, or were applied to purposes widely different from the intention of the founders. The church, cloisters, and gateway are entirely removed, with the exception of two arches of the vault, under the former, which are still to be seen, firm and strong, in the cellar of the house, now a boarding-school.

Leicester Abbey was formerly of great local importance; but its buildings are nearly levelled. It is said to have been founded by Robert Bosu, Earl of Leicester, in the year 1143, who, being advanced in age, became one of the regular canons on his own foundation. This religious house soon acquired sanctity and celebrity, and obtained numerous liberties and immunities. Besides 36 parishes in and about Leicester, it had lands, privileges, &c. in most of the manors in this and other counties. The religious of this abbey had great bequests of deer, fuel, and feeding of cattle; fish-pools, cattle, fish, and corn. Stoughton-Grange, near Leicester, was the grand repository of food for this house, which supported almost the whole poor of Leicester and its neighbourhood. It was, on all pressing occasions, subsidiary to the King, and hospitable to travellers, who were fed and often lodged here on their journey. Several Kings of England were entertained and lodged here on their excursions to and from the north.—The death of the great Cardinal Wolsey happened at this abbey, November 29, 1530, on his journey from York to London.

At a little distance from the North Bridge of this town, was formerly the house or place where money was minted; and the series of coins that has been collected, proves that at the Leicester mint, a regular succession of coinage has been produced from the reign of the Saxon King Athelstan, down to Henry the Second.

The first charter granted to Leicester was by King John, in the year 1190; and, at the same time, Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, granted a charter, or deed, to the burgesses of this town, investing them.

them with the right of buying and selling lands, &c. A charter, given by Simon de Montfort, particularly specifies that "no Jew, or Jewes, in my time, or in the time of any of my heirs, to the end of the world, shall inhabit or remain" in the town of Leicester. In the year 1287, this wandering and persecuted people was expelled the kingdom. Henry the Seventh's charter confirms all the previous privileges of the burgesses, &c. and empowers the justices, or a part of them, to "take cognizance of treasons, murders, felonies, rapes, and other transgressions." The charter by Queen Elizabeth, specifies, that, in consequence of petitions from the mayor and burgesses, the corporate and politic body was to be created anew, by the name of "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester." By this charter certain regulations were particularly specified for "maintaining the peace and good government of the people." The corporation were hereby empowered to buy and sell lands, houses, &c.; constitute freemen; refuse the building of malt-kilns within the distance of thirty yards from any other building, &c. It grants also a market of wool-yarn and worsted, and other commodities. All fines and amerciaments were ordered to be applied to the use of the poor.

Leicester returned members to Parliament from the time of Edward the First; and from the reign of Charles the Second, the right of the election has been vested in the freemen, not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The number of voters is supposed to be about 2000. At the Conquest, there were six churches in this town; and, according to a MS. in the Cottonian Library, the following nine churches, &c. were standing here in 1220, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, St. Clement's, St. Leonard's, All Saints, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, St. Martin's, St. Margaret's; also a chapel of St. Sepulchre. Of the churches now remaining, St. Nicholas's is esteemed the most ancient. This stands contiguous to the Jewry-Wall, and appears to have been partly constructed with the bricks, tiles, &c. taken from the fallen parts of that building.—The Church of St. Mary, *infra* or *juxta* castrum, is a large pile of irregular building, composed of various specimens, or styles of architecture, from a very early period, to a late one. That there was a church on this spot in the Saxon times seems almost certain, from some bricks, apparently the workmanship of that people, found in the chancel; and the chevron work round the windows of this chancel proves that the first Norman Earl of Leicester, Robert de Bellomont, when he repaired the mischiefs of the Norman conquest, or rather of the attack made by William Rufus, upon the property of the Grentemaisnells, constructed a church on a plan nearly like the present, and adorned it with all the ornaments of the architecture of his times. This Earl founded in it a college of twelve canons, and among other donations for their support, he endowed it with the patronage of all the other churches of Leicester, St. Mar-

garet's excepted."—The interior of this church is spacious, and on the south side of the nave is a singularly large semicircular arch, having a span of thirty-nine feet. The south aisle is said to have been built by John of Gaunt. The font is ancient and curious. At the east end of this aisle was a chapel, or choir, held by a guild, or fraternity, called the Trinity Guild. This was founded in the time of Henry the Seventh, by Sir Richard Sacheverele, knight and Lady Hungerford. Respecting this guild, the following list of articles, bought in for the year 1508, will serve to shew the value of money, and prices of provisions at that period: "A dozen of ale, 20d.; a fat wether, 2s. 4d.; seven lambs, 7s.; fourteen goslings, 4s. 8d.; fifteen capons, 5s.; half a quarter of malt, 2s.; four gallons of milk, 4d.; a pig, 5d."—At the west end of the church is a handsome tower, surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire, which has suffered repeated accidents. March 14th, 1757, when Admiral Byng was shot, a tempestuous wind blew out one of the windows of the spire, and did so much other damage, that it was obliged to be new lined with brick, and bound round in many places with iron bands. In 1763 it again sustained much injury by lightning; and in 1788, a flash of the electric fire struck the upper part of the steeple, and nearly split it from top to the bottom. The whole was obliged to be taken down, and a new one was erected at an expence of 245l. 10s. besides the value of the old materials. The eastern end, or chancel, of this church, afforded a curious specimen of ancient architecture; but it has recently been taken down and rebuilt. Near the north door is a passage leading under an old building, which forms a gateway to an area called the castle yard. At this gateway was practised, till within a few years past, an ancient ceremony, expressive of the homage formerly paid by the magistrates of Leicester to the feudal lords of the castle. The mayor, knocking for admittance, was received by the constable, or porter of the castle, and then took an oath of allegiance to the king, as heir to the Lancastrian property. The office of constable of the castle is still nominally held. Opposite this gateway is a building, partly old and partly modern, within which is a large ancient hall, seventy-eight feet long, fifty-one wide, and twenty-four high. This space is divided by two rows of tall and massive oaken pillars into three divisions, like the nave and side aisles of a church. This vast room was the ancient hall of the castle, in which the Earls and Dukes of Leicester, alternately held their courts, and displayed their rude but plentiful hospitality. On the south end appear the traces of a door-way, which probably was the entrance into a gallery for the minstrels and musicians. This hall, during the reign of several of the Lancastrian princes, was the scene of frequent parliaments. At present it is used only for the holding of the assizes, and other country meetings, to which purpose it is, from its length, so well adapted; that though the business of the civil and crown courts is carried on at the same time

time at the opposite ends of the room, the pleadings of the one do not in the least interrupt the pleadings of the other.—The fine Collegiate Church of St. Mary, in the Newark, was wholly demolished in the year 1690.—Near the north gate of the town was formerly another church, called St. Clement's, but this has been destroyed, as has one dedicated to St. Leonard, which stood near the north bridge. The church-yard of the latter is still preserved as a burial ground to the parish.—The church of All Saints is a small modern structure, consisting of a nave and two aisles, all nearly of the same length. This vicarage, with that of St. Peter, annexed to it in the reign of Elizabeth, includes the ancient parish of St. Michael, and part, if not the whole, of that of St. Clement. On a wooden tablet, an inscription to William Norice states that he is

————— “ Dead and gone,
Whose grave from all the rest is knowne
By finding out the *greatest stone*.”

This stone is a large rough pebble. William Norice, who was twice mayor of the town, had three wives, and “ gave thrice fifteen groats yearly to All Saints poore,”—also five marks yearly to the second master of the free-school. He died in 1615, in his ninety-seventh year.—The following epitaph is on Joseph Wright, a gardener :

“ My mother *Earth*, though mystically curst,
Hath me, her son, most bountifull *nurst* ;
For all my pains, and *seed* on her bestow'd,
Out of which store that I of her receiv'd,
My painfull wantfull brethren I reliev'd
And though this mother I full well did love,
I better lov'd my father that's above ;
My mother feeds my body for a space,
My soul for aye beholds my father's face.”

A father, whose name was John, had two children baptised in the same name ; and both dying infants, he wrote this stanza for their grave-stone inscription :—

“ Both John and John soon lost their lives,
And yet, *by God*, John still survives.”

Bishop Thurlow afterwards directed the words “ by God,” to be altered “ thro' God.”—The font of this church is very ancient.—The church of St. Martin, formerly called St. Crosse, is a large old building, consisting of a nave, three aisles, and a tower, with a lofty crocketed spire. In the south aisle the Archdeacon of Leicester holds his court ; and the chancel, which belongs to the king, was built in the time of Henry the Fifth, at an expense of 34*l*. The church is considered the largest in the town, and of the county, and is used at all the public meetings of the district for the bishop, members of parliament, judges at assizes, &c. Within it were formerly two chapels, or oratories, and before the Dissolution it contained three altars. Several

carvings, sculptures, and tabernacles, which contributed to adorn the interior of this fabric, were destroyed, and sold at the time of the reformation. In this church was held St. George's Guild ; a fraternity which was invested with peculiar privileges, and annually ordained a sort of Jubilee in the town, called “ the Riding of St. George.” In St. George's chapel, the effigy of a horse harnessed, or decorated with gaudy church trappings, was formerly kept. At the reformation, this horse was sold for twelve-pence.—In St. Martin's church was another Guild, called Corpus Christi, which was the most ancient and principal in Leicester. Two masters presided, who had power, in conjunction with the mayor, to inflict penalties upon the members of the corporation for misconduct ; and, upon the mayor's neglect to obtain these penalties, they had power to levy them upon him. The present hall of the borough belonged to this guild.—St. Martin's church was converted into a barrack, or citadel, during the civil wars, when the parliamentary soldiers, who had been driven from their garrison at Newark by the royalists, took a temporary refuge here ; but many were slain in this building, and in the market-place.

In the year 1729, a violent and passionate controversy arose between Mr. Carte, the vicar of St. Martin's parish, and Mr. Jackson, some time confrater, and afterwards master, of Wigston's Hospital. By public discourses from the pulpit in the morning, the former supported, and zealously enforced the doctrine of the Trinity ; which the latter as violently denied and opposed, in the evening. At one time, the sexton stopped Mr. Jackson on the pulpit stairs, and opposed his preaching : at another time, the same preacher was commanded by the churchwardens to leave the pulpit, in the midst of his discourse. This dispute was at length settled by a process of law ; and it appears, that the churchwardens “ Paid to the ringers, upon news that the parish's appeal to the arches was allowed good against Mr. Jackson, 6*s*.”—Another sum of 6*s*. was paid them “ when the good news came of the parish's casting Mr. Jackson in the Duchy Chamber.”—The bill for retaining counsel on this occasion amounted to 36*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.—The altar piece in this church, representing the Ascension, and painted by C. F. Vanni, was presented by Sir William Skeffington, Bart.—The plague raged here in the years 1610 and 1611—during which period above 160 persons were buried in this parish. In the marriage register is an entry of the names of Thomas Tilsey and Ursula Russel, the first of whom being “ deose and also dombe,” it was agreed by the bishop, mayor, and other gentlemen of the town, that certain signs and actions of the bridegroom should be admitted instead of the usual words enjoined by the protestants' marriage ceremony. “ First he embraced her with his armes, and tooke her by the hande, put a ringe upon her finger, and laide his hande upon his harte, and upon her harte, and held up his handes towards heaven ; and to shew his continuance to dwell with her

her to his lyves ende, he did it by closing of his eyes with his hands, and digging out the earthe with his fete, and pullinge as though he would ringe a bell, with diverse other signes approved." In similar cases, this ceremony has since been performed in different parts of the kingdom.—In a part of the church called Heyrick's chancel, are tombs and inscriptions to several persons of that family, who "derived their lineage from Erick the forester, a great commander, who opposed the landing of William the Conqueror."—One of the epitaphs records, that Mr. Heyrick, who died in the year 1580, aged 78, lived in one house with his wife 52 years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were sometimes 20 in family. The widow, who died in 1611, aged 97, saw before her death, 143 children, grand children, and great grand children.—St. Margaret's church, according to Leland, is "the fairest church in that place, which once was a cathedral church, and near which the bishop of Lincoln hath a palace, whereof little yet standeth." It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a handsome tower, and was annexed as a prebend to the college of Lincoln, by the bishop of that diocese, at the time when the other churches of the town were given to the abbey. This parish, with that of Knighton, is exempted from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Leicester. The interior of this church is handsome; the nave and side aisles are supported by Gothic arches, whose beauty and symmetry are not concealed by awkward galleries. Several elegant modern monuments adorn the walls, and in the north aisle is the alabaster tomb of Bishop Penny, many years abbot of the neighbouring monastery of St. Mary de Pratis. In the church-yard, the military trophies of a black tomb commemorate Andrew Lord Rollo, who, after many years of severe and dangerous services, died at Leicester, on his way to Bristol, for the recovery of his health, 1765.

Leicester contains some chapels, and meeting-houses, belonging to different sects of dissenters. The Presbyterian, or Great Meeting-house, built in 1708, has seats to accommodate eight hundred persons. Opposite this, is a meeting-house for the Independents; near which is another, raised in 1803, for the Episcopalian Baptists.

The County Gaol, erected in 1791, at an expense of six thousand pounds, was first inhabited in 1793. It occupies the site of an old prison, and is built after the plan recommended by Howard. The architect was George Money Penny, who, unfortunately, was one of the first prisoners for debt. In the front elevation are sculptured, in bold relief, the cap of liberty, the Roman fasces and pileus encircled by heavy chains; beneath which, in large letters, appears the name of the architect, who, it has been well observed, has shewn his knowledge of grand design, bordering on the terrific.

The Town Gaol, built in 1793, is a commodious stone building, designed by Mr. Johnson, a native of Leicester, and executed by Mr. Firmadge. On

taking down the old gaol, the labourers discovered the remains of the chapel of St. John, supposed to have been destroyed during the contests between Henry the Second and his son.

The County Bridewell, first inhabited in 1804, is situated in Free-school Lane, adjoining the County Gaol. In the wall, is a door of communication for the prisoners, who go thither to the chapel, the men and women in separate divisions, and out of sight of each other. This prison appears to be extremely well adapted to its purpose.

The Free Grammar School is said to have been, according to Leland and Carte, founded by Thomas Wigstan, a prebendary of the collegiate church. It was considerably augmented and new-established in 1573, when a new school-house was erected.—Amongst several other public schools in the town, the Green Coat School, for 35 boys, who are instructed in the common routine of education, and clothed in green coats, with red collars. St. Mary's school-house, built by public subscription, in 1785, is founded for 45 boys and 35 girls, who are provided with cloaths and education. St. Martin's School, for the poor children of that parish, is a handsome building.—At the southern extremity of the town is a large building, called The Infirmary. It originated with Wm. Watts, M. D. and the house was erected in 1771. It is calculated to admit, exclusive of the fever ward, fifty-four patients. Adjoining the Infirmary is an Asylum for the reception of indigent lunatics, for the foundation and support of which, Mrs. Topp left a legacy of 1000*l.* and Mrs. Ann Wigley bequeathed 200*l.* In an open square called the market-place, is a plain building, known by the name of the Exchange, where the town magistrates hold their weekly meetings, &c.

The Hotel, a handsome modern building, erected from the designs of Mr. Johnson, was originally intended for a coffee-house, tavern, &c. but has been appropriated to assembly rooms and a library. The ball-room is fitted up in an elegant manner, having a coved ceiling, enriched with three paintings in circular compartments, representing Urania, and Night; these are from the pencil of Mr. Reinagle, who has also decorated the walls with painted representations of dancing nymphs. Eight beautiful lustres, besides branches for lights, combine to ornament the room. Adjoining this, is a convenient and commodious Theatre, which was also built by Mr. Johnson.

Amongst the places devoted to the recreation and comfort of the inhabitants, may be noticed The New Walk, three-quarters of a mile in length, by twenty feet in width. The ground was given by the corporation, and the expense of laying it out, planting, &c. was defrayed by a public subscription. It extends in a south-east direction from the town, and from different stations, many pleasing views are obtained.

The old wooden bedstead, said to have belonged to king Richard, and on which he rested the night preceding the battle of Bosworth, already noticed, was

was formerly preserved at a public house called the Blue Boar, afterwards changed to the Blue Bell Inn, an old timber building, having its upper stories overhanging the basement. Antiquaries have spoken of this bedstead as belonging to the king, rather than to the master of the house; an opinion which has been favoured, by the circumstance of a large sum in gold coin, partly of Richard's reign, accidentally discovered in its double bottom. The bedstead is of oak, highly ornamented with carved work, and was recently in the possession of Thomas Babington, Esq. There seems but little reason, however, to suppose that a royal general should encrease his baggage by so cumbrous a piece of furniture, or that a sovereign, guarded by nearly all the military force of the nation, should find it expedient to hide his gold like a private unprotected person. The bedstead belonged, more probably, to the master of the inn; and the money was secreted in it by some person anxious to secure his property from the dangers threatened by civil tumults.

The chief manufacture in Leicester, is that of stockings, which has diffused, with a bountiful hand, riches and population. In this manufacture, Leicester has no competitor of consequence but Nottingham. In the "Walk through Leicester," it is stated, that 15,000 dozen per week, of stockings, are made, on an average, in this town.*

The town of Leicester has an Agricultural Society, which is supported by almost all the gentlemen of

landed property in the county, and is intended to promote useful discoveries and inventions relative to agriculture, and to reward deserving husbandmen, of certain descriptions.

Here is also a Literary Society, instituted for establishing a permanent county library. The books are ordered and the society is conducted by a committee chosen annually. Subscription one guinea yearly, or ten guineas for life.

A valuable mineral spring, discovered near Leicester, in 1787, has been rendered of great utility by the public spirit of Mr. J. Nichols, the proprietor. It is similar to the waters of Harrowgate and Kedlestone. Its beneficial effects have been repeatedly proved in diseases of the skin; in obstructed glands; in some particular complaints of the stomach and bowels, &c. Poor persons recommended by any of the faculty, are gratuitously supplied with the waters.

Dr. Richard Farmer, who was born in 1735, and distinguished himself by his masterly "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," was a native of Leicester. Besides that work, he published a few miscellaneous papers and poems, and collected some materials towards the history of his native town and county, which he presented to Mr. Nichols, the Leicestershire historian. Dr. Farmer died in 1797.

Daniel Lambert, renowned for his astonishing bulk and weight, was also a native of this town.†

* The first machine, by which stockings were made, is said to have been invented by the Rev. W. Lee, of Calverton, Nottinghamshire, in the year 1590. This was exhibited before Queen Elizabeth, but neither she nor any of her subjects, thought proper to patronize and encourage the invention. Mr. Lee then carried it to France, and was on the eve of establishing himself and his manufactory at Rouen, under a grant from the French king, when the latter was murdered. This frustrated Mr. Lee's plans, who, dying soon afterwards in Paris, some of his workmen returned to England, and settled in this county. In the year 1680 there was only one stocking-maker in Leicester, who, taking two or more apprentices, thus disseminated the secrets of his trade. Deering, in his History of Nottingham, states, that the first pair of worsted knit stockings was made by William Rider, a London apprentice, in the year 1564, and was presented by him to the earl of Pembroke. Prior to this period, it was customary for the kings and nobility to wear *cloth-hose*. Henry the Eighth always wore cloth hose, except by chance a pair of silk stockings was brought over from Spain, where silk abounded. His son, Edward the Sixth, was presented with a pair of Spanish long silk stockings, by his merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and this present was then taken much notice of. Hence it appears that the invention of knitting stockings originated in Spain; but some contend that it was first used by William Rider. Howell relates, that queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign (1561,) was presented with a pair of black silk "knit" stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and after that time she never wore cloth hose again. The process of "weaving" stockings was not much used till the middle and latter end of the seventeenth century. In the year 1640, a stocking-frame was introduced, and employed at Hinckley, in this county, where the business has been ever since carried on by some of the family of Iliffe, who introduced it. At the time the frames were first employed in Leicester, they encountered much opposition, for the knitters, like the shearmen, &c. among the woollen manufacturers,

feared that machinery would deprive them of the means of livelihood. The first weavers were therefore obliged to set their frames up in cellars, and other secret places; nor was this precaution adopted without very cogent reasons; for Mr. Throsby records, that "the manufacturers of stockings in Leicester, and the villages adjacent, hearing some unfavourable reports respecting a stocking-frame which had been made by an ingenious mechanic, assembled on Monday, March 15th, 1773, for the purpose of destroying it; it being supposed so to expedite their business, that it might occasion numbers of them to be unemployed. But although the report was groundless, they dared even to force themselves into the 'Change, where it had been lodged by order of the mayor, took it thence, and carried it in triumph round the town."

† At Stamford, in Lincolnshire, on the 21st of July, 1869, about eight in the morning, died Mr. Daniel Lambert. He had travelled from Huntingdon thither, in the early part of the week, intending to receive the visits of the curious who might attend the ensuing races. On the preceding day he sent a message to the office of the Stamford Mercury, from which this account is taken, requesting, that as "the Mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the Mountain;" or, in other words, that the printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some hand-bills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival and his desire to see company. The orders that he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed, one of large dimensions—"Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa"—fatigued with his journey; but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock, however, on that morning, he was a corpse! Nature had endured all the trespass she could admit: the poor man's corpulency had constantly increased, until, at the time we have mentioned, the clogged machinery of life stood still, and this prodigy of a man was numbered with the dead! He was in his 40th year; and upon

LINDLEY.]—At Lindley, four miles W. by N. from Hinckley, is Lindley-Hall, the seat of the Rev. Samuel Bracebridge Heming, memorable from having been the residence of John Hardwick, who led

being weighed, by the famous Caledonian balance (in the possession of Mr. King of Ipswich), was found to be 52 stone 11lbs. in weight, (14lbs. to the stone) which is 10 stone 11lbs. more than Mr. Bright of Maldon, ever weighed. He had apartments at the Waggon and Horses on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there was great difficulty in placing him, was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, and two feet four inches deep: the immense substance of his legs rendered almost a square case necessary, which consisted of 112 superficial feet of elm, built upon axle-trees and four clog wheels; and upon these, the remains of the poor man were carried to his grave, in the new burial-ground at the back of St. Martin's Church. A regular descent was made, by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lay were taken down to allow of his exit. Having been extricated from the lodging in which he died, his remains were drawn by eight men, with ropes, into the burial-ground: into the church it was not possible to take him. As might be expected of such a corpse, in a few hours after death, almost all identity of features was lost; and though he was buried in eight and forty hours, his remains had been kept quite as long as was prudent. A large concourse attended his funeral; and in the course of the day, many hundred persons from the neighbourhood visited the grave.—Mr. Lambert was an intelligent and pleasant companion; and notwithstanding his extreme corpulence, his body and limbs are said to have borne a very exact proportion to each other. In his youth, he was an excellent swimmer; and for many years he was celebrated in the sporting world, as a great breeder of Cocks. He was also famous for his dogs; some of which were sold at Tattersall's, at prices which proved the estimation in which Mr. Lambert was held by sportsmen of the first eminence. Extraordinary as it may appear, he had his greyhounds with him at Stamford at the time of his death, and intended to have taken the diversion of coursing in the season! that is, he meant to have been taken in his carriage to an open part of the country, where he might have seen his dogs pursue the game. It is said that Stamford was the last place at which he meant to exhibit himself for a price.—He had a sister living at Leicester who attended his remains.—Very little money would be necessary for the erection of a rude and durable monument to his memory; and as the grave of Lambert will always be one of the Lions of Stamford, we trust this will be accomplished. He was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which Mr. Lambert attained, the reader may be led to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, with the exception of an uncle and aunt on the fathers side, who were both very heavy: the former died during the infancy of Lambert. The family of Mr. L. senior consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters who are women of ordinary size. In his habits, the subject of this memoir differed in no respect from other young persons, until the age of fourteen. Even at an early age, he was strongly attached to the sports of the field. This however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided probably, by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and bred among horses, dogs, and cocks, and other appendages of sporting, in the pursuit of which he was encouraged even from his childhood, it cannot be surprising that he should have imbibed a strong propensity for sporting exercises. About the year 1793, when Mr. Lambert weighed 32 stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company of the Keeper of the County-gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up to London, he proceeded on foot, with much less

the Earl of Richmond to the field of battle. It was afterwards possessed by William Burton,* who published the History of Leicestershire, and who was born here on August 4, 1575. Robert Burton, his

apparent fatigue than several middle sized men who were of the party. Such were the feelings of Mr. Lambert, that only four years before his death, he abhorred the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly retired at Leicester, his fame had spread over the adjacent country to such a degree, that he frequently found himself much incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was not possible to repress, and which, in spite of his reluctance, they were continually planning means to gratify. A gentleman travelling through Leicester conceived a strong desire to see this extraordinary phenomenon; being at some loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he enquired what were his particular propensities; being informed that he was a great cocker, the traveller flattered himself with success. He accordingly proceeded to the house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lambert; the servant said he was within, but that he never saw strangers. "Let him know," replied the gentleman, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation where he could over-hear what passed, immediately rejoined, "Tell the gentleman that I am a 'shy cock.'" On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottingham was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask; after considerable hesitation, Mr. Lambert directed him to be admitted: on being introduced, he said, he wished to enquire the pedigree of a certain mare. "Oh! if that be all," replied Mr. Lambert, perceiving, from his manner, the real nature of his visit, "she was got by 'Impertinence' out of Curiosity." Finding at length that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconveniences, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome the repugnance, and determined to visit the metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly for the purpose of conveying him to London, where he arrived in the spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than an exhibition; and, as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt on coming to London, lest he should be exposed to insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he uniformly experienced. There was not a gentleman in town, from his own county, who did not visit him in the most friendly manner, which he declared was too deeply impressed upon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent, and called again and again to behold what an immense magnitude the human figure is capable of attaining; one gentleman, a banker in the city, jocosely observed, "that he had fairly had a pound's worth."—The hint thrown out by the *Stamford Mercury* seems to have been adopted, as the following epitaph now appears upon a tombstone, in St. Martin's burying-ground, Stamford:

"In remembrance of that prodigy in nature, Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and, convivial mind, and in personal greatness, he had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the leg; nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed 52 stone, 11lb. (14lb. to the stone). He departed this life on the 21st of June, 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect, this stone was erected by his friends in Leicester."

* William Burton was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1622, he published the Description of Leicestershire, folio, and died in 1645. He left many curious

his younger brother, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," was also born here.*

LOCKINGTON.]—At Lockington, 7½ miles N. W. by N. from Loughborough, is Lockington Hall, a modern mansion, the seat of the Rev. P. Story, by whom the circumjacent scenery has been greatly improved. Here are several good family portraits, &c.

LODDINGTON.]—In the little village of Loddington, adjoining that of Launde, is Loddington Hall, the seat of Campbell Morris, Esq. It is a modern building, and enjoys a beautiful situation. The lordship is considered the finest in Leicestershire, and comprises about 2000 acres with the celebrated wood called Reddish Wood. In a field about a mile from the mansion-house (called the "Conduit Close") is a remarkable building, consisting of a stone roof beneath which are two wells of very fine water, one of which is square, the other round. From this place water was conveyed to the priory by leaden pipes, at the distance of a mile through woodlands. Part of the conduit has been removed. Near the church is a spring, the water of which possesses a strong petrifying power.

LOUGHBOROUGH.]—Loughborough, generally regarded as the second town in the county, is twelve miles N. N. W. from Leicester, and 108½ N. N. W. from London. Loughborough consists of one parish and includes the two hamlets of Wood-thorpe and Knight-thorpe, each maintaining its own poor. Great part of the town belongs to the Marquis of Hastings. In 1759 an act was obtained for inclosing several open fields within the lordship of Loughborough, when the Earl of Moira, now Marquis of Hastings, was acknowledged the lord of the manor, and the masters, fellows, &c. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, as patrons of the rectory.—In 1770, Loughborough was found to contain 43 licensed inns and ale-houses; and in 1783 the number had increased to 50. A modern market-house was erected in 1742, which is supported by eight round brick pillars. At the upper end of the market-place stands a ruinous brick edifice, called The Court Chamber, where the lord's leet is annually held. It is occasionally used as an assembly-room, and a theatre. The chief

manufactures here are hosiery, wool-combing, and frame work-knitting. The Loughborough canal is a great acquisition to the town, and has proved a valuable speculation to the original proprietors. 95/100 a year dividend having been paid on a share of 25/100, and one of these shares has been sold for 1800/100. In the year 1557, this town was visited by a peculiar disease called the Swat, which carried off nineteen persons in six days. About the same period the plague was also prevalent here, which carried off 295 persons. At various subsequent periods Loughborough has been subjected to the attack of that dreadful malady, the plague, which, in the year 1609, swept away 500 of its inhabitants. In the churchyard is a free-grammar school, endowed from a bequest in land, made by Thomas Burton. Here is also a charity school for 80 boys and twenty girls.—The church is a large pile, consisting of a nave, chancel, transept, and tower. Here are four dissenting meeting-houses: one for Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. Dr. Pulteney, a gentleman of considerable literary and scientific eminence, was a native of this town.†

LUBBENHAM.]—Lubbenham, anciently Lobenho, is a considerable village, two miles west of Market Harborough, on the northern bank of the river Welland, which divides this county from that of Northampton. The parish contains more than 3000 acres, chiefly of pasture land. Here are found the fossils called Astroites, or Peter stones. On the banks of the Welland, in this neighbourhood, are trenches of an encampment evidently Roman. The river appears to have been turned through the south ditch of their camp. The lines of the ramparts are still very visible, but of the ditches hardly any traces are to be discerned, except to the south. Not far from hence is a tumulus, and the manor house stands within the entrenchment.

LUTTERWORTH.]—Lutterworth, 13 miles S. by W. from Leicester, and 83½ N. W. by N. from London, had its weekly mart, with an annual fair, granted by Henry the Fifth, in the year 1415. This town is situated on the bank of the little river Swift, which, soon after leaving Lutterworth, joins the Avon.

MSS. behind him on antiquarian subjects. His son Cassibelon Burton, was a learned man, and translated Martial into English.

* Robert Burton, born in 1576, was educated at the same college as his brother; but afterwards he became student of Christ-church. He was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Seagrave in Leicestershire. He died in 1639. His Anatomy of Melancholy is a treasure of wit and learning. It has been plundered by more than one modern author of reputation; but the greatest plagiarist was the whimsical Sterne.

† Richard Pulteney was born on the 17th of February, 1730. At school, he imbibed a strong taste for botany. Having settled in business, as an apothecary at Leicester, he, in 1750, commenced a correspondence, which continued many years, with the Gentleman's Magazine. The "Sleep of Plants," on which he wrote two Essays in that Magazine, he afterwards treated more scientifically in the Philosophical Transactions.

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He obtained a Doctor's degree from Edinburgh in 1764; soon after which he commenced practice as a physician at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; where he soon acquired reputation and affluence. In 1781 he published his "General View of the Writings of Linnæus." The work soon attracted general notice; and the doctor found himself among the first of Linnæan scholars, and philosophical naturalists. The work was translated into French, and acquired great celebrity on the Continent. His "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnæan System," were published in 1790. Dr. Aikin's "England Delineated;" Gough's edition of "Hutchins's Dorsetshire;" Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," &c. acquired from his pen some valuable materials. He was admitted a member of many Scientific Societies. He died the 13th of October, 1801, and was buried at Langton, near Blandford. An elegant tablet to his memory was erected by his widow in Blandford church.

5 c

Leland

Leland describes this "towne as scant half so bigge as Loughborough; but in it there is an hospital of the foundation of two or three of the Verdounes, that were lords of auncient tyme of the towne. A good part of the landes of Verdounes be cum in processe unto the Lord-Marquise of Dorsett. And the college of Asscheley, in Warwickshire, by Nunner-ton, where the late Lorde Thomas Marquise of Dorsete was buried, was of the foundation of Thomas Lord Asteley. And all the landes and manor that the Lorde Marquise of Dorsete hath in that egge of Leicestershire, or Warwickshire, were longing sum time to the Verdounes and Astleis. There riseth certain springes in the hilles a mile from Lutterworth."—This town was formerly noted for a peculiar vassalage of its inhabitants; all of whom were obliged to grind their malt at one particular mill, and corn at another. This custom of feudal tyranny was continued even to the year 1758, when the inhabitants obtained a decision at the Leicester assizes, empowering them to erect mills, and grind where they pleased; and costs of suit allowed, to the amount of three hundred pounds.*—In the year 1790, an act of parliament was passed for dividing and inclosing in this parish about 1400 acres of land; in which act Basil Earl of Denbigh and Desmond is mentioned as lord of the manor, a proprietor of considerable part of the lands, and entitled to right of common in the open fields.—The cotton and stocking manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent.

Richard Elkington, of Shawell, by will dated May 29th, 1607, gave, in trust, to the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of Leicester, 50*l.* to be lent in sums of 10*l.* each, to five tradesmen of Lutterworth, for the term of one year, at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. This interest to be distributed among certain poor persons, &c. The same person left a similar legacy to the town of Leicester.—Edward Sherrier, of Shawell, clerk, left 200*l.* towards building a school, school-house, and almshouse, in this town.—In the reign of King John an hospital was founded here by Roise de Verdon and Nicholas her son, for one priest and six poor men, and "to keep hospitality for poor men travelling that way." Various donations have been made to this hospital.

Lutterworth has only one meeting-house, which is numerously attended by dissenters. The church is a large handsome building, with a nave, two aisles, a tower, and a chancel. The chancel, separated from the nave by a beautiful screen, Burton sup-

poses, was built by the Lord Ferrers of Groby, as his arms are cut on the outside over the great window. By a storm, which occurred in 1703, the spire was blown down, and, falling on the roof of the church, did great damage to the building, pews, &c. Here is a fine old carved oak pulpit, from which the great reformer, John Wickliffe, is said to have often addressed his congregation. Wickliffe was presented to the living by King Edward the Third, and died here on the 31st of December, 1387. Being the first person who opposed the authority of the Pope, and the jurisdiction of the Bishops, he was much persecuted, and, even after his bones had lain in the earth about forty-one years, they were ordered, by the Council of Sienna, to be taken from the grave, and, after being burnt, the inveterate spirit of Catholicism committed the ashes to the stream.—In the church are some old monuments with inscriptions, in commemoration of several of the Fielding family, some of whom bore the title of Earl of Denbry and Desmond. In the church is a portrait of Wickliffe, by S. Fielding. Near this town formerly stood a mansion belonging to the Shuckburg family, called the Spittal.

MEDBOURNE.]—The pleasant village of Medbourne is situated at the western base of a large and lofty hill, six miles N. E. from Market Harborough. It is thought to have been a Roman station, from the numerous coins and medals which have been found here. A tessellated pavement was discovered at this village in 1721, at about three feet and half beneath the surface of the earth. It was composed of small square stones of various colours, but it did not exhibit any ornamental figures. There are some vestiges of entrenchments with foundations, &c. in the neighbourhood of the village, which enclose an area of about half a square mile. A tradition is current, that a city called Medenborough, which was destroyed by fire, formerly stood near this spot. Part of the Roman-road is very distinguishable for the space of four or five hundred yards, and is called Part-Hill, when it joins Slauston lordship, which is a strong presumption that here was formerly a Roman station. In the field where these entrenchments are visible, are three barrows, but in an imperfect state. Here also have been dug up numerous coins, bones, pieces of pottery, a small mill-stone, &c.

MISTERTON.]—At this place, one mile E. by S. from Lutterworth, is Misterton Hall, the seat of J. H. Franks, Esq. It contains a collection of paintings, &c.

* This custom originated in an official order, or decree made in 1631, enforcing the inhabitants to "grind their corn, malt, and grits, at certain ancient water corn mills, called the Lodge Mills, and an ancient malt-mill, within the manor of Lutterworth." In this order it is specified that King James was seized in his "demesne as of fee, in the right of the crown of England, of the said mills, &c. and did grant them in fee farm unto Edward Ferrars and Francis Philips, Gentlemen, and their heirs and assigns, together with all the suit of mills, and benefit of grinding and mulcture; reserving unto his said late majesty,

his heirs and successors, for ever, the yearly rent of 5*l.* This custom of feudal tyranny was continued till a person of the name of Bickley, not only roused his neighbours to resistance, but had spirit enough to erect a mill of his own. His example was soon followed by others, so that several mills soon raised their heads in opposition to the old ones; the proprietor of which immediately commenced actions against all who had the presumption to dispute his right. The inhabitants entered into a bond to defend the action; and the contest was finally decided on July 24, 1758, in favour of the parishioners.

MELTON MOWBRAY.]—The small, but well-built town of Melton Mowbray is situated in a vale, on the banks of the Eye, 15½ miles N. E. from Leicester, and 104½ N. N. W. from London. The parish is four miles in extent; and, the five hamlets of Burton Lazars, Eye-Kettleby, Freeby, Sysonby, and Welby, are dependant on the town, and have divine service performed at each in turn by the vicar. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the lordship of Melton, originally of very great extent, was in the possession of Leoric Fitz Leuin; and was the chief of twenty-seven lordships, which, after the conquest, were bestowed on Goisfrid de Wirce: at this remote period it had obtained the peculiar privilege of a market, whence accrued a revenue of twenty shillings per annum. Goisfrid was succeeded in the lordship by Nigell de Albin, whose son, by order of Henry the First, assumed the name of Mowbray. In the beginning of the seventeenth century we find the manor, which had long been in the Mowbray family, possessed of Robert Hudson, Esq. citizen of London, a great benefactor to his native town of Melton. John Coke, Esq. afterwards purchased the manor and honour; which descended by marriage, to Matthew Lamb, Esq. an eminent conveyancer of Lincoln's Inn, created a Baronet in 1755, died in 1768, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Peniston, created Baron Melbourne, in 1770, and Viscount in 1780.—Near this town a severe battle took place, February 25, 1644-5, between Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who commanded the royalists, and a party of the parliamentary troops, under the command of Colonel Rossiter.—About the middle of the seventeenth century, several tradesmen's tokens were issued at this town; whence Mr. Nichols infers, that the place was then distinguished for considerable traffic. Connected with this town are three bridges, over the rivers Eye and Scalford. These are repaired, and the streets are preserved in good condition, with lamps, &c. from the rents arising out of the town estates. It appears by the parish register, that in the year 1653, and some following years, the publication of banns was announced at the market cross, and that two justices of the peace performed the marriage ceremony. In this town is a manor oven, fourteen feet in diameter, the possessor of which endeavoured to compel all the inhabitants to bake their bread in it, in the time of Sir Matthew Lamb; but the townspeople refused to comply, and established another oven of a larger size.

Melton Mowbray church, is a large handsome structure; consisting of a nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, tower in the centre, and a handsome porch in the west end. Above this porch is a peculiar feature in the building, which is the large western window, consisting of five lights; with four lofty mullions, and some decorated tracery. Over the aisles is a

continued, and almost connected, series of clerestory windows, of three lights each. The whole church is crowned with an embattled parapet; and at each angle is a crocketed pinnacle. The tower consists of two stories above the church, of good proportion, and handsome architecture. In the lower tier are three lancet-shaped windows in each face, with long slender columns, having central bands, and plain circular capitals. The upper tier is of a different, and later style of architecture; and the summit is adorned with eight puffed pinnacles, and a richly perforated and embattled balustrade. At the north-east angle is a circular stair-case, projecting beyond the square of the tower. Within, the building presents a neat, and nearly uniform appearance. On the north side of the chancel is an embattled vestry; with the date of 1532 over its eastern window. Here are some fragments, and figures of painted glass. Amongst the monumental inscriptions is one to "Robert Hudson, Esq. citizen of London, and of St. Mary Bothaw; was born in this town, 1570; founded the hospital adjoining to the church 1640; and died 1641." In the south aisle, commonly called Digby's Aisle, is an effigy of a cross-legged knight, in a round helmet of mail, with a band, his shield on his left arm, bearing a lion rampant. Over him, in modern characters, "This is the Lord Hamon Beler, brother to the Lord Mowbray."—The poor of this town are benefited by several charitable benefactions; amongst which are some public schools. A large building was erected in 1795, for a free-school for girls.

John de Kirkby, who was canon of Wells and York, dean of Winburn, and archdeacon of Coventry; in 1272, keeper of the great seal; and in 1283, lord high treasurer of England, was a native of this town. He was presented to the bishopric of Ely in 1286, and died in 1290, when he was interred before the altar of his own cathedral.—William de Melton, provost of Beverly, and afterwards archbishop of York, was also a native of this town. He was lord high treasurer of England, in 1325; and died at Cawood in 1340, and was interred near the western end of his cathedral church.—John Henley, better known by the popular appellation of Orator Henley, was born here, August 3, 1692.*

MOUNTSOREL.]—The market town of Mountsorel, or Mount Soarhill, (i. e. a place distinguished by a Mount or Hill on the banks of the Soar), is 7½ miles N. from Leicester, and 104½ N. N. W. from London. Its natural features are singularly romantic. "Immediately on the western side of the town, is the termination of a ridge of high hills, which extend hence, through the midst of Charnwood forest, into Derbyshire, &c. The extremity here is lofty and steep, presenting a variegated face of grass and rock; and the highest point, almost overhanging the town, is called Castle-hill, where was formerly

* He was educated at Cambridge, took orders, and became a preacher in London, where he disgraced himself and his sacred

calling, by the delivery of politico-rhapsodical lectures. He died in 1756, having published a Translation of Pliny's Epistles, &c. a fortress,

a fortress, which Nichols conjectures was built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. It is mentioned as early as the reign of king Stephen, when amicable articles of agreement were made and signed between Ranulph de Gernoniis, Earl of Chester (great nephew of the founder), and Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, who was at that time one of the king's foremost champions. This agreement specifies that each of these noblemen had large possessions, joining together at this place; and assigns the castle of Mountsorrel, to the Earl of Leicester and his heirs, on condition that Ranulph and his family should be received in a friendly way within the borough, bailiwick, and castle, whenever they chose." The castle continued in possession of Robert Bossu till 1167, and then devolved to his son Robert Blanchmains, who, as already stated, rebelling against Henry the Second, was dispossessed of this, and all his other property. Though he was afterwards restored to the royal favour, the king retained this castle as his own. "Saer de Queney was invested with its government by king John, in 1215, and he traitorously occupied it with a strong garrison, for Lewis the French king, whom the barons had invited to their assistance. This garrison committed great depredations on the neighbourhood; but these free-booters were at length opposed and conquered, by a party of royalists from Nottingham castle. The castle of Mountsorrel, however, was not subdued, and Henry the Third commanded the garrison of Nottingham to besiege and demolish it, which was attempted without success. The French party and barons were afterwards conquered, and this castle was possessed by king Henry the Third, who appointed Ranulph Blondewille, Earl of Chester, its governor. It was now razed to the ground, 'as a nest of the Devil, and a den of thieves and robbers, and was never again repaired.'—The manor now appears to be in the Danvers family. The town is in the two parishes of Barrow-on-Soar, and Rothley, and the vicars of each, with the patrons and proprietors, are allotted their proportionate shares of lands and tythes, in the ground which was then inclosed.—"Mount-sorel-hill," observes Mr. Bray, "is a rock of reddish granite, with pieces whereof the streets are paved. They are commonly called Charley-forest stones, and in many places stand out bare, and are of such hardness, after being exposed to the air, as to resist all tools. Such pieces as can be got from under ground, are broken with a sledge, and used in buildings, in the shape in which they are broken. Many houses are built with them, and

* The celebrated William Whiston was a native of Norton, of which his father was rector. He was born 1667, and admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1686, elected fellow 1690, and was chaplain to Bishop Moore, who presented him, in 1698, to the living of Lowestoffe in Suffolk, which, after a discharge of his duty for five years, he resigned in 1703, on being appointed mathematical professor at Cambridge, through the interest of Sir Isaac Newton. He was very instrumental in establishing charity schools there for 300 poor children. His

make a very singular appearance. They are often imperfect cones; and being too hard to be cut or broken, the smoothest face is laid outermost in beds of the excellent lime of Barrow. These stones, from their uncommon hardness, are coveted for painter's mullers."—At the end of Barn Lane, which separates the parishes of Rothley and Barrow, formerly stood a curious cross. It consisted of a slender shaft of eight sides, fluted, and ornamented within the flutes, with the carved heads, quaterfoils, &c. The upper part of the shaft was terminated with a crocketed pediment and niches, supported by carved figures of angels, and on the base were rude figures with wings. This little relic of monastic antiquity was taken down in 1793, and removed into the grounds belonging to Sir John Danvers, Bart. who caused a small market-house, in imitation of a pavilion, to be erected on its site.—This town formerly had two chapels; but it has now only one, which belongs, and is subordinate to, the church of Barrow.—Here are meeting-houses for the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists.

NORTON.]—The village of King's Norton, eight miles E.S.E. from Leicester, possesses a very handsome church of modern architecture, built by the late William Furtroy, Esq. It consists of a nave with a steeple at the west end. The style of the building is regular and uniform, with pointed arched windows. The inside has two rows of pews of fine English oak, resembling those in Collegiate chapels.*

NOSELEY.]—At Noseley, or Gronsale, 7½ miles N. by E. from Market Harborough, is an old manor-house, called Noseley Hall, which belongs to the Hesilrige family. It was much enlarged and nearly rebuilt by Sir Arthur Hesilrige, Bart. who passed a considerable time in Italy; whence he brought home many pictures and antiques, amongst which may be particularly noticed a full length of Caius, a Swede, æt. 27, painted by E. Seaman: he was seven feet ten inches high, and was shewn at the king's theatre in London, in 1734. Here are also many portraits, landscapes, &c. Part of the house was lately occupied by a farmer; but the principal rooms are in a very decayed state.

Noseley church, with the tithes and the churches of Carleton, Glenfield, and Balgrave, and two virgates of land, were given by Hugo de Grentesmeil to the abbey and convent of St. Ebrulph. At Noseley observes Leland, "is a collegiate paroch church, of three priests, two clerks, and four choristers. Noseley longeth to the Blaketes; and an heir general of them, aboute Edward the Third tyme, was

opinions on the Trinity and Incarnation soon after occasioned him to be expelled the University. He fell under the censure of the convocation, and being refused communion with the Church of England, he in the year 1747 joined the Baptists. Having supported himself and family by his mathematical abilities and lectures, and the bounty of his friends; he died, after a weeks illness, at London, in 1752, and was interred at Lyndon, in the county of Rutland.

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married to one Rôger Mortevaille, that founded the little college of Noseley. This Noseley and other landes thereabouts cam onto two daughters of one of the Mortevilles whereof one was marred onto Hughe Hastings; the other was a nunne, and afiened much of her parte. After this, Nosely, by an heire generele, cum in mariage to Hesilrig, in which name it do the yet remayne. The name of Hesilrig came out of Scotlende."—The church is spacious, and consists of a nave and chancel. The eastern window is adorned with painted glass, representing the Apostles, &c. In the body of the church are two piscina, and a locker, and in the chancel a piscina and three stone-seats. This church has a very elegantly ornamented font. A large tombstone of black and white marble, stands in the chancel, on which are representations of a man in armour, and two females and twelve children: these are designed for Sir Arthur Hesilridge, his two wives and their children. In the same part of the church is another monument, commemorative of Sir Thomas Hesilridge, and Frances his wife with their children. Other monuments to individuals of this family may be observed.

OADBÝ.—The church of Oadbý, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. E. from Leicester, contains two stone seats: a piscina, in the chancel; and some specimens of ancient sculpture. The village is nearly a mile in length.

OSBASTON.—In this hamlet, two miles N. E. by E. from Market Bosworth, is Osbaston Hall, the seat of J. C. Twisleton, Esq. which formerly belonged to the Mundays.

OUSTON.—At the village of Ouston, or Osulveston, eight miles S. by E. from Melton Mowbray, Sir Robert Grimbald, in the time of Henry II. built and endowed a small abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, which he dedicated to St. Andrew. About the time of the Dissolution, there were twelve canons, whose revenues amounted to 161*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

PAPILLON HALL.—Westward from Lubbenham, about a mile, is an old house, so called from the person who built it. The shape of this building is octangular, and it had formerly only one entrance. Each of the rooms communicated with the next, so that every apartment formed a sort of passage room to the others. A moat originally surrounded this building. The family of Papillon was settled in Leicestershire at an early period. Charles Bosworth, Esq. was recently the proprietor of the mansion.

PICKWELL.—The village of Pickwell, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles S. S. E. from Melton Mowbray, was the birth-place of the learned Dr. Cave, chaplain to Charles II. &c.

PRESTWOULD.—This is an extensive parish, three miles E. N. E. from Loughborough. Prestwould Hall is the seat of Charles James Packe, Esq. The mansion is of modern structure, and is situated in the midst of a fine park. Here are many portraits by the first artists, amongst which may be pointed out the following. Jane Shore, an original painting. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Parke, Lord-

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mayor of London, in his robes, 1655. Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart. who had seven wives, 1608. Sir James Houlban, Knt. by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The church at Prestwould contains several monuments to individuals of the family.

QUENBY.—At Quenby, seven miles E. by N. from Leicester, is Quenby Hall, the ancient seat of the Ashbys, of which Arthur Young, in his "Eastern Tour," gives the following account:—Queenby Hall is an old house; but what is very extraordinary, is an admirable structure, being on a very high eminence, finely wooded, that commands all the county: it was formerly the taste to place their seats in the lowest and most unpleasant situations of a whole estate. Mr. Shukbrugh Ashby, when he came to the estate, found the house a mere shell, much out of repair, and the offices in ruin. He has, in a few years, brought the whole into complete order; fitted up all the rooms in a style of great propriety; his furniture rich, and some of it magnificent—and his collection of prints an excellent one. His library superbly filled with the best and most expensive books, in several languages. Around the house is a new terrace, which commands a great variety of prospect; on one side very extensive, over a distant hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peak. On the other side a beautiful landscape of hanging hills, with scattered wood, shelving into a winding valley, so low that you look down upon it in a very picturesque manner; the sides of the hills all cut into rich inclosures." The mansion is a substantial, large, commodious, and venerable building, consisting of a centre, with a large lofty hall, and two side wings projecting from each front. The windows are large, and divided into several lights by perpendicular and horizontal stone mullions. The house and estate recently belonged to Mrs. Latham, relict of W. Latham, Esq. F. R. S. and one of the coheirresses of Mr. Shukbrugh Ashby, mentioned above.

QUORNDON.—The extensive village of Quorndon, lies $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. by W. from Mount Sorrel. The ground in this neighbourhood is hilly and rocky, and abounds with snakes. A chantry was founded here in 1328, by Sir John Hamelyn; a small priory, about the same time; and another chantry in 1379. Here is the ancient seat of the Farnhams, of whom Sir Robert de Farnham was a companion of the conqueror. There are some long inscriptions to their memories in Quorndon church. Quorndon Hall was formerly the seat of Hugo Meynell, Esq. a celebrated sportsman, who made many improvements in the demesne.

RADCLIFFE.—The village of Radcliffe-on-the-Wreke, near the spot where the ancient fosse-road crossed that river, is $\frac{7}{4}$ miles N.E. by N. from Leicester. Within the parish is an extensive tumulus, which measures 350 feet long by 120 feet broad, and 40 feet high. This mound is called Shipley Hill, and various conjectures have been made respecting its original formation. Some suppose it to have

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been intended to commemorate a Danish king, others think it of Celtic origin, while an opinion prevails with some that it has been occasioned by an extraordinary overflow of the river Wreke. From its near resemblance, however, to other hillocks in the vicinity of the Roman way, we are led to conclude that it is no other than a barrow, or tumulus.

RAKEDALE.]—Rakedale, Rugdale, or Rugdale-in-the-Willows, is six miles W. by N. from Melton Mowbray. "There stood a hamlet of the name of Willoughes," says Nicholls, "in a field of about 37 acres, now called the township, in which the sites of houses are still discernible; and a hill towards the S. W. side of the close is known by the inhabitants of Rakedale by the name of the Chapel Hill."—Rakedale, with the manor of Willoughes, belongs to Earl Ferrers. These two lordships comprise about 1430 acres, chiefly of grazing land. A large mansion, now a farm, which is on the estate, is deserving attention, from its being so much the residence of the Earls Ferrers; and a room is still remaining where Robert the first Earl kept his hawks. The modern mansion of Rakedale-Hall stands in a commanding situation. The house contains some good pictures. A stone cross with steps stands in the church-yard.

RATBY.]—To some of the inhabitants of Ratby, five miles W. by N. from Leicester, the celebrated John of Gaunt made a whimsical benefaction. Adjoining the public road from Bosworth to Leicester, there was a meadow, occupied in portions by the inhabitants of this parish; amongst whom it was a rule, when the grass was fit to cut, to assemble on a certain day for that purpose, by which means the mowing was performed at once. When the labour of the day was over, the remaining part was devoted to football, cudgell-playing, wrestling, &c.; the night in music, dancing, and singing. It happened on one of these meadow-mowings, that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, passed this meadow on his way to Leicester, and, struck with the mirth and festivity which appeared to prevail amongst these rustics, dismounted, to inquire the cause of their merriment. They informed his Grace, that they had been, according to ancient custom, mowing the Ramsdale, and were now, that the labour was done, amusing themselves. John of Gaunt immediately joined them, and entered, with his characteristic hilarity, into the spirit of their diversions, with which he was so pleased, that, before he quitted them, he told them that if they would come to Leicester, on a day he appointed, he would present each of them with a ewe for their ram; also a wether, whose grassy fleece, when sold, should annually afford them a bountiful repast. The prince had no sooner departed than a general consultation took place amongst the mourners, as to the light in which they were to consider this humorous promise. Some judged, from the frolic manner of joining in their sports, that it would be intended only as a joke upon them; but others, who saw no

reason why such condescension should not be followed by a liberality equally free, determined on ascertaining the truth by repairing to the place on the day which the Duke had named. Fifteen of the number accordingly set off for Leicester, and were much pleased to find his Grace punctual to his appointment, by whom they were informed, that under the strict performance of articles hereafter to be named, he would give to each of them a piece of land situated in the parish of Enderby, in the vicinity of an ancient burying-ground, retaining the name of St. John's church-yard. This land, containing half an acre for each man's private use, was to be called "the Ewes." He also allotted another piece, to be called "the Boots" [Bootes] in the proportion of five yards wide and 60 long, for every person; and for their general use, he would bestow on them two acres of land, to be called "the Wether," also adjoining the Soar, which, when swelled with rain, is said "to wash the back of the Wether." The grass of this land was to be sold at Enderby, every Whit-monday, for the purpose of defraying the expence of an annual feast, to be enjoyed by the mowers on that day:—"There shall be annually elected, by a majority, two persons, as caterers, who shall, on every Whit-monday, go to Leicester, to whatever inn they may prefer, where a calf's head shall be dressed for their breakfast; the bones of which, when picked clean, shall be put into a dish, and afterwards served up at the dinner. The innkeeper is also to provide two large rich pies, for the caterers to take home for their families, that they may be partakers of some of their festivity. Likewise there shall be provided for every person a short silk lace, tagged at both ends with silver, and when so equipped they shall proceed to Enderby, and sell the grass of "the Wether" to the best bidder. From thence they shall go to the meadow, and all dismounting, each person shall take a small piece of grass from "the Wether," and tie it round his tagged lace; then placing the lace in his hat, all the mowers shall remount, and ride in possession to the High Cross at Leicester, and there throw laces amongst the populace: from thence they must proceed in the same order to St. Mary's church, where a sermon shall be preached for the benefit of the Hospital, founded by Henry Earl of Leicester. When the service is over, a deed shall be read by the clergyman, detailing the above gift, and the church stuck with flowers. This ceremony performed, they are to return to their inn to dinner, at which the bones of the calf's head are to form one of the dishes; the day to be closed in feasting and merriment."

Within the parish of Ratby is a large entrenchment in the shape of a parallelogram, including an area of nine acres and thirty-one poles, with a slope of thirty-nine feet and a half. From its summit is an extensive view. It is probable that the Via Divana, in communicating between Ratae and Deva Colonia, passed this encampment. Near it is a spring

spring called Holywell; and the place is usually called the Springs. Contiguous is an estate called Steward's Hay, which formerly belonged to the Sachevarell family, to the memory of one of whom there is a monument in the church. He gave a considerable sum of money to purchase lands for the benefit of the poor of Ratby. Steward's Hay is now the hunting-seat of Lord Stamford.

ROTHLEY.]—The village of Rothley, 1½ m. S. by E. from Mount Sorrel, anciently belonged to the Knights Templars. Rothley Temple, the manor-house, belongs to Thomas Babington, Esq. The manor, which is extensive, is free from all higher courts, and, as the lord can grant licences of marriage, is exempt from the jurisdiction and visitation of the Bishop of the diocese. "The custom of gavelkind prevails throughout the soke; a sokeman's widow holds all her husband's real property therein, so long as she continues such; and the lord receives an alienation fine for every first purchase made by a foreigner, i. e. a non-sokeman. These several privileges are holden in virtue of a patent of the land heretofore of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Knights Hospitalers, who originally enjoyed it by special and express words conveyed by the patent; which, with all its privileges, was conveyed to the ancestor of the present owner. The soke of Rothley enjoys moreover the privileges of court-leet, court-baron, &c. oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the county.—In 1722, a Roman pavement, with foundations of a floor, walls, &c. were discovered near the village. In the churchyard is the shaft of a stone cross, the four sides of which are fancifully decorated with tracery, scrolls, &c. In the church, which is a large ancient pile, is an ancient font, and some curious old monuments.

SUDDINGTON.]—This village, which was royal demesne in the time of Edward the Confessor, is seated on a gravelly eminence, six miles N. W. by W. from Harborough. Part of the Union Canal passes through Saddington; and, in cutting a tunnel about half a mile to the north, several curious marine fossils were discovered.

SERAPTOFT.]—In Seraptoft church-yard, four miles E. by N. from Leicester, is a small stone cross, raised on three circular steps. Seraptoft Hall, surrounded by a mass of fine woods, of nearly 100 acres, belongs to E. H. Wigley, Esq.

SHEPESHEAD.]—At Shepeshead, a large village four miles W. from Loughborough, an extensive stocking manufactory gives employment to four hundred men in the frame-work-knitting, without reckoning those who are accupied in combing and spinning. A stone cross of a single shaft with steps stands in the centre of the village. Here are three meeting-houses for Quakers, Methodists, and Anabaptists. A few monuments of the Phillips' family may be observed in the church.

SHILTON.]—Earl's Shilton, four miles N. E. from Hinckley, was anciently distinguished by its Nor-

man castle; but this building is entirely destroyed, and its site only denoted by a mount, and a place called the Castle-yard, or Hall yard. The court-leet belonging to this manor, says Burton, "is of large extent, to which the revenue of twenty-five towns belongs. This manor is now accounted part of the duchy of Lancaster, and has been so ever since Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was slain at the battle of Evesham; upon which all his lands were given, by Henry the Third, to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, his second son."

SILEBY.]—The large and populous village of Sileby, is situated on the eastern bank of the Soar, 1½ m. from Mount Sorrel. The manor belongs to Earl Ferrers, by whom it has been customary to call a court once in three years. There were anciently two manions at Sileby, one belonging to the Sherards, and the other to the Pochins. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in frame-work-knitting and agriculture. Here is a free school, and three other large schools. The church is in a fine stile of architecture.

SKEFFINGTON.]—The elevated little village of Skeffington is 10 miles E. by S. from Leicester. The lordship includes five woods: Promes-wood, comprehending about 25 acres; Great-wood 19 acres; England-wood 10 acres; Moneybush-wood 9 acres, and Hoothill-wood, 15 acres. The land is chiefly appropriated for grazing. Skeffington Hall, the seat of the Skeffington family, is a large mansion with a castellated front. The interior is spacious and elegant, and is adorned with paintings of the first masters, the late William Skeffington, Bart. being much devoted to the fine arts. The floor of the drawing-room, measuring 32 feet in length by 23 in breadth, was obtained from one oak tree, which also furnished the whole of the wainscoting to the same room. The tree grew on the Skeffington demesne.

Skeffington church, built of stone, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. At the end of the north aisle is a private chapel for the Skeffington family, and in the south wall of the chancel is a curious piscina. The rood-loft is nearly in a perfect state. In the eastern window is some painted glass, in which are several figures and mutilated inscriptions; and in the private chapel and chancel are several inscriptions to the memories of different branches of the Skeffington family, and some handsome monuments. Thomas Skeffington, Bishop of Bangor in 1509, was a native of this place, to the church of which he was a considerable benefactor.

STANFORD HALL.]—The village of Stanford is in the county of Northampton, 11½ miles N. by E. from Daventry; but Stanford Hall, the seat of Henry Otway, Esq. by marriage with the sister of the late Sir Thomas Cave, was removed, on rebuilding, into Leicestershire. The Cave family for several generations made this their residence. After the Dissolution it became the property of Thomas Cave, Esq. together with the manor, rectory, and advowson of the

the vicarage of Stanford. Sir Thomas was celebrated for his liberality and learning. He completed the family mansion, and furnished the library with a choice collection of books. Under his patronage Bridge's History of Northamptonshire, so long in the press, was given to the world. He was much devoted to topographical literature; and had amassed ample materials for a history of his own county, which a subsequent writer has availed himself of. Stanford Hall is seated in a fine park, and is a large and convenient mansion. The river Avon in front of the house is a pleasing feature in the prospect. The church contains some monuments and inscriptions, commemorative of the Cave family.

STAPLEFORD.]—The parish of Stapleford comprehends an area of land, about two miles and a half from east to west, and two miles from north to south. Stapleford-Hall, a seat of the Earl of Harborough, stands on rising ground, in an extensive park, at distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Melton Mowbray. The mansion consists of three parts; the most ancient of which was raised by Thomas Sherard, Esq. in the year 1500. This part of the house displays a curious specimen of the English domestic architecture of the age. It has square-headed windows with mullions, and is ornamented with fifteen statues in niches, several coats of arms, pieces of sculpture, &c. in basso relievo. The statues represent different persons, ancestors or founders of the family; and six of them are inscribed as follows:—"Schirard, Lord of Chelerton; King William the Conqueror; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Bertram, Lord Verdon; Walter de Lacy, Baron of Trim, and Earl of Ulster; James de Brabazon, the great warrior."—The church is a modern building, erected in 1783. It contains some fine monuments to different branches of the family; among which is one by Rysbrach, to the memory of the first Earl of Harborough; an effigies of whom is represented in Roman costume, with one arm reclining on a cushion, and the other arm directed towards the figure of his lady, who is displayed with a naked infant seated on her knee. The pedestal bears the following

INSCRIPTION,

"TO THE MEMORY OF BENNET, FIRST EARL OF HARBOROUGH, ONLY SURVIVING SON AND HEIR OF BENNET, LORD SHERARD OF STAPLEFORD; BARON OF LETRIM, IN THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, BY ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER AND CO-HEIR OF SIR HENRY CALVERLY, OF ARCHOLME, IN THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM, KNIGHT, BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE ONE SON, WHO DIED AN INFANT. HE WAS MANY YEARS, AND TO THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, LORD LIEUTENANT, AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND, LORD WARDEN AND JUSTICE IN EYRE NORTH OF TRENT. HE DIED THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1732, AGED 55."

Here is an elegant large marble monument, erected to the memory of Lord W. Sherard; a statue

of whom, in armour, with another of his lady, is laid on a table tomb, beneath an arch. On either side of the tomb, three sons in armour; and a daughter, each kneeling on a cushion; another son on a cushion, in the middle of the tomb. He died the 1st of April, 1640.—In the middle of the nave is a brass plate, with engraved outlines of the figures of Geoffrey and Joan Sherard, dated 1490. He is represented in armour, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on a greyhound, with large sword and spurs. On the same plate are figures of seven boys and seven girls, with four shields of arms.

STAUNTON.]—Staunton Harold is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch: Staunton Wyville is five miles N. by E. from Harborough. At the former, an extensive lordship, is the seat of the Shirley family, now occupied by Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers. The name of the place appears to be derived from the natural character of the spot—Stone-ton, or town, and the adjunct of Harold from the name of an ancient lord. Subsequently to the Conquest, it was given to Henry de Ferrariis; and came into the Shirley family, by marriage, in the year 1423. This family is of great antiquity, and descends from an ancient Saxon line, long before the conquest.—The mansion at Staunton Harold, is a large pile, of brick and stone. Its south-eastern, or principal front, is ornamented with pilasters and Doric columns in the centre, surmounted with a pediment. The interior is spacious, and many of the rooms are decorated with pictures, &c. In the library, seventy-two feet by eighteen, is a splendid and copious pedigree of the Shirley family; also the complete works of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, in sixteen quarto volumes. Here is also a curious old bugle-horn, formed from an elephant's tooth, and adorned with representations of various field sports.—The house stands in a fine park of one hundred and fifty acres, in which is a large lake, covering about thirty acres, and adorned with a handsome stone bridge. Adjoining the house is the church, or chapel, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. It contains some monuments, with long inscriptions, commemorative of the names, titles, and characters of several persons of the Shirley family.

At Staunton Wyville, was born Robert de Wyville, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1329. He died in 1375, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where there is a large marble slab, inlaid with brass, to his memory. "It is hard to say," observes Fuller, "whether he were more dunce, or dwarf; more unlearned, or unhandsome; insomuch that T. Walsingham tells us, that had the Pope ever seen him (as no doubt he felt him in his large fees) he would never have conferred the place upon him." Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," has given an engraved view of the brass plate, which represents a castle, with a warrior standing as centinel at the entrance door, and the Bishop looking out of a large window above.—Staunton Wyville church contains various monuments; with inscriptions to different persons of the Brudenell

Brudenell family, anciently lords of the manor, of whom was Robert Brudenell, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the first of the family who inherited this estate.

STOCKERSTON.—At this little village, 10 miles N. E. from Harborough, John de Boyville founded an hospital, for a chaplain and three poor people, in 1466. Some of the windows in Stockerston church are ornamented with painted glass; among which are figures of saints, &c.

STRETTON.—Stretton Magna, and Stretton Parva, lie about six miles S. E. from Leicester. The former, sometimes called Bishop's Stretton, (from Robert Eyriok, Bishop of Chester, who was born here) is situated on the Roman road, whence it derived its name of Stretton, or Street-tan.—Robert Eyriok, or, Robert de Stretton, LL. D. founded and endowed a chantry here, at an early period.—The lordship, which is nearly surrounded with groves, has a good manor house, built by the Hewetts, who resided here until the death of the late William Hewett, Esq. in 1766. He was an intimate friend of the great Marquis of Granby, with whom he travelled to Italy. On his return to Stretton, he set a large quantity of acorns, some of which he disposed in the form of the colonnade before St. Peter's at Rome. The seat now belongs to Sir George Robinson, Bart. in right of his lady, one of the heiresses of the Hewett family.

SWINFORD.—At Swinford, four miles S. S. E. from Lutterworth, was a preceptory of the Knights Templars; and within the church was a chantry. The church has a semicircular east end, without windows, which renders the altar very dark. Here is a large circular font.

SYSTON.—The populous village of Syston, is five m. N. N. E. from Leicester. The land is chiefly appropriated to grazing. The Earl of Stamford is Lord of the manor. A bridge was erected over the brook, which runs on the western side of the village, in the year 1797. The bridge was begun and completed in nine days, by three bricklayers and six labourers; and from the rapidity of its exe-

cution, has since been called "The Nine Days Wonder." The quantity of materials used in this bridge, was 25,000 bricks and 150 tons weight of stone. Within the lordship is an eminence called Mowde-bush-Hill, on which is a stone inscribed with that name. The late Sir John Danvers formerly held a meeting at Mount Sorrel, called Mowde-bush-Court, at which time the lawyer or steward of Sir John went to Mowde-bush-hill, and cutting a piece of turf, carried it to the court.—The parish register of Syston, which begins in 1594, contains the following curious entries:—"1597, paid to the armour dresser, 3s. 4d.; also for the town sword, 7s.—1599, paid to Peter Pollard, for helping to drive away the town bull, that was sold, 1d.—Paid for a bull, 30s.; paid for another bull, 40s. 6d.—1600, paid to Thomas Pollard, for moving the Bull-hooke, 12d.—1601, old Julien Rivett, widow, bequeathed by will, 12d. upon the church; which was bestowed upon painting the church porch and oiling of the same.—1601, spent at Leicester, when we were summoned to appear at the court, for that some of the pieces had wrought on St. Bartholomew's day, 12d.—1602, paid to Lord Morden's Players, because they should not play in the church, 12d.—1602, harvest late; barley not got in before St. Matthew's day; and on that day no peas nor beans were got in, in Syston.—1603, a pound of good hops sold for 2s. 8d.; a strike of malt, 17d. and a strike of wheat, 2s. 4d.—1606, grinding was so scant, either by water or wind, that at the feast of St. Luke, the people came from Hinckley to Syston to grind their corn.—1609, at Loughborough, 500 people died of the plague."—The church is large, with a nave, aisles, chancel, and a square tower. A passage to the rood-loft still remains, and a skreen separates the nave from the chancel.—On the E. side of the Foss-road, about one mile from Syston, is a tumulus.

THURCASTON.—This little village, 3½ miles S. by W. from Mount Sorrel, has a free-school, and is entitled to notice as the birth-place of Bishop Latimer.*

* Hugh Latimer, D. D. was born about the year 1470; he received a good education at Cambridge, where, at the beginning of the Reformation, he was very zealous for popery, but on conversing with Bilney the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching Henry VIII. he sent for him, and was so much pleased with his discourses as to confer upon him the Bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer was no time server; on the contrary, he expostulated with the king on his cruelties; and went so far as to present him with a New Testament with a leaf doubled down to the text, "whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and, on the fall of Lord Cromwell, his patron, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI., who would have restored him to his diocese, which he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne he was committed to the Tower, from whence he was sent with Ridley and Cranmer to Oxford, to hold a con-

versation with some popish divines. In that dispute he conducted himself with remarkable clearness and simplicity; and when it was over, sentence was passed upon him and Ridley, who were burnt at the same stake, A. D. 1555. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother sufferer: "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England, as shall never be extinguished."—In the year 1549, Latimer preached a sermon before King Edward the Sixth, wherein he gives the following account of himself, his family, and the value of farms, &c. at that period:—"My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of three or four pounds by the year at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as kept half a dozen men. He had walk for an hundred sheep; and my mother milked thirty kine. He was able, and did find the king a harness, with himself and his horse, while he came to the place that he should receive the king's wages. I can remember, that I buckled his harness, when he went to Blackheath field. He kept me to school, or else I had not been able to have preached before the king's majesty now. He married my sisters with five pounds, or twenty nobles, a piece:

THEDINGWORTH.—Of this village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Harborough, the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, Bart. uncle and successor of the late Sir Thomas Cave, mentioned in our account of Stanford, was rector. Sir Charles died on the 21st of March, 1810. He possessed the illuminated family pedigree, and many valuable portraits of his ancestors; which were removed to Thedingworth on the death of his nephew. He had also a most valuable library, collected by the joint assiduity of his father and himself; a great part of which perished by fire in 1804.

TOOLEY PARK.—Tooley Park, five miles N. E. by N. from Hinckley, was once a great ornament to the hundred of Sparkenhoe, but it is now chiefly disparked, and appropriated to agriculture. It belonged to the honour of Leicester, and was attached to the castle of Earl's Shilton. It was possessed by the Boothby family, for several generations.

WALTHAM.—The small and decayed market town of Waltham-on-the-Wolds, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Melton Mowbray, and $110\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. from London.

WANLIP.—At this village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. by S. from Mount Sorrel, was found a Roman tessellated pavement, with coins of Constantine, broken urns, &c.—Wanlip Hall belongs to Sir C. G. Hudson, Bart. F. R. S. in right of his first lady. The house, built of brick and stuccoed, is situated near the Soar. It is fitted up, and the pleasure-grounds are laid out, with much taste. Wanley church stands near the mansion.

WIGSTON.—Wigston Parva is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by W. from Lutterworth: Wigston-with-two-steeples, $3\frac{1}{2}$ S. S. E. from Leicester, is distinguished by having two churches with steeples, &c. though one of them has been long disused. Here is an hospital, founded by Mrs. Clarke, for six poor men and women, who are provided with habitations, money, coals, &c. Here is a meeting-house for presbyterians, who are numerous. Within the manor is a piece of moated ground, with some ruins of walls, where the family of the Davenports, who formerly possessed a large estate here, had a mansion. The Gaol Close, here, was a temporary prison during the civil wars. Parts of a fibula, a ring, pieces of a glass urn, pottery, a spear-head and helmet, &c. have been discovered here. Several petrifications have also been found in the lime and gravel pits in this neighbourhood.

WISTOWE.—The village of Wistowe, seven miles S. E. by S. from Leicester, is said to derive its name from Wistan, "a reputed saint, or holy person, to whom the church is dedicated. In this parish is Wistow Hall, formerly the seat of the Halford family, wherein Sir Richard Halford furnished King Charles the First with a place of refuge and retire-

ment.—The mansion, encompassed by formal plantations, consists of brick encased with stucco, having in the principal front five gable pediments. The principal room is a large lofty hall, extending nearly the length of the house. Here are portraits of King Charles the First, and his son, King Charles the Second, and some others. This estate belongs to the Countess Dowager of Denbigh, who enjoys it for life, under the will of her first husband, Sir Charles Halford. In the church are some monuments, with inscriptions to different individuals of the Halford family.

FAIRS.—*Ashby-de-la-Zouch*—Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; Sept. 4; Nov. 8, for horses and cows.

Belton—Monday after Trinity-Week, horses, cows, and sheep, considerable for horses.

Billesden—April 23, for pewter, brass, and toys.

Bosworth—Oct. 16, for cattle and sheep.

Hallaton—Holy-Thursday, and Thursday three weeks after, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloths.

Hinckley—Aug. 26, third Monday after Epiphany, Easter-Monday, Monday before Whit-Monday, for horses, cows, and sheep; Whit-Monday in the morning, for horses, cows, &c. in the afternoon for toys, &c. Monday after St. Simon and Jude, Oct. 23, for cheese, &c.

Kegworth—Feb. 19, Easter-Monday, April 30, Oct. 10, holiday-fair; toys, &c.

Leicester—March 2, Palm-Saturday, Saturday in Easter-week, May 12, July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; October 10, horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; Dec. 8, horses and cows. New Fairs, Jan. 4, June 1, August 1, Sept. 1, Sept. 13, and Nov. 2.

Loughborough—March 28, April 25, Holy-Thursday, August 12, Nov. 13, for horses, cows, and sheep; March 24, and September 30, meeting for cheese.

Lutterworth—February 16, April 2, Holy-Thursday, horses, cows, and sheep; Sept. 16, ditto and cheese.

Market-Bosworth—May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; July 10, for horses and cows.

Market-Harborough—January 6, February 16, April 29, July 31, for cattle; October 10, lasts nine days, for cattle, leather, cheese, and all sorts of merchandise.

Melton-Mowbray—First Tuesday after January 17, on the Monday a shew of horses; Tuesday, horses and horned cattle; Holy-Thursday, Whit-Tuesday, horses, and horned cattle, and sheep; Aug. 24, ditto and swine.

Mountsorrel—July 29, holiday fair, toys, &c.

Waltham-on-the-Wolds—September 19, for horses, horned cattle, swine, and goods of all sorts.

to that he brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor; and all this he did of the same farm; where he

that now hath it, payeth sixteen pounds by the year or more, and is not able to do any thing for his prince, for himself, nor for his children, or give a cup of drink to the poor."

TABLE

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

* * * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

25 33

1. MARKET HARBOROUGH to LUTTERWORTH. (W. by S.)

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Lubenham | 2 | 2 | R.—I. S. P. Stradford, Esq. |
| Theolingworth | 2½ | 4½ | |
| Husband's Bosworth | 1½ | 6 | Francis Fortescue Thurville, Esq. |
| North Kilworth | 2 | 8 | |
| Walcote | 3½ | 11½ | Inns—Denbigh Arms, Hind. |
| Lutterworth | 1½ | 13 | |

2. LOUGHBOROUGH to MARKET HARBOROUGH, through LEICESTER. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|---|
| Quarndon | 2½ | 2½ | R.—Earl of Sefton. |
| Mountsorrel | 1½ | 4 | |
| Belgrave | 5½ | 9½ | L.—T. Babbington, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Mansfield, Esq. |
| Leicester | 1½ | 11 | R.—Sir Charles Hudson, Bart. |
| Oadley | 3½ | 14½ | Inns—Blue Bell, Crane, Three Crowns. |
| Great Glen | 2½ | 17½ | L.—Sir George Robinson, Bart. |
| Kilworth | 2½ | 20 | R.—Sir Charles Hartford, Bart. |
| Market Harborough | 5½ | 25½ | L.—Carlton Curlew, Sir John Palmer, Bart. |
| | | | R.—Sewel, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Dingley, I. P. Hungerford, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Langton Hall. |
| | | | L.—Joseph Cradock. |

3. LUTTERWORTH to LOUGHBOROUGH, through LEICESTER. (N.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Dog and Gun | 5½ | 5½ | Inns—Blue Bell, Crane, Three Crowns. |
| Blaby | 2½ | 8½ | R.—Mansfield, Esq. |
| (Cross the Union Canal) | | | R.—Sir Charles Hudson, Bart. |
| Ayleston | 1½ | 10 | L.—T. Rabbington, Esqrs. |
| Leicester | 2½ | 12½ | R.—Earl of Sifton, H. Meynell, Esq. |
| Belgrave | 1½ | 14 | Inns—Bulls Head, Anchor. |
| (Cross the Soar) | | | L.—Burley Hall. |
| Rothley | 3½ | 17½ | |
| Mountsorrel | 1½ | 19½ | |
| Quarndon | 1½ | 20½ | |
| Loughborough | 2½ | 23½ | |

4. MELTON MOWBRAY to HINKLEY, through LEICESTER. (S.W.)

| | | | |
|--|----|----|--------------------------------------|
| (Cross the Wreak and Leicester Navigation) | 2½ | 2½ | R.—I. Boulby, Esq. |
| Kirkby Bellers | 1½ | 4 | R.—C. Ellis, Esq. |
| Frisby | 2 | 6 | |
| Brooksby | 2 | 8 | R.—Mrs. Ayre. |
| Rearsby | 2 | 10 | R.—Sir Charles Hudson, Bart. |
| Syston | 2 | 12 | L.—Mrs. Pochin. |
| Thurcaston | 3 | 15 | Inns—Blue Bell, Crane, Three Crowns. |
| Leicester | 9 | 24 | R.—Normanton Hall. |
| Earls Shilton | 4 | 28 | L.—Lord Viscount Wentworth. |
| Hinkley | | | L.—Tooley Park. |

5. ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, to EAST NORTON.

| | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Ravenstone | 3 | 3 | Godolphin, W. Burslem, Esq. |
| Hugglescote | 2½ | 5½ | |
| Markfield | 4½ | 10 | L.—Earl of Stamford. |
| | 3 | 13 | L.—Thomas Pares, Esq. |
| Grooby | 4 | 17 | Inns—Blue Bell, Crane, Three Crowns. |
| (Cross the Soar) | | | |
| Leicester | 4 | 21 | |
| Thurnby | 2 | 23 | Skeffington Lodge. |
| Houghton | 2½ | 25½ | |
| Billesdon | 1½ | 27 | L.—Laund Abbey. |
| Skeffington | 2 | 29 | L.—Morris, Esq. |
| Tugby | 1 | 30 | |
| East Norton | | | |

6. MARKET HARBOROUGH to KEGWORTH, through LEICESTER. (N.W. by N.)

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|---|
| Kibworth | 6 | 6 | R.—Carlton Curlew. L.—Sir Charles Hartford. |
| Great Glen | 2½ | 8½ | R.—Rev. Mrr. Norman. |
| Oadby | 2½ | 11½ | R.—Sir George Robinson, Bart. |
| Leicester | 3½ | 14½ | Inns—White Horse. |
| | | | Inns—Blue Bell, Crane, Three Crowns. |

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Belgrove | 14 | 16½ |
| (Cross the Sour) | | |
| Mounstons | 5½ | 22 |
| Quorndon | 11½ | 23½ |
| Loughborough | 24 | 20½ |
| Dishley | 14 | 28 |
| Hatherne | 4 | 28½ |
| Kegworth | 34 | 32 |
| R.—Earl of Sefton, H. Mynch, Esq. Inns—Anchor, Bull's Head. L.—Burley Hall. R.—H. Honeybone, Esq. R.—Stanford Hall. L.—Garendon Park. Inn—Anchor. L.—Edward Dawson, Esq. R.—Sir Thomas Parkyn, Bart. | | |

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 7. LEICESTER to ASHBY-DE-ZOUCH. (N. W. by E.) | | |
| (Cross the Sour) | 4 | 4 |
| Grooby | 3 | 7 |
| Markfield | 4½ | 11½ |
| Hugglescote | 24 | 14 |
| Ravenstone | 3 | 17 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | | |
| John Paris, Esq. R.—Stewards Hay, Earl of Stamford. R.—Godolphin, W. Burslem, Esq. Inn—Queen's Head. | | |

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 8. HINCKLEY to ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH. (N.W. by N.) | | |
| Shearley | 4½ | 4½ |
| Wigton | 5½ | 10 |
| Leicester | 34 | 13½ |
| Thurcaston | 3 | 16 |
| System | 2 | 18 |
| Rearby | 2 | 20 |
| Brooksbury | 2 | 22 |
| Frisley | 2 | 24 |
| (Cross the Wreak) | | |
| Melton Mowbray | 4 | 28 |
| L.—Park. R.—Obaston. R.—Queen's Head. Ruins of Ashby Castle. | | |

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Distance from London. | | Miles. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Billesden | 35 | Billesden | 115 |
| Bosworth | 10 | Bosworth | 93 |
| Hallaton | 33 | Hallaton | 106 |
| Harborough | 34 | Harborough | 91 |
| Hinckley | 18 | Hinckley | 83 |
| Leicester | 18 | Leicester | 99 |
| Loughborough | 12 | Loughborough | 96 |
| Lutterworth | 27 | Lutterworth | 199 |
| Melton Mowbray | 29 | Melton Mowbray | 89 |
| Mounstons | 15 | Mounstons | 104 |
| Walham-on-the-Wold | 13 | Walham-on-the-Wold | 105 |



LINCOLNSHIRE.

British Statute Miles

Longitude West 50 from London

LINCOLNSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE large maritime county of Lincoln is bounded, on the North, by the estuary of the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; on the East, by the German Ocean; on the South, by the Counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and, on the West, by Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire. It extends from 70 to 76 miles, in length, from North to South; is about 45 or 46 miles in breadth, from East to West; and is about 300 miles in circumference. Its area has been differently estimated. Stone, in his Agricultural Survey of Lincolnshire, gives the following statement respecting its extent and division: The number of acres about 1,893,100; of which 473,000 acres are inclosed, marsh and fen lands; 200,000, commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000 common fields; 25,000 wood lands; and 927,120 inclosed uplands:—The wolds, 234,880 acres; the heath, 178,400; lowland, 776,960; miscellaneous 718,880; total, 1,848,320 acres. Good authorities have estimated the superficies of the county at 2814 square miles, or 1,800,880 acres; the table prefixed to the last population returns makes them 2787 miles, or 1,923,680 acres.—This county, like those of Essex, Cambridge, and Norfolk, has been usually represented as being unwholesome; and from its fens and marshes, with its contiguity to the sea, has obtained the character of being the nurse of pestilential disorders, agues, cramps, and rheumatisms. These characteristics, however, do not strictly apply to the county at large, they belong only to a small part of the district where these unfavourable features appear, and hence, prejudice has attached to the whole a character which is by no means in conformity with truth. Arthur Young observes, "There is an extraordinary circumstance in the north-west corner of the county. Agues were formerly commonly known upon the Trent and Humber sides—at present they are rare; and nothing has been effected on the Lincoln side of the Humber, to which it can be attributed; but there was a coincidence of time with the draining Wallin-fen in Yorkshire to this effect: that county is now full of new-built houses, and highly improved, and must have occasioned this remarkable change."—The great improvements that have been made in this county during the last thirty

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years, are displayed in the amelioration of the climate, and the advancement of agriculture. The county now begins to assume a totally new aspect, the value of land is wonderfully increased, and the communication throughout greatly facilitated.

SCENERY.]—Arthur Young has directed our attention to several features of the county which partake of the beautiful and picturesque: "About Belton," he observes, "are fine views from the tower on Belmont; Lynn and the Norfolk cliffs are visible, Nottingham castle, the Vale of Belvoir, &c.; and from the cliff towns as far as Lincoln are several fine views. From Fullbeck to Leadenham there is a fine prospect over the vale of the Trent. Of the same features are those from the cliff road to the north of Lincoln, to Kirton, where is an extensive view to the wolds, and also to Nottinghamshire. Near Gainsborough there are very agreeable scenes from the plantation of H. Dalton, of Knaith, and from the chateau battery of Mr. Hutton, of Burton, the windings of the Trent, and the rich level plain of meadow, all alive with herds of cattle, bounded by distant hills of cultivation, are features of an agreeable country. Still more beautiful is that about Trent-fall; from Sir John Sheffield's hanging wood, and the Rev. Mr. Sheffield's ornamented walk following the cliff to Alkborough, where Mr. Goulton's beautiful grounds command a grand view of the three rivers; as the soil is dry, the woods lofty, and the country various, this must be a great contrast to what Lincolnshire is often represented by those who have visited only the fenny parts. The whole line of the Humber hence to Grimsby, when viewed from the wolds, presents an interesting object. This, and the extensive plantations of Lord Yarborough, are seen to advantage from the magnificent mausoleum at Brocklesby." But these are by no means the only places which are distinguished for beautiful and commanding scenery. In the vicinity of Louth, Grantham, and Bourne, the eye may indulge in the most luxurious and enchanting views.

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, &c.]—In treating of the soil and agriculture of Lincolnshire, we must consider the county as presenting three great natural features—the wolds, the heaths, and the fens; the last of which occupies the south eastern side of the

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county, and though formerly a mere sterile waste, has been by drainage, &c. rendered subservient to agriculture. Some parts of them are indeed uncommonly fertile.—The heaths, north and south of Lincoln, and the wolds, are calcareous hills, which, from their brows, command many fine prospects.

“The heath,” says Arthur Young, “now nearly enclosed, is a tract of high country, a sort of backbone to the whole, in which the soil is a good sandy loam, but with clay enough in it to be slippery with wet, and tenacious under bad management; but excellent turnip and barley land, on a bed of limestone, at various depths, from six inches to several feet, commonly nine inches to eighteen. This hill slopes sharply to the west; the declivity of the same nature, but generally good; and this extends some distance in the flat vale, for the first line of villages, (built also as the soil lies in a longitudinal direction, north and south.) The soil is a rich loam, containing much pasturage.”—Between Gainsborough and Newark, for twenty-five miles, is a large tract of flat sandy soil, the greater part of which has been enclosed and drained. The soil of the isle of Axholme, amongst the finest in England, consists of black sandy loams, warp land, brown sand, and rich loams of a soapy and tenacious quality. An imperfect plaster stone forms the under stratum at Stacey, Belton, &c. The wolds, which extend from Spilsby, in a N. W. direction, for about 40 miles, to Burton, near the Humber, are about eighty miles in breadth, the soil of which consists of sandy loam upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk. This appearance is more prominent in the neighbourhood of Louth, and in the warrens between Gayton and Tathwell. Rich pasture land intermixed indicate where the friable loams prevail. From Binbrook to Caistor, with the exception of Caistor Moor, the soil is chiefly sand: hence onward, sand with a mixture of argillaceous earth prevails as far as Barton field, where it is lost in a rich loam of the extent of 6000 acres. In this direction at the foot of the wolds, lies an extensive tract of land, reaching from Barton to Wainfleet, whose breadth varies from five to ten miles. It is called the “marsh,” and is guarded by embankments from the encroachments of the sea: this tract, by a variation of soil called “middle marsh,” is divided into north and south marshes. The intervening land is composed of a rich brown loam extending from Belesby to Grimsby. The north marsh is a large extent of rich salt lands adapted for grazing; while the south marsh is a cold and stiff clay of very inferior value. Between these two ridges of wolds and heath is a tract of land of a different character. From “the heath-hill, eastward, no cliff is visible. Yet the country slopes gradually into a vale, whose soils possess great variety, and are in general of an inferior nature. Half way to the wolds in an irregular line, appears a narrow tract of good land on which stand the villages; this sinks again into another part of the varied soil to the wolds. Thus forming,

between the heath and the wolds, first the narrow ridge on which the villages are built, let at about 16 shillings; then the Ancholme flat, at 14 shillings; the ridge of pasture at 10 shillings, a flat of moor, very indifferent; and then the wolds.” Between these, are the following fens: those which are situated below the sloping ground of the South Heath, running from Grantham to Lincoln in a direction north by east, and stretching again westerly from Lincoln to the bank of the Trent; the low lands in the vicinity of the river Witham, which form a triangular space from the points of Lincoln, Croyland, and Wainfleet; and those in the neighbourhood of Ancholme, between the wolds and the North Heath.

At Folkington, in this county, an Agricultural Society, which has since proved of great advantage, was established in February, 1796.

The manures employed in this county are various. Amongst these, the little fish termed sticklebacks are so numerous in the East and West Fens, that a man will sometimes earn 4s. a day by selling them at a halfpenny a bushel. They also come from the sea into Boston haven. The use of them is extremely profitable, as they are the most advantageous of all manures. Pigeon dung is used in some places; lime, in many, with rape-cake, marl, bones, silt, &c. In the wolds, they spread dry straw on the land, and burn it. Gorse has also been cut and burnt on other lands, and answered very well for manuring turnips, &c. All the seed, grasses, and plants usually cultivated, are to be found in this county.

The woods and plantations in Lincolnshire have been rendered extremely profitable by the introduction of the berry-bearing poplar, from Nottinghamshire, and the Dishley willow. Neglected, miserable, boggy, and deserted spots have been converted into productive gardens. Lord Yarborough took the lead of all the planters in this county, for ten years successively, when he planted 100 acres a year.

For fences, in Holland Fen, the white-thorn is considered the best; but few of these are to be seen in Deeping Fen. The quicks are in general very clean. In some places, the Leicester method is pursued, with one fence of a very small trench, planting the quick upon the surface of the field for the sake of moisture, while the other side of the same field is made a double ditch, three feet deep. The former is found as good at three, as the other is at seven years' growth.

In the Holland Fen, the farms of the largest class are from 100 to 400 acres. On Lincoln Heath side, and across to the fen on the other side, they are sometimes very large, as high as 400l. per annum. About Brockelsby and Louth they run from 500 to 1000 acres. Here, rents have amounted to 3000l. a-year. In the manor of Reevesby, all enclosed, there are upwards of 50 farms for the rental of 1397l. for 3401 acres. This singular division of farms arose from a determination in Sir Joseph Banks not to distress the people by throwing them together, for which it has been said he loses much in

in rental, and has his property ill cultivated. The wold farms are from 200*l.* to 500*l.* a-year. When the ground was let in smaller lots they could not manure those hills so well, and the turnip culture has thriven only in the hands of the larger farmers. The occupiers of the small farms, it is asserted, are incomparably less at their ease than the occupants of large ones, as they work much harder than labourers, whilst agriculture in general suffers for the want of labour and manure, and the consequent want of produce.

The farm-houses have improved considerably within the last thirty or forty years: they are now mostly of brick and tile, and yield to none for the convenience of offices, out-houses, &c. Besides cottages, Lord Carrington has built several new farm houses, barns, &c. The old farm houses are of timber, walled with clay, called stud and mud, and covered with reeds; some with wheat and rye straw, which, when new, costs only one-third less than tile and brick.

The cottages in this county consist chiefly of a room below and a room above; the entrance is into a small room for washing, a sort of common open store room. By this means the keeping room is much warmer than if the house door opened directly into it. The other room is a little dairy, in which beer is also kept by the stair-case being reversed; each cottage has a closet under the adjoining stair-case. New brick cottages abound in the newly enclosed fens.—Those in the low rich country are commonly built of stud and mud, the stud pieces as large as a man's arm. Some have also been built of brick and slate. Round Folkingham, &c. according to act of parliament, three acres of land at least are assigned to every cottage, including a garden, upon which, for the most part, the cottagers keep a cow. A cottage of stud and mud may be built for less than thirty pounds. Those of brick are, of course, more expensive.

Here, as in most other parts of the kingdom, though compositions have been pretty common, and some exonerations have been granted for giving land, a general desire prevails among the farmers, that some law should pass for the commutation of all tythe.

Contrary to the best interests of agriculture, it has been the general practice not to grant leases in this county. Sir Joseph Banks has had no objection to granting leases, but he has never been asked for them. Seeing a tenant of his improving his land by hollow draining, he, however, gave a lease of 21 years as a reward and encouragement.

The tenures here are much copyhold in the low parts, but not much in the higher land; and a considerable quantity to church leases, some let for three lives, and others for twenty one years, renewable every seven; and many crown lands let for years. Lord Exeter has property on the Lincoln side of Stamford that seems held by some tenure of ancient custom among the farmers, resembling the rundale

of Ireland. The tenants divide and plough up the commons, and then lay them down to become common again; and shift the open fields from hand to hand, so that no man has the same land two years together. This has caused great confusion.

Farming implements are in great variety in this county. The plough is the common one of the fen tract; the mould board of a good sweep; the throat a segment of an elipsis: the share always well steel-ed and sharpened with files; and the coulter a sharp-ened steel wheel. Some have affixed to this plough a bean drill of much simplicity for drilling upon the centre of the preceding furrow while the next is turning. The expanding horse-hoe, is used here constantly for beans, cabbages, potatoes, &c. A waggon cart, called a cartoon, is also used here, the body of which tilts up and delivers the load like a cart. It is of light weight. Scufflers have been found very effective. Lamb hurdles are contrivances against the loss of lambs in the ditches of the breeding pastures. The contrivance for covering corn-stacks seems also to have originated here. Another useful invention here is a boat for conveying sheep, 52 feet long and 12 in breadth; and when sheep are not the cargo, by leaving the stanchions, nets, and troughs at home, the boat may be adapted to any other use. In the east fen, an ingenious and useful sledge is used for going on the ice, being a small frame that slides on four horse bones, the driver pushing himself forward with a pitch fork. Thrashing mills, chaff-cutters, &c. are also found here in great varieties.

PRODUCE, MANUFACTURES, &c.]—The higher grounds of the county, which are now principally enclosed and appropriated to tillage, produce all sorts of grain; and such of the lower lands as have been drained and enclosed, produce abundant crops of oats, hemp, flax, &c.—There are very few manufactures in the county; but rabbits' fur, and goose feathers, &c. of which more hereafter, constitute two considerable objects of merchandize. From the system of inclosing, however, both geese and rabbits are much less numerous in this county than formerly.

HORSES.]—This county has long been famous for horses; but Yorkshire has now the credit of rearing many that are really Lincolnshire bred. Numerous mares are kept for the sole purpose of breeding, and the number of colts reared is very great, chiefly of the cart kind, which are generally sold off when quite young, and sent into the adjacent counties. In the neighbourhood of Long Sutton, there is a breed of horses for the saddle, remarkable for bone and activity, which, with the accustomed riding weight, will trot sixteen miles an hour, and are allowed to be the best saddle horses in the kingdom. About Nornanby and Burton, according to Young, many are bred both for saddle and coach; sell at two or three and four years old; get from eighty guineas, at four years old, for a hunter, down to 7 or 8*l.*; a good coach horse, at four years old, 30 to 40*l.*—Many occupiers of grass lands purchase three years old colts at the Yorkshire fair, keep them a year, and

and, after trimming, nicking, &c. sell them to the London dealers at the customary prices of, from 35 to 40/ each.

OXEN.]—Stone describes the neat cattle of Lincolnshire as of a large sort, having great heads and short horns; stout in the bone, and deep in the belly; with short necks and fleshy quarters, narrow hips and chins, high in their rumps and bare on the shoulders. The cows when fat, weigh from eight to nine hundred, and the oxen from ten to twelve hundred each. Many experimental farmers, however, by purchase, crossing, &c. are possessed of cattle of finer symmetry, and superior qualities.—This being not only a breeding, but a grazing county, many farmers occupy themselves entirely in buying up full grown beasts, letting them run on rich pastures for a certain period, and then finishing their feeding by oil-cake. The dairy here is not regarded, further than for the use of the family. The rearing of calves, where cows are kept, is the principal object of care. These are kept till three or four years old, and then usually sold to the feeders when in a lean state.

SHEEP.]—Numbers of sheep are bred and fattened here, and large quantities of wool are obtained, to supply the manufacturing districts. Mr. Bakewell, the original breeder of the variety of sheep, called new Leicester, laid his foundation upon the old Lincoln breed, selected sheep that possessed the most perfect symmetry for his purpose, and afterwards crossing them with others, or breeding into the whole blood.—The Lincolnshire sheep is a large, horned animal, adapted for the rich grazing, and marsh land of the county, and generally weighs well when fat, and bears a heavy fleece of coarse, but long stapled wool. Young mentions a sheep sold at Smithfield, which clipped, the first year, 23lbs. of wool; in the second year, 22½ lbs. The usual weight per fleece, is 8lbs. and upwards.

RABBITS.]—The warrens of this county, as already intimated, were formerly much more extensive than at present, and were preserved on a principle of improvement; some being broken up for tillage, and others, which had been under tilth, being again laid down for warrens. The soil of old warrens, by the urine and dung of the rabbits, and their continually stirring and ventilating the earth in burrowing, has been found incomparably better than that of lands of a like nature left in their original state. Rabbits, when in season, are esteemed both wholesome and delicate. Their flesh, however, is less valuable than their skins. Their skins first recommended them to the notice of manorial proprietors; and though now, from various causes, much reduced in price, they still continue to be of considerable value. The investment of a small capital, in a warren, yields an interest that nothing else will, and a larger profit, with less labour, than any other kind of tenure. Their fecundity was a circumstance of no small consequence, when the skins of large, well chosen rabbits would produce 2s. 6d. or 3s.

each. They were then used in the making of muffs, tippets, lining of robes, &c. the down was also employed in the hat manufactories.—Skins that are free from black spots on the inside, are said to be in season, and the fur is then more valuable than at any other time. "Rabbits bred at the beginning of May, are esteemed the best. In June and November the skin is also generally white. The silver-grey rabbits are of the best sort, excepting those of a clear white colour. Skins from the latter have sold from eight to sixteen pence each. The carcasses probably do not net to the keepers, more than fourpence each, owing to the obligation they are under of sending them far to a market, and to kill from eight to ten parts of the annual produce from the beginning of November to the end of December. The voracity of rabbits is equal to their fecundity; and as they eat all kinds of herbs, roots, grain, fruit, bark, and branches of young trees, they are very destructive to plantations, corn, and other crops, especially quickset hedges."

GEESE.]—Many of the Fens are calculated only for the rearing of Geese, which are however a source of considerable profit to the proprietors. A short account of the management of these birds may not be unacceptable to the reader. When the breeding season arrives, the geese are lodged in the houses of the inhabitants. In every apartment three rows of wicker pens are placed one above another; for each bird is a separate lodge, which it keeps possession of during the period of sitting. A gozzard or gooseherd attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; upon their return, he conducts them to their respective nests without displacing a single bird. The geese are commonly plucked five times a year, some, however, pluck them but three, and others four. Lady-day, Midsummer, Lammas, Michaelmas, and Martinmas are the seasons for stripping them of their quills and feathers. Young, in his General View, observes that "the feathers of a dead goose are worth sixpence, three giving a pound; but plucking alive does not yield more than three pence a head, per annum. Some wing them only every quarter, taking ten feathers from each goose, which sell at five shillings a thousand. Plucked geese pay, in feathers, one shilling a head in Wildmore Fen." The practice of plucking live geese has been frequently censured for its barbarity, but when the operation is not premature, that is, if they wait until the feathers are ready to drop from them, the pain inflicted on the bird is merely imaginary.

RIVERS.]—Of the rivers which either rise in this county, pass through, or are connected with it, the Witham stands first in order. It derives its source near South Witham, a village about ten miles north of Stamford. Thence it flows almost duly north, by North Witham, Colsterworth, through the park of Easton, and to Great Ponton, where it is joined by another stream, from Skillington and Stoke Rochford. Having received a small brook, at Little Ponton, it proceeds on the eastern side of Grant-ham;

ham; whence it flows by Belton Park and Syston, and then turns westerly to Long Bennington; where it bends again to the north; and, after flowing by Claypole and Beckingham, it proceeds through a wide sandy valley to Lincoln; whence it flows almost directly east to Grubhill, where it turns to the south-east, and continues in that direction to Boston, uniting its waters with the sea, at Boston Deep. The banks of this river, from its source, to Beckingham, are diversified with rising grounds and ornamental objects; the elegant spire of Grantham church, the fine woods at Belton Park, Syston Park, and Little Ponton, successively presenting themselves. Towards Lincoln, the contiguous country is diversified by high grounds, vallies, and woods. After passing that city, the river leaves the high lands, and continues through a level tract of country to the sea. Much of its present bed, from Boston upwards, is a new artificial cut, made for the purpose of widening and straightening the channel, rendering it more commodious for navigation, and better adapted to receive and carry off the water of the contiguous fens. The Lincolnshire rivers, with those of the Grant, Ouse, and Nene, in the adjoining counties, from the obstructions they meet in delivering their waters to the ocean, are the cause of drowning a large portion of valuable land. Even the courses of the rivers have been changed at times; their usual channels being obstructed, the waters have forced through the low lands new passages to the sea. Their direction has been sometimes altered, by the plans put in execution for the drainage of the country. Thus the Welland having anciently its course by Spalding, through the decay of the out-fall there, a great part thereof sometime fell through Great Passons; and so out by Whaplode; but that out-fall also decaying, as most out-falls over the washes have done, and still will do, that way was stopped up, and the river driven to seek a course in a very faint manner, by south-east, towards Wisbeach; where again, through the defect of Wisbeach's out-fall, when it meets with the Nene at the new Leames-end at Guyhirne, they both turn back under Waltersey Bank to Hobbes, and so to Harche Stream; and there meeting with the great branch of Nene came to Welle, and so to Salter's Lode. In the time of Richard the II. the ancient bed of the Witham had been choked up between Claypole and Lincoln, by which means the current had been diverted, and much of the adjacent country overflowed from the waters endeavouring to find another passage. In 1394, a new commission was appointed to view and repair the different banks, sewers, &c. between the Hill Dyke and Bolingbroke. The latter part of its course was diverted by art from the old bed under the direction of a Mr. Grundy, surveyor and engineer, about the year 1702. The plan was only partially acted upon, by which the waters of the Witham were conducted by a new channel, with double embankments, commencing near Hambridge; proceeding to Langtick Ferry,

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and thence through Anton's Gowt, to the great Sluice near Boston.

The river Welland rises in Northamptonshire, near Sibertoff, and after receiving contributions from numerous streams, passes Market Deeping, where, descending into the fens, it there deposits the slime which it had collected in its course through the rich lands of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire. Between Deeping and Croyland it divides into two streams; the one taking a south-east direction to Wisbeach, and the other, with a sluggish current, meets the Glen at Surfleet, after which it empties itself into the Foss-dyke-Wash.

The small river Ancholme rises in the Wolds, near Market Rasen, whence, taking a northerly direction by Gleanford Bridge, it is navigable to the Humber, where it falls a few miles below the junction of the Trent.

The Trent cannot properly be called a Lincolnshire river; yet as it forms the boundary which separates that county from Nottinghamshire, it is entitled to some notice. This river rises in Staffordshire, and takes a north-eastern direction through the counties of Derby and Nottingham. That portion of it which flows from the village of North Clifford to Stockwith, is the boundary of Nottinghamshire on the north-western side; thence it becomes the eastern boundary of the Isle of Axholme. At Aldborough, it receives the waters of the Dun; below which, meeting the Ouse, these united streams mingle with the Humber. From Gainsborough the Trent is navigable for vessels of large burthen.

Fens, &c.]—The extensive fens of Lincolnshire consist of lands which anciently were inundated by the sea, and by art have been recovered. In the summer season they exhibit immense tracts chiefly of grazing land, intersected by wide deep ditches, called droves, which answer the end of both fences and drains. These are accompanied generally by parallel banks, upon which the roads pass, and are intended to keep the waters, in flood time, from overflowing the adjacent lands. They communicate with each other, also with larger canals, called dykes and drains, which are navigable for boats and barges. Sluices, guarded by gates, termed gowts or goats, are at the lower end of these. In the summer, numerous flocks and herds are seen grazing here, and many of the pastures afford a rich and luxuriant herbage; but, in the wet season, the aspect is changed: the cattle disappear; the scene alters; and the eye must pass over thousands of acres of water or ice, unrelieved, excepting by the numerous wild fowl which then occupy this inland ocean.—Several causes combine to produce these inundations. “Many of the fens lie below the level of the sea; some are lower than the beds of the rivers; and all are beneath the high water mark of their respective drains. The substratum of the fens is silt, or sea sand, which is a well known conductor of water. Through this, when the drains are full, the sea water filters; and, unable to pass by the drains, rises on the

the surface, and is known by the name of soak. To this is added, after rains, the water which flows from the higher lands, the overflowings of the ditches and rivers, and inundations from the sea, by the frequent breaches made in the banks formed for fencing it out. In many situations where the inhabitants of this country are almost ruined by water in winter, during summer they are greatly distressed for it, even for watering their cattle. In dry seasons, rich marsh land, which would feed a bullock an acre, being destitute of fresh water, cannot be depastured, and consequently becomes of little value; as any thing of the nature of a flood, to which the vallies or low lands of more unequal districts are so often exposed, has been unknown in this part of the kingdom since the general system of draining has been practised. At this season, when the drains are very shallow, and the ditches dry, the soak filters off through the silt; and, except in a few places, springs of fresh water are unknown. From those ditches, the only bounds between fields and farms, becoming dry, each occupier is continually liable to trespass from the straying of his neighbour's cattle, and to actions of trespass for the damages committed by his own."

An able writer has contended, that there was a time when these parts of the country were not inundated by the ocean. Respecting the Isle of Axholme, he says, "For many ages it hath been a fenny tract, and for the most part covered with waters, but was more anciently not so; for originally, it was a woody country, and not at all annoyed with those inundations of the rivers that passed through it, as is most evident by the great numbers of oak, fir, and other trees, which have been of late frequently found in the moor, upon making of sundry ditches and channels for the draining thereof; the oak trees lying somewhat above three feet in depth, and near their roots, which do still stand as they grew, viz. in firm earth below the river." Indeed, it is an established fact, that large timber trees will not thrive in watery or marshy lands, and such have been found lying in the earth abundantly in this county. That the obstructions, which these different rivers meet in their passage, has been the cause of the inundations, is more than probable; but perhaps what has occasioned those may not be so manifest. In viewing the various inlets of the sea on this part of the coast, it is surprising to observe the immense quantity of sand and sludge which is continually depositing on the shore. The great bay, or estuary, into which the different rivers, passing through the Fens, are disembogued, is very shallow, and full of shifting sands and silt. The rivers, which are constantly loaded with mud, particularly in times of flood, are met by the tide equally charged with silt, which obstructs their entrance; and at a certain distance from their mouths, the force of the river waters becoming equal, a stagnation takes place, during which the silt is dropped, and banks are formed. The situation of these banks is nearer to, or farther from the river's mouth, in proportion as the

strength of the river water is greater or less, or as it is sooner or later overcome by the tide. "Thus," observes Mr. Rennie, "if the seasons are wet, the rivers having a greater quantity of water in them, run to seaward with a greater velocity, and of consequence drive the silt further out; on the other hand, if the seasons are dry, and the tides stronger from the effects of wind, or other causes, the silt of course is driven less powerfully outwards, and settles nearer to their mouths, which choaks them up and prevents their free discharge from the fens." These appear to have formed the moor-land of the present Fen-country, and to be the sole cause of its frequent inundations.

Deeping Fen, on the banks of the Welland, had a road made across it, by Egelric, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In the time of the Conqueror, Richard de Rulos, his chamberlain, inclosed this part of the Fen Country, from the chapel of St. Guthlake to Cardyke, and beyond to Clei-lake, near Cranmore; excluding the river Welland, by a large and extensive bank of earth. "And having by this good husbandry brought the soil to that fertile condition, he converted the said chapel of St. Guthlake into a church, the place being now called Market Deeping; by the like means of banking and draining he also made a village, dedicated to St. James, in the very pan of Pudlington; and by much labour and charge, reduced it into fields, meadows, and pastures, which is now called Deeping St. James."

The Foss Dyke, an artificial trench, about seven miles in length, from the great marsh, near Lincoln, to the Trent, in the vicinity of Torksey, was made, or altered, by Henry the First, in 1121, for the purpose of bringing vessels from the Trent to the city; as well as for making a general drain for the adjacent level. To defray the expense of cleansing it, money was assessed on the lands that had been, or were to be, benefited by the drainage; and, on complaint being made, in time of Edward the Third, that the collectors converted the money to their own use, an order was made for an enquiry to be instituted, and commissioners were afterwards appointed to superintend the concern.—Of the Marshes on the river Ancholme, we find the following account on record in the 10th of Edward the First: "The King then directing his writ of Ad quod damnum to the shireeve of this county, to enquire whether it would be hurtful to him, or any other, if the course of that water, then obstructed, from a place called Bishop's Brigge, to the river of Humber, were opened, so that the current of the same might be reduced into its due and ancient channel. Whereupon a jury being impannelled accordingly and sworn, did say upon their oaths, that it would not be to the damage of the said king, nor any other; but for the common benefit of the whole county of Lincoln, if the course of that river, abstracted in part, in divers places, from Bishop's Brigge to the river of Humber, were open. And they further said, that by this means,

not

not only the meadows and pastures would be drained, but that ships and boats laden with corn and other things, might then more commodiously pass with corn and other things from the said river Humber into the parts of Lindsey, than they at that time could do, and as they had done formerly—where upon about two years following, the King did constitute Gilbert de Thorntone, John Dive, and Ralph Paynell, his commissioners, to cause that channel to be so scoured and cleansed." In succeeding reigns, various statutes were enacted for securing the marks, and rendering effectual the drainage of the country, in these parts.

The Island of Axholme is bounded on the E. by the Trent, on the N. and W. by the Dun, and on the S. by the Idle. It is said to comprise 37,800 acres; in which are the parishes of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston, with their respective hamlets. Though probably containing some of the richest land in the kingdom, it was formerly one continued fen, occasioned by the silt thrown up the Trent with the tides of the Humber. This obstructing the free passage of the Dun and Idle, forced back their waters over the circumjacent lands, so that the higher central parts formed an island, which appellation they still retain. From this circumstance, it became a place so defensible, that Roger Lord Mowbray, an eminent baron in the time of King Henry the Second, adhering to the interests of the younger Henry, who took up arms against his father, repaired with his retainers to this spot, fortified an old castle, and for some time, set at defiance the king's forces who were sent to reduce him to obedience. The Lincolnshire men having no other means of access but by water, transported themselves over in boats, and discomfited the refractory baron. In the reign of Henry the Third also, it afforded a retreat to many of the rebellious nobles after the battle of Evesham. The inhabitants, stimulated by the example of the industrious cultivators of neighbouring districts, who, by embanking and draining, had greatly improved such fenny lands, soon turned their attention to this beneficial practice. Numerous efforts and improvements were from time to time made; and, in the beginning of the reign of Charles the First, that commendable work was commenced, which embraced not only the marshes of Axholme, but of all the adjacent fens, called Dikes-marsh and Hatfield Chase, in the county of York. These comprehended an extent of lands which were drowned not only in winter, but in summer were often so deeply covered with water, that boats could navigate over them to the extent of 60,000 acres. This great work had so successful a progress, that, with the charge of about 55,825*l.* it became fully finished within the space of five years; the waters which usually overflowed the whole level being conveyed into the Trent, through Snow-Sewer, and Althorpe river, by a sluice, which issued out the drained water at every ebb, and kept back the tides upon all comings-in thereof.—Tradition states, that

large vessels could formerly sail up the river Witham from Boston to Lincoln; and from the ribs, timbers, &c. of ships that have been frequently found near it, the statement seems to be justified. At present, however, it is only adapted for barges; and the flow of the current is so small, that, notwithstanding large sums have been expended on it, it does not cleanse the bed of the river.

To the north and north-east of the Witham, lie the large fenny tracts called Wildmore Fen, West Fen, and East Fen. On a writ of *Ad quod damnum*, in 1598, concerning the draining of these, it appears, that in East Fen 5000 acres were drowned, half of which was then considered drainable, and the other half irrecoverably lost; and that the commons and severalties on the borders of the said fen, contained about 3400 acres, the whole of which was surrounded. At a session of sewers held at Boston, in 1630, the greater part of these lands were said to be surrounded grounds in the winter. It was therefore decreed, that the outfall at Wainfleet-haven should be deepened and enlarged, the various gowts cleansed, and all other necessary works done for draining the extent of the country taken in the survey. Each acre of land receiving benefit by the said drainage to pay ten shillings. At another session of sewers, in 1631, a further decree was made, for the improvement of these lands.—Notwithstanding the early and continued attention, "observes a contemporary writer," which, from this historical view, appears to have been devoted to the improvement of this marshy country, the frequent interference of the Legislature, and the immense sums expended in different periods on its drainages, the progress has not been adequate to the exertions made: indeed, often the beneficial effects have been retrograde, and the attainment of the object is still a desideratum, in plans for the amelioration of the soil. This has arisen from various causes:—From want of proper levels having been taken for the drains when they were first made, by which means, through the occasional superfluity of waters from beneath the soil, and the addition of the upland waters in time of floods, the country could only be temporarily or partially drained. The smallness of the gowts and sluices not being sufficiently wide to deliver the superabundant waters to the sea or rivers, they have again been reflux on the adjacent lands. The Commissioners of these sewers, frequently inattentive to the state of the dykes and gowts, and often misled by the ignorance of engineers, or warped by the prejudice and interest of a party, have not always conducted their enquiries, or exerted their powers, for the general benefit. The difference of seasons also makes a wide alteration in the state of the outfalls. If the summer proves particularly dry, the quantity of silt which settles in the mouths of the rivers, or in those Estuaries, called the Washes, is so great, that it requires the floods in winter to continue several weeks to scour it away, and cleanse the openings to the sea. During this time, the gates are over-

over-rode, that is, the water is so high as to prevent their use; and the fens become the receptacle of the waters, which arise from beneath, that fall on their surface, or descend from the high lands: and in addition to these, inundations frequently happen from the rivers by the bursting of the defensive banks. Thus the accumulation of water becomes so great that the outlets are not sufficient for its discharge; and the principal part of the spring is gone before it can be all carried off, to the annoyance of the occupier, and to the injury of the proprietor. Many, however, have been the attempts to remedy these evils, and a spirit of improvement, within these few years past, seems to have pervaded all ranks of people in this extensive county."—Deeping Fen, which extends most of the eleven miles from that town to Spalding, is a capital improvement by draining; but much yet remains to be done.—An act was passed in 1794, for improving the outfall of the river Welland, better draining the low lands of South-Holland, and discharging their waters into the sea. The leading point in this scheme was to cut a deep canal, like the Eau-Bank, from the reservoir below Spalding, capable of receiving the whole waters of the Welland, and conveying them into the Witham below Boston, by a lower and more certain outfall than the present, at Wyburton road. A cut was also proposed to be made from a place, called Peter's Point, to Wheatmeer drain, near the Hamlet at Peak-hill.—In the northern part of the county the drainage of the Ancholne is another great work, extending from Bishop Bridge to the Humber, in a curved line; but by an act passed about 40 years ago, it was carried in a straight line through the level, for the purposes of draining and navigation. Before the draining it was worth but from 1s. to 3s. 6d. an acre; now it is from 10s. to 30s. much of it arable, and much of it in grass. The Lowlands that are taxed to the drainage amount to 17,197 acres, the tax amounts to 2,140l. per ann. or 2s. 6d. an acre. It is now chiefly pasture and meadow; but the cars which were rough and rushy have been pared and burned, and sowed with rape for sheep, and then with oats for a crop or two; and on the better parts some wheat, then laid to grass: there is not a great deal kept under the plough.—It appears, however, by Mr. Stone's account, that the engineers were improperly limited by the act, to drain into the river Trent. In the execution of the plan 20,000l. were expended; and though now several years have expired since its completion, yet the desired effects have not followed. Mr. Stone is of opinion, that upwards of fifty thousand acres in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, now flooded, will ever continue to be overflowed until the present plan of draining into the Trent shall be given up. And he further thinks, that an effectual drainage might have been accomplished by means of a new river, cut in a parallel direction with the course of the Trent, on the western banks of it; so that a certain competent outfall might have been obtained below Aldingfleet.

A plan was some time ago proposed, and has been since executed under the direction of that very scientific and able engineer, Mr. John Rennie, by which Wildmore, with East and West Fens, have been effectually drained; and the low lands of this part of the county, become, as in many others, amongst the most productive in England.

Irrigation, or the plan of watering meadows, so successfully practised in other counties; does not appear to have been pursued in this; but a plan of using water for fertilizing the soil is adopted, which is peculiar to this part of the kingdom. This is called Warping. It consists in permitting the tide to run over the land at high water, and letting it off at low. It is very different from irrigation, for the effect here is not produced by water, but by mud, which is not meant so much to manure the land as to create a surface. The kind of land that is intended to be warped is of little consequence; for the warp deposited will, in the course of one summer, raise it from six to sixteen inches, and in hollow places more, so as to leave the whole extent a level of rich soil, consisting of sand and mud, of vast fertility. Its component parts appear to be argillaceous and silicious earths, with portions of mica, marine salt, and mucilage.

CANALS.]—(See Louth, Grantham, &c.)

MINERAL SPRINGS.]—Lincolnshire possesses several mineral springs. At Cawthorpe, a village 10 miles from Stamford, is a chalybeate spring, which is a great corrector of acidities. On the throwing in oil of tartar, the water will turn white, and afterwards deposit a yellow sediment; with the mixture of spirit of hartshorn it becomes of a green colour. At Stainfield near Bourn is a spring, whose water is very agreeable to the taste. It will curdle with soap, and exhibit a pearl colour with oil of tartar. This water is esteemed an effectual remedy in cases of fluxes and diabetes; also profuse sweats and internal bleedings. At Walcot, Peckworth, Newton, and Aserby, there are also mineral waters; the virtues of which have not yet been perfectly ascertained.

FOSSILS.]—At Straffon, near Gainsborough, are found the ophites, or serpent stones—a sort of variegated marble, of a dusky green, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green. Astroites, or star-stones, are also found in this county, near Belvoir Castle.—In the Holland division, where was once a wood, are found immense quantities of subterranean trees, lying three or four feet beneath the surface of the earth. They are chiefly of fir and oak, of vast size, extremely hard, and of a black colour. The branches sometimes lie so near the surface as to break the ploughs of the husbandmen. Near the villages of Kyme and Billingay, canoes of hollowed trees have been dug up: more remarkable than this, was the discovery of a crocodile fixed in a flat stone, which is now in the Museum of the Royal Society of London.

PLANTS.

PLANTS.]—(For the etymology of Lincolnshire, see Lincoln, from which city the county derives its name.)*

GENERAL HISTORY.]—Previously to the descent of the Romans, Lincolnshire was possessed by the Coritani, a tribe of Britons which we have already noticed. Under the Roman sway, this district was included within the province of Britannia Prima; and it is evident, that it was intersected by different roads, and occupied by military stations, and that some of its natural inconveniences were removed by means of Roman science and industry.—In the time of the Anglo Saxons, this county was incorporated

with the kingdom of Mercia, which, according to Leland, was divided into two provinces, north and south; and as the Trent was the separating line, the county of Lincoln constituted a great part of South Mercia. During the establishment of their petty kingdoms, the Saxons were in constant warfare with the Romanized Britons; and, subsequently, with each other. Peada, the son of Penda, was the reigning monarch here when the Christian religion was offered to, and accepted by, the South Mercians. Peada founded a monastery at Mederhamsted, now Peterborough; and, according to Speed, governed all the middle part of Mercia, and, after the death

* *Anemone pulsatilla*. Pasque flower: on Southrop common and elsewhere.

Anthyllis vulneraria. Kidney vetch, or ladies fingers: in chalky and limestone meadows and pastures; at Grantham.

Artemisia canadensis. Bluish Mugwort: on sea shores: near Boston.

Atriplex pedunculata. Stalked Sea Orach: in the salt marsh just under the church-yard rails at Skirbech, near Boston.

Bifonia tenuifolia. Bastard Chickweed; on the sea shore at Boston.

Bupleurum tenuissimum. The Least Hare's Ear: on the Witham's bank, just below the church-yard at Skirbech, near Boston.

Campanula glomerata. Lesser Throat-wort, or Canterbury bells: in hilly and chalky pastures; at Grantham and elsewhere.

Carum carvi. Caraways: in Swafeld dale, seven miles south of Grantham, and on the foreland of the new cut near Boston.

Caucalis daucoides. Fine-leaved Bastard Parsley, amongst the winter corn at Sleaford.

—— *latifolia*. Purple-flowered Great Bastard Parsley, amongst the corn in this county, especially about Sleaford and Ancaster.

Cerastium Alpinum. Mountain Mouse-ear Chickweed: on the bank side on the left hand of the road leading from the bowling-green at Grantham to Manthorp.

—— *arvense*. Long-leaved rough Chickweed: upon the heaths, plentifully.

Cicuta virosa. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; by the sides of the ditches in the water in the East Fen.

Chlora perfoliata. Yellow Centaury: in Belton Park, at Grantham.

Cineraria palustris. Marsh Fleabane: in muddy places in the East Fen.

Cistus Helianthemum. Dwarf Cistus, or Little Sunflower: in hilly meadows and pastures, especially of a limestone soil: at Grantham.

Dianthus Glaucus. Mountain Pink; on Lincoln Heath.

Galeopsis tetrahit L. A variety of Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle: amongst corn and at the sides of fields: at Grantham.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe. Calathian Violet; in meadows: at Tattessall, and in healthy pastures near the wood at Tomby.

Geranium sanguineum. Bloody Crane's Bill; on Lincoln Heath, and in the woods at Broughton, near Brig.

Graphalium dioicum. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's Foot: on Bernak heath.

Hedysarum Onobrychis. St. Foin or Cock's Head: in chalky meadows and pastures at Grantham.

Hippophae rhamnoides. Sallow Thorn, or Sea Buckthorn: on the sea banks at Lindsey.

Hydnum repandum. Smooth Hydnum: on willows at Thorney.

Lathyrus palustris. Marsh Chickling Vetch: in the drier parts of the East Fen.

Lithospermum arvense. Bastard Alkanet: amongst the corn about Sleaford and Grantham, abundantly.

Lycoperidon stellatum. Star Puff Ball: at Tomby, on the bank of a sandy lane leading to Tattessall.

Mentha sylvestris. Long-leaved Horse Mint: in marshy and watery places; at Burwelbec, plentifully.

Marrubium Vulgare. White Horehound; on rubbish and by way-sides; at Grantham.

Nepeta Cataria. Nep, or Catmint: in meadows and hedges in a lime-stone soil; about Grantham.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides. Pimpernel Dropwort: in ditches and marshy places at Quaplod, not far from Spalding.

Osmunda Lunaria. Moon-wort: on Lincoln heath.

Polygonum viviparum. Small Bistort, or Snake-weed: on Lincoln heath.

Poterium sanguisorba. Burnet: on the heaths about Grantham, Ancaster, and Sleaford.

Reseda lutea. Rase Rocket: in corn fields, meadows, and pastures, especially of a lime-stone soil; at Ancaster.

Rubus saxatilis. Stone Bramble: in the woods at Broughton, near Brig.

Rumex maritimus. Golden Dock: in the marshes at Crowland.

Salsola Kali. Prickly Glass-wort: on sea shores; at Maplethorp.

Sanguisorba officinalis. Wild Burnet: in damp meadows and pastures; at Grantham.

Selinum palustre. Marsh Selinum: on the drier parts of the East Fen.

Sibthorpia Europea. Bastard Moneywort: in some meadows about Honnington.

Spiraea filipendula. Dropwort: in hilly meadows and pastures of a chalky soil; at Grantham.

Stachys Germanica. Base Harehound: in hedges; between Grantham and Colsterworth.

Statice Armeria. Thrift, or Sea Gilly-flower: in meadows; about Grantham and Sleaford, and upon a heath not far from Belvoir Castle.

—— *reticulata*. Matted Thrift, or Sea Lavender: in the salt marsh between the bathing house, and the sea at Freeston.

Stratiotes Aloides. Water Aloe, or Fresh Water Soldier: in shallow ditches in the East Fen.

Thymus Acinos. Wild Basil: on dry hills, and in chalky and gravelly places at Grantham, and near Belvoir Castle.

Trifolium fragiferum. Strawberry Trefoil: in damp meadows and pastures; at Grantham.

—— *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil: in chalky meadows and pastures; near Stamford.

Ulex incarnassata. Thick Laver; in ponds and ditches about Spalding.

of Oswy king of Northumberland, by gift, received all the southern part of that kingdom. Edwin the Great, the first Christian king of Northumberland, conquered the counties of Durham, Chester, Lancaster, the Isle of Man, and Anglesea, carried his arms southward over the Trent, and obtained all the province of Lindsey. Paulinus, who converted him to Christianity, preached it wherever that King's power extended. He built the cathedral of Southwell, a little west of Newark, baptized many thousands in the river Trent, near to Tiofulingacester, and converted Blecca the governor of Lincoln. This was about the year 630. The learned and pious Alkfrid kept his court at Stamford in 658. After the death of Oswy, King of Northumberland, Egfrid his son invaded Wulfere, and wrested from him the whole province of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, about the year 673. In 677, he erected the Episcopal See of Sidsnacester, in favour of Eadhed, who had been chaplain to his brother, king Alkfrid, of Deira. The South Mercian kingdom, and bishop's see, being thus established, we hear of but few other public events, till the incursions and pillages of the Danes, who were particularly active in this county, and committed numerous depredations on the monasteries, &c. Early in the year 870, says Ingulphus, "the Danes took shipping, and went into Lindisse, in Lincolnshire; and, landing at Humberstan, spoiled all that country. At which time the ancient monastery of Bardney was destroyed, the Monks being all massacred in the church without mercy. And when they had stayed there all summer, wasting the country with fire and sword, about Michaelmas they came into Kesteven, in the same county, where they committed the like murders and desolations. At length, in September, 870, Count Algar, and two knights, his seneschals, call'd Wibert and Leofric, (from whose names the people thereabouts have since given appellations to the villages where they lived, calling them Wiberton and Leofrington,) drew together all the youth of Holland, with a brave body of two hundred men, belonging to Croyland Abbey, who were led on by one Toly, a famous soldier among the Mercians before his conversion, but now a converted monk of the same monastery. These taking with them about three hundred more stout and warlike men from Deping, Langtoft, and Boston; to whom also joined Morchar, lord of Brunne, with his strong and numerous family; and being met by the sheriff of Lincoln, named Osgot, a valiant and ancient soldier, with the Lincolnshire forces, in number five hundred more, mustered together in Kesteven on St. Maurice's day, gave the Pagans battle, and by God's assistance, vanquished them, with the slaughter of three of their kings, and a great number of common soldiers; the Christians pursuing the barbarians to their very camp, where, finding a very stout resistance, night at last parted them, and the Earl drew back his army. But it seems, the same night, there returned to the Danish camp all the rest of the princes of that nation, who, dividing the coun-

try among them, had marched out to plunder."—On the following morning, notwithstanding their weakness, the Christians again gave battle to the Danes; who being "exasperated at the slaughter of their men, having buried their three kings early in the morning at a place then called Launden, but afterwards, from this burial, Trekingham, four of their kings and eight counts marched out, whilst two kings and four counts guarded the camp and captives. But the Christians, because of the smallness of their number, drawing themselves up in one body, made, with their shields, a strong testudo against the force of their enemies' arrows, and kept off the horse with their pikes. And thus being well ordered by their commanders, they kept the ground all day. But night coming on, notwithstanding till then they had remained unbroken, and had withstood the force of their enemies' arrows, whose horses being tired, began to flag; yet they very imprudently left an entire victory to the Pagans: for the Pagans feigning a flight, began to quit the field, which the Christians had no sooner perceived, (however their commanders forbade and opposed it,) than they broke their ranks, and, pursuing the Pagans, were all dispersed through the plain without any order or command; so that the Pagans returning like lions among a flock of sheep, made a most prodigious slaughter."—The Christian combatants being thus completely subdued, a few youths of Gedney and Sutton contrived to escape to Croyland, where their afflicting news created much alarm and distress. The monks, expecting an immediate attack, employed themselves in securing their sacred relics, &c. some of which were thrown into the well, and some committed to the care of the youthful class of their community, who were impelled to seek preservation in flight. The old monks then devoted themselves to prayer, from which they were roused by the flames of the neighbouring villages, and the clamours of the fierce Pagans. The abbot, and they who were too young or too old to fly, assembled in the holy choir, hoping there to secure life; but the desperadoes rushed into the sacred place, and, with savage exultations embued their swords in the bodies of the unresisting victims. The sanctified building was every where stained with blood; and one youth alone escaped the general massacre. The hope of discovering hidden treasures impelled their sacrilegious hands to destroy the tombs and monuments, soon after which they set fire to the buildings. The next day, the barbarians marched to Mederhamsted and Peterborough, loaded with booty, where they committed similar atrocities. The monastery, it is said, continued burning for the space of fifteen days. Though these excesses of the Danish marauders brought with them an immediate train of calamitous circumstances, they were productive in the end, of real improvement, and proved eventually beneficial to the nation. In confederating for mutual defence, the Anglo Saxons forgot their jealousies and disputes, a consolidation of the different states was effected, and the virtues

and

and talents of the illustrious Alfred were called forth into action. This great man applied the whole energies of his mighty mind to repel foreign invasion, to confound the machinations of internal discord, and to secure the happiness and tranquillity of his people by wise and salutary laws. No sooner did the nation feel the influence of his wise and vigorous administration, than its affairs assumed a totally new aspect; and, from this period, its annals are marked by a clearer and more interesting character. On the defeat of the Danes, the sovereignty of Mercia fell into the power of Alfred. He did not however actually incorporate it with Wessex: He was content to divest it of regal character, and appointed Ethelfred its military commander, to whom he afterwards gave his daughter in marriage. After the decease of her father and of her husband, this lady continued the command of Mercia; and, during the reign of Edward the Elder, it was found expedient to construct and fortify several places on the borders of Mercia joining Northumbria, especially on the banks of the Humber. At the death of Ethelfred, Mercia was incorporated with Wessex; some places however were still in the hands of the Danes; among these were Stamford and Lincoln, which continued in their possession even so late as 941, whence they were expelled by Edmund the Elder. The annals of this county up to the conquest are principally engrossed by the transactions of the Church: at that period a new revolution took place, and the whole property of the county was distributed among the followers of the Norman invader.

ANTIQUITIES.]—Amongst the antiquities of this county, we shall first notice the Roman roads, &c. The British Ermin Street, adopted by the Romans, enters Lincolnshire to the west of Stamford, and, joining the north road, runs by Durnomagus, (Great Casterton,) and Causennis, (Ancaster,) through Lindum, (Lincoln,) and in medio, about fifteen miles north of it, to Ad-Abum, near the banks of the Humber. A second branch of the same street branches off from this road to the westward, about five miles north of Lincoln, and crosses the river Trent near Littleborough, the Segelocum, and proceeds in a north-westerly direction to Doncaster, the Danum of Antoninus. A third branch of this road, separated from that first described, after crossing the Nen River in Northamptonshire, runs in a straight line to Lollham Bridges; whence it probably continued, with the Car-Dyke, all the way to Lincoln. Another branch left the Ermin Street, about six miles north of Stamford, and ran by Stenby, Denton, and Bottesford, towards ad Pontem, in its way to Southwell and Bantrey.—The Foss, beginning on the coast not far from Ludborough, is visible from Ludford, where was a station, probably Bannovallum, to Lincoln, on to Crocolana, (Bruff,) to Newark, &c. Besides these, there are also remains of other British trackways; particularly one from Horncastle, supposed to have been a station towards Castor and the Humber. Another road, called the Salt Way, branched

off from the Ermin Street, near Ponton, and ran by Denton into Leicestershire.—The Salt-way ran from the salt mines, at Droitwich, in Worcestershire, to the coast of Lincolnshire; entered Lincolnshire not far from Saltby, crossed the Witham at Saltersford, near to the town, or Roman station at Ponton. Besides the barrows, the dykes, the ramparts, called King Lud's intrenchments, on Saltby Heath, noticed in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, where Roman coins have been found, are five Barrows on the Lincolnshire side, in Woolthorpe lordship, and two in the adjoining parish of Stainby, all within a little distance of this branch of the Ermine Street. A Roman pavement, also not far off, near Denton, and the Roman ruins near Stoke, mentioned in Nichols, &c.—Doctor Stukely supposes, that another Roman road was made from the northern country of the Fens, about Bollingbroke, by Stickford, Stickney, Sibsey, and so to Boston river, about Redstonegate, where it passed it by a ferry. From thence to Kirkton it is unquestionably Roman, being laid with a very large bed of gravel; and just a mile from the river is a stone, now called the Mile-stone, standing in a quadrivium; it is a large round stone, like the frustum of a pillar, and very probably a Lapis Milliaris. "At Sleaford," says the Doctor, "I am inclinable to think another road came from Benovallum, or Horn-castle, to the east of the river Bane, southward by Les Yates, and so crossed the Witham by Chapel Hill and the Car-dyke, somewhere about Kyme. I think we need not scruple to assert, that Ravensbank is another ancient road, going east and west through the heart of the country, from Tid-St. Mary's to Cowbit. I have rode some miles upon it, where 'tis now extremely straight and flat. We have been informed, that 'tis actually in some old writings called Romans-Bank."—The Car-dyke, a great work of this county, is generally attributed to the Romans. It is a large canal, or drain, which extends from the Welland, on the southern side of the county, to the Witham, near Lincoln. Its channel, for nearly the whole of this course, extending about forty or fifty miles, is sixty feet in width, having on each side a broad flat bank. Salmon says, that Car-dyke signifies no more than fendyke. The fens of Anholm-level, are called Carrs. Car and Fen are nearly synonymous words, and are used in this country to signify watery, boggy places. Car, in the ancient British, is applied to raft, sledge, &c. vehicles of carriage. This great canal preserves a level, but rather meandering course, along the eastern side of the high grounds, which extend in an irregular chain up the centre of the county, from Stamford to Lincoln. It thus receives, from the hills, all the draining and flowing waters, which take an easterly course, and which, but for this Catchwater drain, as it is now called, would serve to inundate the Fens. Several Roman coins have been found on the banks of this dyke.

Lincolnshire, in common with other maritime districts, abounds with military works, castles, &c. in addition to which the Romans threw up castrametations.

tions in various places, in order to protect their great roads, and secure the mouth of rivers. These were again occupied by the Anglo Saxons. After the Norman Conquest, some of the most commanding stations were adopted by the generals of the Conqueror, and became heads of lordships. To give a description of them would be impracticable, as no documents exist of the innovations which time has subjected them to, exclusive of the Roman stations. There are encampments at Brocklesby; Hobbustan, Braughton, Roxby, Winterton Cuffs, Aulkborough, Yarmouth, South Ormsby, Burwell, Stamford, Castle-Hill, near Gainsborough, Winterringham, Hunnington, Ingoldsby, Castle Carlton, Burg, Broach, and Barrow. There are also castles, or remains of castles, at Horncastle; Tattershall, a noble remain; Bourne; Somerton; Castor; Moor Tower; Stamford; Scrivelby; Talksey, in fine preservation; Sleaford, earthworks alone; Bollingbroke; Lincoln, with walls and gates; Folkingham, with fosses; Kyme Tower and Hussey Tower, near Boston; Blitham; Pinchbeck, a moated mansion, &c.

ARCHITECTURE.]—The ecclesiastical architecture of this county has long been celebrated for its magnificence.

It is remarkable, however, that its most splendid edifices were erected chiefly in its lowest and most fenny situations, where all communication must formerly have been, and even to this day is, extremely difficult.—The ecclesiastical edifices in the division of Lindsey, excepting the cathedral of Lincoln, are in general inferior to those in Kesteven and Holland; but in the north-eastern part of the division, which is bounded by the German ocean to the east, and the high lands called the Wolds to the west, which is a low, flat tract of country, there are several churches, displaying much elegance in their architecture, and built of excellent materials. In many of these are some ancient brasses, and other memorials of families who, three or four centuries past, were resident here, and many of whose descendants, from their possessions, still constitute the principal family interest of the county. The churches vary but little, as to their form and character; having in common, a body with north and south aisles, supporting a range of windows, also a south porch, a chancel, and tower at the western end. Those of Grimsby and Wainfleet—the only deviations from this plan—are cruciform. Their date may be generally assigned from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VII. though some exhibit features of an earlier erection in the remains of arches, circular pillars, &c. A considerable number have been rebuilt, on confined dimensions, and with inferior materials. On the high lands, or wolds, the churches have no claim to architectural beauty, many of them consisting merely of a body and chancel.—In the south part of the wolds, the churches and other edifices are built with a soft and green coloured sand-stone, which is plentifully sup-

plied from the neighbouring hills: the battlements, buttresses, copings, and more ornamental parts of the structure being formed of a harder and more firm material. This sand-stone, which never loses its soft and porous quality, gradually wastes away: and the deficiency being filled up with modern brick-work, the repairs present a motley and disgusting appearance. The churches of Spilsby, Bolingbroke, and Horncastle, with the remains of the castles at the two latter places, and the surrounding village churches, were, for the most part, erected with this sandstone. In the western part of Lindsey, the churches may be said to preserve a middle character: a considerable number possess much architectural beauty, and some of them display portions of very old architecture.—The division of Kesteven abounds with churches splendid both in their plans and decorations. In the central part, the greater proportion of them are adorned with lofty spires; while many of those in the northern and southern extremities present handsome towers. The churches of Sleaford, Leasingham, Heckington, Threkingham, Horbling, Grantham, with St. Mary's, St. John's, and All Saints, in Stamford, may be particularly mentioned as excellent specimens of ancient English architecture; and, by their height, form prominent objects from different stations in the county. Those of Kesteven differ little from each other in their general plan: the spires, which are lofty, are octagonal, lighted by three tiers of canopied windows, and rising from noble towers at the west end of the building. The towers are frequently divided into three or four distinct stories, and formed of excellent materials and masonry. The date of the churches in this division, with the exception of those of Sempringham and St. Leonard, Stamford, is, in few instances, earlier than the thirteenth century; and, scarcely any having been rebuilt, few will be found of later date than the time of Henry the Seventh.—It is principally in the Division of Holland, that Lincolnshire boasts superior excellence in ecclesiastical architecture. In this fenny, and swampy district, are the churches of Boston, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Holbeach, Gedney, Long-Sutton, Croyland, and many others, which have strong claims to admiration. To the munificence of the abbies of Croyland and Spalding, the greater part of the churches which adorn the southern part of this division probably owe their origin. At the time when most of them were erected, Holland was one extensive fen, accessible in many parts only by water, and at particular seasons overflowed from the surrounding drains and marshes. Under these circumstances, the architects were compelled to make artificial foundations, by the driving of piles, or different strata of earth and gravel, previously to the superstructure of brick or stone. The character and plan of the churches in this division vary in different parts. Some are cruciform; many have spires in common with those of Kesteven; while embattled towers at the west end form the principal feature of the

the remainder. Of the splendid church at Croyland, only a small portion of the original structure now remains; but sufficient to shew that in its entire state, it was not inferior to any of our cathedrals, either in size or ornament.—The church of Long Sutton is probably the earliest specimen of architecture which this division affords; and it may be characterised by calling it the counterpart of the cathedral of Christ Church, at Oxford, both in the ornaments of the tower and of the internal decorations. The churches of Boston, Gosherton, Pinchbeck, Holbeach, Gedney, and several others, afford excellent specimens of the architecture of the fourteenth century. The division of Holland has few churches of a later date than the time of Edward III.—The stone employed in the erection of the edifices of this district is universally found to be of an excellent and durable species, still retaining at the distance of six or seven centuries, its original face and firmness. The churches of Stow, Clee, Crowle, Wasingborough, Fiskerton, St. Peter at Gowt, Lincoln, and a few others in the county, present various specimens, and parts, of very early architecture, some of which are considered to belong to the times of the Anglo Saxons.

ROADS.]—In many parts of this county, the roads are in a very bad state: and though toll bars are raised, the traveller is not provided with advantages adequate to the levied rates. In the neighbourhood of Boston, Spalding, and Louth, however, within these few years, the commissioners have formed firm and substantial roads, by laying a quantity of shingles, brought from the Norfolk coast, in the centre of the road, and mixing them with the silt of the place; a sort of porous sea sand, deposited by the tides at a period when they covered the whole of the fens.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, &c.]—Lincolnshire is divided into three parts or provinces, viz. Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The division called the parts of Linsey is much the largest, comprehending all the county from Foss-dike and the Witham northwards. Towards the north-eastern part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, of which the southern part is well inhabited, but the northern very thin of people. The north-western part of Lindsey contains the river island of Axholme, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle. The division of Kesteven contains the western part of the county from the middle to the southern extremity. Part of the fens are in the district of Kesteven, but much the greater is in the remaining and smaller one of Holland, which occupies the south-eastern quarter of Lincolnshire, being contiguous to the shallow inlet of the sea called the Wash.—These divisions are subdivided into numerous wapentakes, hundreds, and sokes, and will best be seen by the table, under the head population, in a succeeding page. These wapentakes, hundreds, and sokes comprize 630 parishes.—The county has 17 divisional meetings, or petty sessions; and 53 acting county magistrates.

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This county is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lincoln; which was established in the city of that name in either A. D. 1057 or 1088; previously to which the diocese consisted of the two Anglo-Saxon sees of Dorchester, now a village in Oxfordshire, and Sidnacester, a place bordering on the Trent. The diocese is the largest in the kingdom, notwithstanding those of Oxford, Peterborough, and Ely, have been detached and taken from it. It comprehends the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, except the parishes of Monks Risborough and Halton, which are peculiars of Canterbury; and Abbots Aston and Winslow, which, with 15 other parishes that are in Hertfordshire, and were taken hence, being made of exempt jurisdiction, and appropriated to the abbey of St. Albans, became, on the dissolution of that monastery in 1541, part of the diocese of London. The see of Lincoln also still retains the better half of Hertfordshire, and the parishes of Banbury, Tame, Milton, Croperdy, Horley, and Hornton, in the county of Oxford; Langford, in Berks and Oxfordshire; Empingham, Liddington, and Ketton, in Rutlandshire; King's Sutton, Gretton, and Nassington, in Northamptonshire; and the chapelries of Wigtoft and Hyde, in the county of Warwick, though the last chapel, Hyde, is deserted. The whole of these are subdivided, and under the immediate jurisdiction of these six Archdeacons: I. Lincoln, which is divided into the deaneries of Lincoln, Aswardburn cum Lafford, Aviland, Beltislaw, Bolingbroke, Candleshoe, Calcewaith, Gartree, Grantham, Graffoe, Grimsby Hill, Horncastle, Longobovey, Loveden, Louth cum Ludbrook, Nesse, Stamford, Walscroft, Wraghoe, Yarburgh, all in the county of Lincoln. II. Stow, which has the Deaneries of Aslacko, Coringham, Lawres, and Manlake, all likewise in the same county. III. Leicester, the deaneries of which are Leicester, Ackley, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, all in the county of Leicester. IV. Bedford, which has Bedford, Clopham, Dunstable, Eaton, Fleet, and Shefford, all in Bedfordshire. V. Huntingdon, which has Huntingdon, St. Ives, Leightonstone, St. Neots, and Yaxley, all in the county of Huntingdon. With Baldock, Berkhamstead, Hertford, and Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. VI. Buckingham, the Deaneries of which are Buckingham, Burnham, Mursley, Newport, Waddesden, Wendover, and Wycombe, all in the county of Buckingham. The number of parishes contained in this diocese is stated by Browne Willis to be, including donatives and chapels, 1517; and the clergy's yearly tenths in this very extensive jurisdiction 1751*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The revenues of this bishopric were valued at the dissolution of the monasteries at 2065*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and the common revenues of the chapter at 578*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* But many of its manors being seized, it is now only rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* and computed to be worth 3200*l.* The clergy's tenth is valued at 1751*l.*

51

14s.

14s. 6d. This see has given to the Romish church three saints, and one cardinal. From its prelates have been selected six lord chancellors, one lord treasurer, one lord keeper, four chancellors to the University of Oxford, and two to Cambridge.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—This county returns twelve members to Parliament; two for the shire; two for the city; and two for each of the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Great Grimsby, and Stamford.

TITLES.]—Lincoln gives the title of Earl to the family of Grey, and is also a Bishop's See. Boston gives the title of Baron to the Irbys. Ancaster gives the title of Duke to the family of the Berties; Grantham the title of Baron to the Robinsons; Bolingbroke, Viscount to the family of St. John; Burton, Baron to the Monson's family; the village of Harrowby, Earl to the Reders; Digby, Earl to the Digbys; Ereshy, Viscount to the Burrels; Yarborough, Viscount to the Anderson Pelham family, and also to that of Manners Sutton. The province of Lindsay gives the title of Marquis and Earl to the family of the Berties; and that of Holland, the title of Baron to the family of Fox Vassal.

POPULATION.]—The population of this county, in the year 1700, was 180,000; in 1750, it appears to have decreased to 160,200; in 1801, it had risen to 208,557; of which, 102,445 were males, and 106,112 females; and, in 1811, as will be seen at length, by the succeeding table, it had increased to 237,891.—The annual proportion of marriages, in this county, is as 1 to 126; of births, as 1 to 32; and of deaths, as 1 to 51.

MARKET TOWNS.]—Lincolnshire appears to have upwards of thirty market towns, as follows:

| Towns. | Market Days. | Population. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | | 1801 | 1811 |
| Alford | Tuesday | 1040 | 1169 |
| Burton | Monday | 1709 | 2204 |
| Binbrook | Wednesday | 484 | 656 |
| Boston | Wednesday and Saturday | 5926 | 8180 |
| Bourne | Saturday | 1474 | 1591 |
| Burgh | Thursday | 716 | 709 |
| Burton | Monday | 482 | 526 |
| Caistor | Saturday | 861 | 1051 |
| Crowland | Saturday | 1425 | 1713 |
| Crowle | Saturday | 1343 | 1424 |
| Deeping | Thursday | 803 | 899 |
| Donington | Saturday | 1321 | 1529 |
| Falkingham | Thursday | 531 | 659 |
| Gainsborough | Tuesday | 4506 | 5172 |
| Glanford Bridge | Thursday | 1327 | 1361 |
| Grantham | Saturday | 3303 | 3646 |
| Grimsby | Wednesday | 1524 | 2744 |
| Holbeach | Thursday | 2683 | 2962 |
| Horncastle | Saturday | 2015 | 2622 |
| Kirton | Saturday | 1238 | 1531 |
| Lincoln | Friday | 7197 | 8361 |
| Louth | Wednesday and Saturday | 4236 | 4728 |
| Market Raisen | Thursday | 463 | 964 |
| Saltfleet | Saturday | — | 445 |
| Sleaford | Monday | 1483 | 1781 |
| Spalding | Tuesday | 3296 | 433 |
| Spilsby | Monday | 932 | 963 |
| Stamford | Monday and Friday | 4022 | 4582 |
| Stainton Market | Monday | 93 | 130 |
| Tattersal | Tuesday | 496 | 506 |
| Wainfleet | Saturday | 927 | 1165 |
| Wragby | Thursday | 410 | 509 |

Summary of the Population of the County of LINCOLN, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|--|---|----------|----------|------------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occu- pied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, &c. | All other Fam- ilies not comprised in the two pre- ceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| <i>Parts of Holland.....</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wapentake of Elloe..... | 4145 | 4562 | 22 | 109 | 2664 | 1174 | 664 | 10041 | 10279 | 20320 |
| Kirton..... | 2255 | 2411 | 14 | 34 | 1531 | 407 | 473 | 5629 | 5864 | 11493 |
| Skirbeck..... | 900 | 956 | 11 | 20 | 588 | 108 | 260 | 2125 | 2173 | 4298 |
| Borough of Boston..... | 1772 | 1811 | 25 | 65 | 106 | 907 | 738 | 3805 | 4375 | 8180 |
| <i>Parts of Kesteven.....</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aswardhurn | 1026 | 1106 | 2 | 22 | 825 | 235 | 46 | 2303 | 2641 | 5144 |
| Aveland | 1449 | 1644 | 3 | 21 | 952 | 467 | 225 | 3686 | 4001 | 7687 |
| Beltisloe | 992 | 1088 | 9 | 15 | 766 | 211 | 111 | 2555 | 2579 | 5134 |
| Boothby Graffo | 1127 | 1228 | 6 | 27 | 923 | 184 | 121 | 2962 | 2914 | 5876 |
| Flexwell..... | 859 | 902 | 2 | 20 | 508 | 286 | 108 | 2182 | 2183 | 4365 |
| Langoe | 930 | 1058 | 7 | 9 | 841 | 159 | 58 | 2611 | 2677 | 5288 |
| Loveden..... | 1245 | 1392 | 5 | 19 | 992 | 258 | 142 | 3162 | 3265 | 6427 |
| Ness..... | 1004 | 1106 | 12 | 21 | 537 | 206 | 363 | 2689 | 2687 | 5376 |
| Winnibriggs and Threo..... | 837 | 930 | 7 | 11 | 607 | 158 | 165 | 2186 | 2173 | 4359 |
| Borough of Grantham.... with the Soke | 1529 | 1696 | 14 | 27 | 638 | 668 | 390 | 3689 | 4077 | 7766 |
| Borotigh of Stamford..... | 798 | 896 | 12 | 22 | 136 | 627 | 133 | 2003 | 2579 | 4582 |
| <i>Parts of Lindsey.....</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aslaoe | 696 | 775 | 2 | 11 | 609 | 128 | 38 | 1811 | 1834 | 3645 |
| Soke of Bolinbroke..... | 1392 | 1503 | 4 | 39 | 1003 | 325 | 175 | 3465 | 3624 | 7089 |
| Wapentake of Bradley.... Haverstoe..... | 1699 | 2000 | 6 | 76 | 1237 | 622 | 141 | 4098 | 4439 | 8537 |
| Hundred of Calceworth..... | 1550 | 1683 | 12 | 41 | 1225 | 301 | 157 | 3770 | 3987 | 7757 |
| Wapentake of Candleshoe... | 1164 | 1332 | 2 | 16 | 967 | 232 | 133 | 2922 | 3177 | 6099 |
| Corringham..... | 2291 | 2407 | 7 | 97 | 848 | 848 | 711 | 5027 | 5387 | 10414 |
| Gartree | 964 | 1116 | 5 | 27 | 886 | 151 | 79 | 2742 | 2645 | 5387 |
| Hundred of Hill..... | 472 | 550 | 1 | 15 | 403 | 102 | 45 | 1352 | 1342 | 2694 |
| Soke of Horncastle..... | 1293 | 1343 | 11 | 33 | 847 | 415 | 81 | 3101 | 3294 | 6395 |
| Wapentake of Lawress..... | 1080 | 1162 | 3 | 22 | 710 | 192 | 260 | 2648 | 2963 | 5611 |
| Hundred of Louth Eske... | 2033 | 2239 | 5 | 76 | 1126 | 439 | 674 | 5193 | 5436 | 10629 |
| Wapentake of Ludborough. | 215 | 239 | — | 2 | 207 | 19 | 12 | 565 | 530 | 1095 |
| Manley | 3631 | 4013 | 20 | 72 | 2723 | 862 | 428 | 8452 | 9160 | 17612 |
| Walshcroft | 1016 | 1164 | 10 | 20 | 882 | 217 | 65 | 2725 | 2749 | 5474 |
| Well..... | 437 | 479 | 2 | 13 | 370 | 90 | 19 | 1123 | 1094 | 2217 |
| Wraggoc | 895 | 1013 | 3 | 13 | 723 | 156 | 134 | 2576 | 2518 | 5094 |
| Yarborough..... | 2859 | 3184 | 3 | 58 | 1978 | 913 | 298 | 7037 | 7529 | 14566 |
| City of Lincoln..... | 1813 | 1977 | 29 | 26 | 468 | 1117 | 392 | 4177 | 4684 | 8861 |
| <i>Local Militia.....</i> | | | | | | | | 2410 | | 2410 |
| Totals..... | 46368 | 50904 | 276 | 1099 | 29881 | 13184 | 7839 | 117022 | 120869 | 237891 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ALFORD.]—The little market town of Alford, 34 miles E. from Lincoln, and 140½ N. by E. from London, consists of one street about a quarter of a mile in length, along which runs a small brook. It is thus described by Leland: "Alford, 16 miles from Boston, a mean market, in Low Lindsey Marsh, thakkid and redid, and a brooke cometh by it." Its church is entitled to little attention, being a very humble structure. Here is a large grammar-school.

ALGARKIRK.]—Algarkirk, eight miles N. N. E. from Spalding, has a handsome church. In the church-yard may be seen an image of stone, which is supposed to have been set up in commemoration of Algar, Earl of Mercia, who, aided by his valiant stewards, Leofric and Wybert, so nobly opposed the Danes in their incursions, and obtained over them a complete victory, A. D. 870, but was mortally wounded in the contest.

ALVINGHAM.]—The village of Alvingham, 3½ miles N. E. from Louth, had, in the reign of King Stephen,

Stephen, a priory of Gilbertine canons and nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Adelwold, which was valued at the suppression at 128*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

ANCASTER.]—The parish of Ancaster, 6½ miles N. E. from Grantham, is situated on the great Roman road, called Ermin Street. It has evidently been a Roman station, and many authors unite to fix here the ancient Causennæ. The situation is low, and at the north end flows a small brook. From the vestiges which remain of military works, it has evidently been a place of great strength. Coins and other antiquities have been found here in such quantities, as to become a source of considerable emolument to the inhabitants of the place. These coins are of various Emperors. Several mosaic pavements have also been discovered here. It is highly probable, from these circumstances, that Ancaster was the Causennæ of Antonine. About the town are several quarries of stone, which is found very near the surface.

ASHBY.]—At Ashby Puerorum, 5½ miles N. W. from Spilsby, was discovered, in the year 1804, a Roman sepulchre. It was found by a labourer who was cutting a ditch, and consists of a stone chest, which lay three feet below the surface of the earth; the lid is fitted neatly to the sides, hanging a little over the edge, so that when it was removed, no dirt of any kind was found to have gained admittance, during a period of nearly two thousand years. The chest is of free-stone, of the kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn is of strong glass, well manufactured, but of a greenish colour. The glass is as perfect, and the surface as smooth, as if just taken out of the fire. This receptacle of the ashes was nearly filled with small pieces of bone, many of which, from the effect of ignition, were white, throughout the whole substance. Among the fragments was discovered a small lacrymatory, which had been broken, from the curiosity of the person who discovered it, to know whether it contained any thing of value.

ASLACKBY.]—In the village of Aslackby, 2½ miles south from Folkingham, was a commandery of Knights Templars, founded in the time of Richard the First, by John le Marshal. It afterwards served for the Hospitallers and at the suppression of this society, the property was transferred to Edward Lord Clinton. A farm-house, which now occupies the site of the old circular church, is called the Temple. Of that ancient structure there yet remains a square embattled tower of two stories. The lower story is vaulted, and formed of eight groins, in the centre of which are displayed eight shields and various coats of arms. The parish church is a handsome building, with an embattled tower at the west end. A castle formerly stood here, but no vestige of the walls can now be seen; remnants, however, of the foss and earth works, point out the spot where it stood.

ASWARDBY.]—Aswardby church, 3½ miles N. by W. from Folkingham, has a very elegant tower and

spire. The mansion and Park of Sir Christopher Whichcote, Bart. adjoins the village.

AUKBOROUGH.]—This place is 10½ miles west from Barton upon Humber. Dr. Stukeley having discovered a Roman castrum and a vicinal road here, supposed it to be the Aquis of Ravennas. The Roman station is square, each side 300 feet. The entrance is at the north, and the west side faces the steep cliff that overhangs the Trent. The situation of this castle at the north-west angle of Lincolnshire, renders it a kind of watch tower over Nottingham and Yorkshire, which it surveys. The camp is now called "Countess Close," and tradition speaks of a Countess of Warwick having resided here. The vallum and ditch are nearly entire. A square plat, called the 'Green,' is supposed to have been appropriated for the soldiers when on duty. Within this is a round walk into a labyrinth, called Julian's Bower. These bowers are usually found in the neighbourhood of Roman towns, and are objects of great curiosity to the common people. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion that they were the arena of some of their ancient games, brought into Italy from Troy, and that they derived their name from 'borough,' any work consisting of ramparts of earth, and not from 'bower' an arbour.

AXEY.]—Axe, or Haxe, whence the island of Axholme derives its name, lies eight miles N. N. W. from Gainsborough. The Mowbrays had formerly a castle here, the site of which is discernible. The building was demolished during the wars of the Barons. Near Milwood park, once a seat of the Mowbrays, stood a Carthusian monastery, founded in the reign of Richard the Second, by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk. Its yearly revenues at the time of the Dissolution were estimated at 237*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The site of the monastery was granted to Mr. John Candish, and, in the time of Leland, retained the name of the 'Priory in the Wood.'

BARDNEY.]—At Bardney, anciently Beardanam, in a marsh on the N. banks of the Witham, 8½ miles W. from Horncastle, an Abbey was founded in the time of the Saxons, prior to A. D. 641. Here, Ethelred, divesting himself of the splendor of royalty, retired, to devote his days to religion, and became superior of the monastery. King Oswald is said to have been buried here, but the body was afterwards removed to the church of Gloucester. The hand was retained by the monks as a relique, to which they ascribed a power of working miracles, and for a long period imposed on the credulity of superstitious pilgrims. In the year 870, the monastery was burnt by the Danes, but was afterwards rebuilt by Gilbert De Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln; who annexed to it several extensive estates. At the Dissolution, its annual revenues were estimated at 429*l.* 7*s.*

BARROW.]—The large but irregularly built village of Barrow-upon-Humber, 2½ miles E. from Barton, was anciently the seat of the Tirwhit family, of Cornwall. North-west of the village is seen a large earth

earth work where tradition says, formerly stood a castle erected by Humba; when he invaded Britain. Dr. Stukeley, however, conjectured it to be of druidical origin; but the most reasonable supposition is, that it was an entrenched camp of the Britons, who generally selected situations like these. Near this place are several barrows, in some of which human relics have been discovered.

BARTON.]—The ancient market town of Barton is pleasantly situated about three quarters of a mile from the southern bank of the Humber, 35 miles N. by E. from Lincoln, and 168 N. from London. Formerly it was surrounded by a rampart and foss, the remains of which are discernible. It was doubtless a place of great strength before the Conquest, and served as a barrier against the irruptions of the Saxons and Danes. At the period of the conquest, it was a principal port of the Humber, and, until the rise of Kingston upon Hull, it enjoyed an extensive commerce. When Edward the Third was preparing to invade France, Barton is said to have furnished five ships and ninety-one men, while no mention was made of many of the sea-ports on the Castum coast. The manor belongs to the crown. A court-leet half yearly, and a court-baron once in three weeks, are held here to take cognizance of minor offences, and for the recovery of small debts. Here are two churches, St. Peter's and St. Mary's: the former appears to have been built at the time of the Conquest, of which the tower retains its ancient features. The body is of a more recent date, having been rebuilt. It consists of a nave and two aisles. In the chancel window you may distinguish two figures in stained glass, one of which in the habit of a pilgrim is supposed to represent Lord Beaumont, lord of the manor in the time of Henry the Second. The church of St. Mary, considered as a chapel of ease to that of St. Peter, is a more modern building, and is very spacious. Barton carries on a considerable trade in corn, and has several flour mills in its neighbourhood, and others for the preparing of French barley and Paris whiting. But it derives its principal consequence from being the point, whence the communication with the great northern road is continued across the Humber to Hull. Two packet boats, one for passengers, and another for horses, cross the Humber every day.

BELLEAU.]—At this place (2½ miles N. W. by W. from Alford) which takes its name from the excellent springs that issue from the chalk hills in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of what is called the Abbey. These consist of part of a turret, and two gateways, which convey an idea of its being a place of considerable importance. The walls are covered with ivy, and overhung with lofty ash trees. After the civil war, this place was granted to the eccentric Sir Harry Vane, who used to amuse himself on Sundays in assembling here his country neighbours, to whom he addressed his pious discourses. It belongs at present to Lord Gwydir. The church of Belleau is said, by Gough, to have been attached to the neigh-

bouring monastery of Ailby; but neither Tanner nor the Monasticon mentions such a religious house.

BELTON.]—The village of Belton lies three miles N. E. by N. from Grantham. The church is a small ancient structure. The tower appears to have been rebuilt in the year 1637, and at a subsequent period, the chancel has been renewed. The church is extremely neat, and has in the south window six pieces of stained glass, illustrative of scriptural subjects. Within the nave are several splendid monuments.

Belton House, near Grantham, the residence of Lord Brownlow, is situated on a beautiful lawn, in a wooded valley, through which the river Witham winds its course. The mansion was built in the year 1689, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. The form of the building is that of the letter H, a stile of architecture peculiar to that period. It is of stone, and presents four uniform elevations. The apartments are lofty, and well proportioned. Several of the rooms are highly ornamented with carving by Gibbons. The late Lord Brownlow made considerable improvements in the mansion. He took down the cupola and balustrade from the roof. The drawing room was considerably enlarged, and a new entrance at the south front made. Here are many pictures by celebrated masters of the Flemish and Italian schools, with numerous family portraits by Lely, Reynolds, Kneller, Remmey, and others. Among the latter we may remark a portrait of Sir John Cust, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons, in his robes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. William the III. in his progress through the northern countries, honoured Belton House with his presence. The park comprises an area of five miles in circumference, inclosed by a wall; numerous plantations of fine trees are highly ornamental to the place. Sir John Brownlow, K. B. afterwards Viscount Tyrconnel, enriched the library with a valuable collection of books; he also formed some extensive gardens, which have since been more adapted to the modern taste in gardening.

BITHAM.]—At Castle Bitham, or Bytham, five miles S. S. W. from Corby, was a fortified castle, the property of Lord Hussey, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. At the period of the Conquest, this manor was held by Odo, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who obtained from the Conqueror a grant of the castle and the adjoining demesne, in consequence of his marriage with the sister of the latter. In the time of Edward the Third, William de Foxthas, Earl of Albemarle, rebelled against his sovereign, and having fortified the castle of Bytham, plundered the surrounding country. But the fortress was taken by the royal troops, and levelled to the ground. It was afterwards rebuilt.

BINBROOK.]—The little market town of Binbrook, eight miles N. E. by E. from Market Rasen, and 161 N. from London, is seated on a branch of the Ancholme, celebrated for good eels. It extends about half a mile along the road from Lincoln to Grimsby.

BERLINGS.]—At Berlings, six miles east of Lincoln,

coln, and five miles north-east of Bardney, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded in the reign of Henry the Second, by the honourable Ralph de Haye. At the Dissolution, its revenues were valued at 242*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Of this structure, a tower, and a part of the walls are all that now remain. The former is supported by lofty pillars and arches, and appears to have suffered little from the ravages of time. It forms an interesting object.

BOLINGBROKE.]—The little town of Bolingbroke, which anciently enjoyed the privilege of a market, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Spilsby. It must formerly have been a place of some importance from having given name to the soke. A few ruins still remain of its ancient castle, traditionally said to have been haunted by a spirit in the shape of a hare. This castle was built by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln; and afterwards became the property of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. His son Henry the Fourth was born here, and hence his title of Henry of Bolingbroke. This town was ranked among those manors of the crown which are called, by way of distinction, 'Honours.'

BOSTON.]—Boston, the most populous, and the principal commercial town in the division of Holland, is situate on the Witham (the Lindis of Leland,) about five miles from its mouth; 34 miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 117 miles N. from London. The parish is about two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the town occupies about half of that extent.

Boston is a borough, as well as a market town. It was incorporated as early as the year 1203, and sent members to parliament in the time of King Edward the Second. In succeeding reigns, by new charters, it obtained many privileges and immunities. In a charter dated in 1545, it was declared a borough, to be governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common council men, or burgesses; a recorder, town clerk, six constables, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and a clerk of the market. The mayor and burgesses to be a body corporate, and to implead, or to be impleaded, by the name of, "The Mayor and Burgesses of Boston, in the county of Lincoln," with privilege to hold two markets weekly, and two fairs annually; and during the same, to hold courts of pie poudre. By a charter dated in the time of Elizabeth, the mayor and burgesses were empowered to hold a court of admiralty, for the port and creeks of Boston; and in the reign of James the First, it was favoured with still farther privileges.

* The above-mentioned fens were in some places 50, and in others 30 miles broad. The number of water-fowl, particularly the duck, mallard, teal, and widgeon, which were formerly taken in them previously to the inclosures, is incredible. Great quantities are still taken, by means of decoys, which are very large ponds, dug in the fens, with four or five creeks, running from them, to a great length, each growing gradually

From its situation, Boston obtained very early notice. Stukeley says that the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the Witham, and had a ferry over the river at Redstone Gowt, about a furlong distance from the south entrance of the present town; and that an old Roman foundation was dug up here, with an urn, containing ashes, a small pot with an ear to it, an iron key, and an urn lined "with lead, full of red earth and bones, unquestionably Roman."—About the end of the reign of Henry I. a fellow named Robert Chamberlain, at the head of some desperate villains, disguised like monks and priests, while a tournament was proclaiming at the fair, set the town on fire in several places, in order to plunder the inhabitants while they were removing their effects, many of them being rich merchants. During this conflagration, melted gold and silver are said to have met together in the streets, as at the destruction of Corinth. Chamberlain was taken, and, confessing the fact, was hanged, but would not impeach his accomplices.

In the early part of the reign of Edward the Second, a staple was established at Boston, for wool, leather, tin, lead, and other mereantile articles. Leland says, "the staple and stiliard houses yet remain." In the height of the river, a building stands, which goes by the name of the Stiliard. This was probably the site of the ancient custom-house, where, while the staple privileges remained, the commodities were weighed, by means of a large steelyard, or weighing machine.—By the roll of the high fleet of Edward the Third, Boston appears to have been then a considerable place; for it furnished a quota of sixteen ships to the maritime militia. Subsequently, the town gradually declined; and about 60 years ago it sunk so low as nearly to lose the whole of its trade, owing to the navigation of the Witham being choked with silt. The barges, or flat vessels, which required only a small draught of water, could then reach the quays only at high spring tides; but, on cutting a new channel from the town to Dogdyke, an extent of twelve miles, the river was again rendered navigable. The Holland fens being inclosed about 50 years ago, the produce of 22,000 acres of rich cultivated land came to the market. This occasioned an increase of shipping from five or six, to seventy or eighty vessels, exclusive of other small craft; and the inclosure and draining of Wildmore, with the east and west fens, which consist of about 41,000 acres, recently carried into effect,* with the improvement of the port under the direction of Mr. Rennie, will eminently conduce to the wealth and population of the place. The foreign trade is principally

narrower till it comes to a point. The banks are well planted with willows, sallows, osiers, and the like kinds of underwood. Into these ponds the fowls are enticed by ducks bred up for the purpose; for the decoy ducks being fed constantly at certain places, become at length so familiar as to feed out of the hand; and as they are not confined, they fly abroad, and return, at pleasure. During the proper season of the year they take

cipally to the north of Europe, and consists of imports of deals, battens, balks, hemp, iron, linen, &c. Its export trade is chiefly coasting, and consists of corn and other provisions, with an occasional back freight of coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. Considerable quantities of coals from Sunderland are brought down the Trent and Witham.

It is probable, that the population of this town never increased more within one year, and that the health of the inhabitants was never generally better, than in the year 1814: the number of burials, in the parish-register, being 178; and that of baptisms, 376.

In the Parish Registers of Boston:—

| A.D. | Marr. | Bapt. | Burials |
|------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1614 | 30 | 84 | 83 |
| 1714 | 31 | 99 | 131 |
| 1814 | 109 | 376 | 178 |

Population of Boston.

A.D. 1768 - - - - - 8470

A.D. 1801 (as by return) - - - 5926

A.D. 1811 (ditto) - - - - - 8113

The increase of the population, from Dec. 31, 1810, to Dec. 31, 1814, may be thus computed:—From 1426 persons baptized within that time, deducting 761 buried, there will be added to the latter of the above Population Returns 655; then adding, for persons who would be included in the number, if taken from house to house, as done in the Population Returns, but are not included in the Parish Registers, 232; the total will be 9000. It seems highly probable that the very diminished proportion of burials to baptisms, and the consequent increased population, may be owing, in some degree, to the happy discovery and practice of cow-pock inoculation, by which a number of children are now preserved from an untimely grave.

Formerly, Boston had several religious houses, among which was St. Botolph's priory, said to have been founded by St. Botolph, in the time of the Saxons, whence the town derived both its origin and its name. There was also a priory near the sea, dedicated to St. Mary; four friaries of Augustine, black, grey, and white friars; and three colleges,

take frequent flights, and sometimes, after being gone several weeks, return home with numerous flocks of fowl. As soon as the decoy-man perceives the flocks settled in the pond, he goes down secretly to the angles of it, under the cover of hedges made with reeds, and then throws a quantity of corn into such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are accustomed to, and to which they immediately resort, followed by the strangers. Thus they are for several days entertained without any disturbance, the bait being sometimes thrown into one place, and sometimes into another, till they are insensibly led into the narrow canals of the pond, where the trees on each side hang over head like an arbour, though at a considerable height from the water. Here the houghs are conducted with such art, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side, though the passage is so wide and lofty, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them. In the mean time the decoy-man going forward, behind the reeds, throws corn into the water, which the decoy-ducks greedily fall on and encourage their visitors, till by degrees

dedicated, to St. Mary, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter. The chief object of curiosity and beauty in the town is the Church, which is a large, elegant, and interesting pile of architecture. Stukeley says, that the first, stone was laid by dame Margery Tilney, in the year 1300; and "that she put five pounds upon it, as did Sir John Twesdale, the vicar, and Richard Stevenson, a like sum; and that these were the greatest sums at that time given." It is dedicated to St. Botolph, the tutelary saint of mariners, and is supposed to be the largest church, without cross aisles, in the kingdom, or perhaps in the world. The nave is very lofty and grand; the ceiling, representing a stone vaulting, is said to be of Irish oak. It consists of fourteen groined arches, with light spandrels, which, by their elegant curves, intersections, and embossments, produce a beautiful effect. The upper part of the nave is lighted by 28 clerestory windows, between the springs of the arches. Beneath these, and on each side of the nave, is an aisle, the roofs of which were formerly lined with flat ceilings, divided into numerous compartments, each ornamented with historic painting. These becoming impaired, were replaced by ceilings in some degree corresponding with the nave, which is divided by an open screen into two unequal parts; that on the west side, being about one-third, forms a noble area; that on the east side, containing the other two-thirds, is used for the performance of Divine worship. The chancel, which is spacious and lofty, has on each side, ranges of stalls, the seats of which are ornamented with grotesque carvings; over these, formerly, were canopies, highly embellished with foliage and fret-work. The altar is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which, though beautiful in itself, is not in unison with the style of the building. It is enriched with a copy of Rubens's celebrated picture, "The taking down from the Cross," executed by P. Mequignon, and was the gift of Richard Smith, Esq. The tower is said to have been built after the model of that belonging to the great church of Antwerp; and, on comparing it with the print of the structure, drawn and engraved by Hollar, a great similarity is observable. It is peculiarly handsome,

they are all got under the sweep of the net, which imperceptibly grows narrower, till it ends in a point, like a purse, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the entrance. When the decoy-man perceives that they are all within the net, a dog, who is perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the reeds into the water, swimming directly after the fowl, and barking at them. Immediately they take wing, but being beaten down, naturally swim forward to avoid the dog, till they are at length hurried into the purse, where they fall a prey to the decoy-man, who there waits to receive them. All this is done with so little disturbance, that the wild ducks left in the great pond take no notice of it; so that a single decoy-man, having seized all the fowl in one of these creeks or canals, goes round to execute the same business as the rest, always taking care to distinguish the decoy-ducks, and set them at liberty. By these means incredible numbers of wild fowl are taken every week, during the season, most of which are sent up to London. Tea decoys, it is said, during one winter, furnished the enormous number of 31,200.

and

and measures 282 feet in height. The shape and altitude of this part of the structure, with the extreme richness of the tracery, windows, buttresses, pinnacles, lantern, &c. conspire to render it a general attraction. It is generally considered to be the most elegant tower in England. It is divided into four stories, exclusive of an ornamented basement. In the lower tier, are three large windows, full of mullions and tracery. In the next story are two windows on each front, with ogee canopies: and, above these, is the third story, having one large window in each front. This division is crowned with a parapet, embattled wall, and an octangular lantern, which has a window in each face, and is connected with the corner pinnacles by flying buttresses. The length of the church, from the western door in the tower to the east wall in the chancel, is 290 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 99 feet. Altogether, this church is commonly said to have 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars; corresponding to the days, weeks, and months, of the year. On the 20th of November, 1817, the day on which the remains of the lamented Princess Charlotte were consigned to their native earth, this noble structure was lighted throughout; a circumstance which, it is believed, never occurred before; while the altar, the organ-loft, the pulpit, reading and clerk's desks, with the Corporation pews, being hung with black, gave that sombre cast to the otherwise brilliant and noble scene which suited the solemnity of the occasion, and naturally impressed the mind with sentiments of reverential awe. The mayor and corporation went in procession from the Cross Chamber, having the maces reversed, and dressed in crape: and such was the extreme crowd, that it was with much difficulty they reached their pews. The whole interior of the church was not merely filled, it was literally crammed. It was calculated, that there were at least 5000 persons present; and when it is considered that the church has at present no galleries, its uncommon extent may be inferred from its being capable of containing so great a multitude. The Dead March in Saul, was played by the organist, while the mayor and corporation were proceeding to their seats, and other solemn and appropriate music was performed in the course of the evening. The service was very audibly and solemnly read by the Rev. J. Wayet, the lecturer, the Psalms, lessons, and other portions, being taken out of the Funeral Service. An appropriate and very impressive discourse was then delivered by the Rev. Barth. Goe, the vicar, from Ecclesiastes, vii. ver. 4:—"The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning!"

* John Fox, the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. He was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen college: but, refusing to conform to the religion set up by Henry the Eighth, he was appointed tutor to the Duke of Norfolk's family, and preached at Ryegate. To save him from the persecution of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the Duke sent him into Germany. In the time of Edward the Sixth, he returned, and resumed his function at Ryegate. Queen Mary

The congregation seemed to have their attention completely fixed, and to be deeply impressed by the awfulness of the occasion which had brought them together; and, through the excellent arrangements that had been made, silence and order were preserved in every part of the church, nor did any accident take place, though the pressure in many parts was extreme.

In the town of Boston, there is a meeting-house for the Independents, a general Baptist chapel, a Calvinistic Baptist chapel, an Arminian Methodist chapel, and a Universalist chapel.—Here is also a free grammar school, which was first endowed by a grant, dated 17th of January, 1554, of lands in the time of Queen Mary; but, as appears by an inscription over the entrance, the school was not erected till the year 1566.—A charity-school was founded here, by a Mr. Laughton, for 25 boys, sons of free burgesses, admissible at the age of seven years. They remain till fourteen, when each boy is entitled to ten pounds as a premium to put him apprentice, provided he be bound to a free burgess. The Blue-Coat School, established about the year 1713, is supported chiefly by subscription, and admits 30 boys, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and 20 girls, who are instructed in reading, knitting, &c.—In 1795, a General Dispensary was instituted, which has been laudably supported by subscription. A permanent library was established in 1799; besides which there are various reading societies in the town.—A theatre, on a large scale, was erected and fitted up in the modern style, ten or twelve years ago.

One of the greatest improvements which have been made in this town is that of deepening the channel of the river, and enlarging the harbour, which have been effected from the designs of Mr. Rennie. A neat iron bridge, consisting of a single arch, the small segment of a large circle, 86 feet in the span; and in breadth, including the cornice on each side, 39 feet, has superseded the wooden one. The abutments are so deep and so low, as to relieve the convexity of the arch; so that, instead of the artificial and inconvenient hills, which bridges usually occasion in the road, the passage is permitted to keep an horizontal direction. The expence, which was defrayed by the corporation, including the purchase-money of buildings, &c. amounted to nearly 22,000*l*.

This town,* like most other places in marshy situations near the sea, experiences a deficiency of good water, as that from the wells is generally brackish. This is found to be the case after boring to a great depth. There are, however, a few private wells, or

soon afterwards ascending the throne, he was again obliged to fly: on which occasion, he went to his friend Operinus, printer, at Basil, whom he had formerly assisted, and there first published his Latin edition of the Book of Martyrs. On Queen Elizabeth's coming to the crown, Fox returned again to England; was well received by the Duke of Norfolk; and, through his patronage, became minister of Ryegate, and prebendary of Shipton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

reservoirs,

reservoirs, and one public pump, which furnishes tolerably good water.

BOTTESFORD.]—At Bottesford, eight miles W. from Glanford Bridge, in the winter of 1806-7, as some labourers were digging clay in the brick-yard of a Mr. Pool, about nine feet from the surface, they discovered the head and horns of an animal of the bull kind, of most extraordinary dimensions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, was 31 pounds, the span from tip to tip, two feet one inch; and the great bulge of the horns, three feet two inches; each horn, from the skull to the tip, measured two feet eight inches, and was, at its base, one foot, and an inch and a half in circumference. One tooth weighed two ounces and a half. There was an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal is supposed to have been; and, on each side, was a large piece of an oak tree, as black as ebony. Parts of the horns, near the tip, were completely petrified.

BOURNE.]—The market-town of Bourne is 35 miles S.S.E. from Lincoln, and 98 N. by W. from London. It is situated in a flat country, adjoining the fens. Adjacent to the town is a large spring, which discharges a sufficient quantity of water to supply three mills near its source. Camden states, on the authority of Leland, that this place was notable for the inauguration of Edmund, King of the East Angles, A.D. 838. Gough, however, clearly shews, that Edmund was crowned at a place called Buers, in Suffolk. Ingulphus, speaking of the abbey of Croyland, says, "Leofric, lord of the castle of Brunn, a famous and valiant soldier, kinsman to the great Count Radin, who married King Edward's sister, Godo, gave many possessions to this abbey; and, on many occasions, assisted the monks with his counsel and favour. This Leofric had a son, Werward, possessed of the castle and estates of Burn or Brunn, who dying without issue, they were presented by William Rufus to Walter Fitzgilbert, or Fitzgislebert." Baldwin, Lord Wake, in 1270, obtained a life licence for a weekly market, and an annual fair.—An abbey was founded here by Baldwin Fitzgislebert, to whom the castle was granted about the year 1138, who placed in it an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. The church, a handsome building, formerly had two large square towers at the west

end. The edifice consists of a lofty chancel, a nave, with side aisles, and a short transept on the south side. The nave is separated from the aisles by circular plain arches, springing from large columns, exhibiting a specimen of the early Norman style.

This town has a meeting-house for Protestant dissenters; two almshouses, each endowed with 30*l.* per annum, one for six poor men, and the other for six poor women; and a free-school.

Bourne has twice suffered severely by fire: first, in August, 1605, by which was destroyed that part of the town called Manor Street, not leaving a single house standing; and again, in March, 1637, when the greater part of the Eastgate, was destroyed.—The Bull Inn is a remarkable edifice, said to have been built by William, Lord Burleigh. In one of the rooms was a pannel with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, habited in black velvet and jewels, a long white lawn veil, and holding a wooden sieve or colander in her left hand. The Red Hall here consists chiefly of brickwork. It is partly surrounded by a deep moat, and partly by a morass, and has long been in the possession of the Digby family.

The old Town-Hall, which stands in the middle of the market-place, is said to have been erected by one of the Wake family; but, from the arms of Cecil, carved in basso relievo over the centre of the east front, it is more probable, that it was built by the Treasurer, Lord Burleigh. The petty sessions, for the parts of Kesteven, are held here at Michaelmas and Christmas.

A few Roman coins have been dug up, in this town; and, about 60 years ago, a tessellated pavement was discovered in the park.—In a farm-yard, within the town, is a medicinal spring, much frequented, the waters of which have a brackish taste, and a purgative quality; similar in their effects, but of greater strength than those of Astrop, in Northamptonshire.

By a canal from this town to Boston, for boats of ten tons burden, some mercantile business is carried on; but the chief trade of the place is wool-stapling and tanning.

Amongst the remarkable characters born in this town, may be mentioned that exalted statesman, William Cecil, Baron Burleigh;* and the unfortunate Dr. Dodd.†

BROCKLESBY.]—

* He was born at the house of his grandfather, David Cecil, Esq. in 1520. In 1535, he was admitted of St. John's college, in the university of Cambridge, where, at the age of fifteen, he read a lecture on sophistry; and, at nineteen, he gave a Greek lecture. He applied himself to the study of the law; and, in 1548, having been made master of requests, he partook of the disgrace which fell on the Lord Protector Somerset, with whom he was sent to the Tower. He was soon released, reinstated in his office, invested with the honour of knighthood, and chosen a member of the privy-council. In 1533, he was appointed chancellor to the order of the Garter. On the death of Edward the Sixth, he declined taking any part in the business which terminated fatally for the Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was graciously received at court; but, re-

fusing to change his religion, he was dismissed from his employments. A few days after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was sworn one of her privy-council, became her chief cabinet minister, and secretary of state. In 1561, he received the appointment of master of the wards; and, in 1571, he was created Baron Lord Burleigh; and, in 1572, he was honoured with the order of the Garter, and raised to the office of Lord High Treasurer of England, which he held 27 years. He departed this life on the 4th of August, 1598, in the 78th year of his age.—His remains were removed to the burial-place at Stamford, where a magnificent monumental tomb was erected to his memory.

† The Rev. Dr. William Dodd was born in 1729. His father was vicar of this parish. Having committed a forgery on

BROCKLESBY.]—The parish of Brocklesby is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Caistor. Brocklesby Park is the seat of Lord Yarborough. The architecture of the mansion is not remarkable for its elegance, but it has received various additions by the present possessor; among these, a picture-gallery, from designs, by C. H. Tatham, Esq. may be pointed out as a specimen of taste and magnificence. The length of the gallery is 63 feet; the breadth, 48 feet; and 20 feet high. The ceiling is elegantly ornamented with antique vases. That compartment which is appropriated to the cabinet pictures, has an arched ceiling, rich in ornaments. Here is a fine collection of paintings. A magnificent chapel and mausoleum, were erected by his present Lordship, a few years ago, in the Park, under the direction of James Wyatt, Esq. The site on which they stand, is an ancient tumulus, of considerable elevation; and, on digging the foundations, many sepulchral urns were discovered, containing burnt bones, with rings, combs, and small perforated stones. The chapel was consecrated by Bishop Tomline, in 1794. It is an elegant circular building, having a rich entablature, supported by Doric columns, and surmounted by a dome, which is surrounded by an open ballustrade, &c. Eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a lofty and richly-ornamented dome, divide the interior into four compartments. Beneath the chapel are recesses for depositing the coffins. This vault has, in the centre, a circular sarcophagus, and is also divided by pillars. The whole displays considerable taste and elegance, and is a great ornament to his Lordship's park and grounds.

BRINKHILL.]—At Brinkhill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. from Spilsby, in a stratum of blue clay, are found veins of a barren marcasite, erroneously supposed, by the vulgar, to contain gold.

BURGH.]—The little market-town of Burgh, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Spilsby, and 133 N. by E. from London, is situated on a rising ground, in a marsh, near the sea. Here, on an elevated site, partly artificial, and partly natural, was once a Roman castrum, which commanded these extensive marshes, at that time probably covered by the sea, and served as a protection to these coasts. There are two artificial tumuli; one of which, called Cockhill, is of considerable elevation. In the churchyard of St. Mary's, several Roman coins have been found. Burgh had formerly two churches, St. Mary's and St. Peter's; the former has been demolished. St. Peter's church consists of a nave, two aisles, and a handsome tower, embattled. Here was a free-school, founded by Le Hunt; but, at present, from some unaccountable neglect on the part of the trustees, the object of the charity has been entirely

frustrated, and the mastership has become a mere sinecure.

BURTON.]—The little market-town of Burton-upon-Stather, eleven miles W. by S. from Burton-upon-Humber, and $164\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. from London, is considered as a magazine, which receives plentiful supplies from the steam-boats, which pass regularly from Hull to Gainsborough. The landholders about this part of the country are in the practice of allowing to each poor peasant a cow, with a portion of land for its maintenance. The church of Burton is a handsome and spacious structure, of the thirteenth century. It consists of three aisles, with a double row of pews to each. At the west end, is a gallery of modern date, where a good barrel organ has been erected. On the south side of the chancel, in a niche, is to be seen a mutilated figure, representing a Knight of Malta, commemorative of one of the family of the Normans. The sword is very distinct, and the shield and crest may be imperfectly traced on the left arm.

Burton Pedwardine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Folkingham, composed a part of the extensive possessions of Alan de Crean, of the house of Anjou, the most illustrious of any who accompanied William the Conqueror. The church, and the chapel of St. Mary, were rebuilt by Roger de Pedwardine, the second, who inherited the estate by right of his lady.

BURTON GATE.]—Burton Gate, the seat of William Hutton, Esq. is five miles to the south of Gainsborough. The mansion is of brick, which bears a strong resemblance to stone. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and the grounds have a gentle slope of about half a mile to the Trent, which forms an agreeable feature in the prospect.

BURWELL.]—Burwell, formerly a market town, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by E. from Louth, has a handsome and spacious church, with a good tower. Vestiges of a priory, founded by John de Hay, may here be traced.

Burwell Park is the seat of Mathew Bancroft Lister, Esq. sole proprietor of the parish. The mansion is a modern structure, and is charmingly situated in a well wooded park, which is plentifully stocked with deer. Sarah, consort of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, was born here.

CAMERINGHAM.]—At Cameringham, eight miles N. N. W. from Lincoln, was formerly an alien priory, a cell to the Premonstratensian abbey of Blanchland in Normandy, to which the manor was originally annexed, at the foundation, in the reign of Henry the Second.

CARLETON.]—The little village of South Carleton, four miles N. W. by N. from Lincoln, was formerly celebrated as the seat of the Monsons, whose present mansion is at Burton, about two miles S. from

Lord Chesterfield, for the sum of 4200*l.* he was arrested, committed to Newgate, tried, and convicted; and, though the most powerful influence was exerted in his behalf, and various modes

of preserving his life were employed, he suffered death at Tyburn, June 27, 1777.

North

North Carleton. The house stands in a finely wooded park.*

CAISTOR.]—Caistor, anciently Thong or Thung-Castor, is 23 miles N. N. E. from Lincoln, and 157½ N. from London. By the Britons, it was called Caer-Egarry. The name of Thuang-Castor is said to have been derived from a circumstance that occurred in the time of Hengist, who, after defeating the Scots and Picts, obtained from Vortigern extensive possessions in other parts of the island, and was granted as much land at this place as he could encompass with the hide, or skin, of an ox. This being cut into small strips, or thongs, extended round a large plot of ground, on which he built a fortified mansion, since called Thong Castle; whence the author of the History of England, in Latin verse, has thus parodied an allusion in Virgil:

“Accepitque solum facti de nomine *Thongum*,
Taurino quantum poterat circundare tergo.”

“He had the spot called from the story *Thong*,
What a bull's hide inclosed when laid along.”

The present name of the town is from the Roman Castrum, and a Roman road goes from this place in a south easterly direction, passing a station at Ludford, towards Horncastle.—“There can be no doubt,” says Stukeley, “that this castle was built long before Hengist's time; for I saw enough of the old Roman wall to evince its founders. One great piece stands on the verge of the church-yard, another by a house. There are more behind the school-house in the pastures, and I have met with many men that have dug at its foundations in several places. It is built of white rag-stone, laid sometimes side-ways, sometimes flat, in mortar, exceedingly hard, full of pebbles and sand; nor is it mixed to any fineness, so that I conjecture they used to pour the mortar on liquid, as soon as the lime was slaked.” This, which was called boiling mortar, with the herring-bone manner of laying some of the stones, is peculiarly characteristic of the Roman mode of building.—The soil hereabouts abounds with springs, one of which, called Syfer,) probably from the British word syvyr, pronounced syfer, which signifies hard, and is descriptive of this water) is very peculiar. Its waters flow in four directions, between the joints of large stones, laid flat like a wall, and connected by rivets of lead. At Castle-hill many bodies have been dug up, and a stone, of irregular or mutilated shape, with an inscription, which the late Mr. Bradley, of Lincoln, read—Cruci

* Sir William Monson was a naval captain in the reign of Elizabeth, and distinguished himself in several naval engagements with the Spaniards. At Cazimbria, near Portugal, he captured a carrack of 16 hundred tons, and for that gallant action was created admiral. He published an account of the Spanish wars from 1585 to 1602, and died at the commencement of the reign of James the First. Sir John Monson, Bart, and a Knight of the Bath, was a member of the same family, and rose to great eminence in the law. During the

spolium, quod Egbert rex in honorem.—This is supposed to have been inscribed in honour, and as a memorial of the victory obtained by Egbert near this place, over Wiglaf, king of Mercia, A.D. 827.

The following ceremony, respecting a peculiar tenure, not mentioned by Camden, or Blount, takes place at Caistor church every Palm Sunday.—A person from Broughton brings a very large ox-whip, called here a gad-whip, (gad being an old Lincolnshire measure of ten feet, and the stock of the gad-whip is perhaps of the same length) constructed as follows. A large piece of ash, or any other wood, tapered towards the top, forms the stock; it is wrapt with white leather half way down, and some small pieces of mountain ash are enclosed. The thong is also very large, of strong white leather. The man comes to the north porch, about the commencement of the first lesson, and cracks his whip in front of the porch door three times; he then, with much ceremony, wraps the thong round the stock of the whip, puts some rods of mountain ash lengthwise upon it, and binds the whole together with whip-cord. He next ties to the top of the whipstock a purse, containing two shillings, but originally twenty-four silver pennies; and, taking the whole upon his shoulder, he marches into the church, where he stands in front of the reading-desk till the commencement of the second lesson: he then goes up nearer, waves the purse over the head of the clergyman, kneels down on a cushion, and continues in that position, with the purse suspended over the head of the clergyman, till the lesson is ended. After the service is concluded, he carries the whip, purse, &c. to the manor-house of Undon, a hamlet adjoining, where he leaves it. There is a new whip made every year; it is made at Broughton, and left at Undon. The lands which are held by this tenure are situated in the parish of Broughton.

CATTELEY.]—At Catteley, six miles N. E. by N. from Sleaford, was a Gilbertine priory for nuns and brethren, in the time of king Stephen. At the Dissolution, its site was granted to Robert Carr, of Sleaford.

CLEE, and CLEETHORPE.]—Clee, within the liberty of Great Grimsby, from which it is situated two miles S.E. has a very ancient church, which consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, separated by round massy columns, supporting semicircular arches variously ornamented. Here is to be seen a curious font; over which is a Latin inscription which informs us that it was dedicated by Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, 1192. In the neighbourhood of Clee are several

civil wars he attended Charles the First, and assisted him in the councils. His attachment to the fortunes of his sovereign having subjected him to much persecution, he purchased the privilege of retirement for 2642l. In his seclusion, he wrote several works, among which are “An Essay upon Afflictions,” “Supreme Power and Common Right,” “An Antidote against the Errors of Opinion,” &c. The grandfather of the present Lord Monson was created a baron by King George the Second, under the title of Baron Monson, of Burton, in Lincolnshire.

of

of those remarkable springs denominated "Blow Wells." They are circular pits, from whence issues a continual stream of pure water. These wells are of considerable depth, and by the common people considered unfathomable.

Cleethorpe is a small township of great resort in the bathing season. Here is an excellent inn for the accommodation of strangers.

COCKERINGTON.]—This place, anciently the head of the barony of Scotiney, lies about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. E. from Louth. It was also the seat of the Scrope family;* and, at the upper end of the south aisles of the church, is a monument, with a marble statue of a knight in coat armour, his head reclining upon his right hand, his sword lying by his side. Beneath is the following

INSCRIPTION.

"THE THRICE NOBLE SIR ADRIAN SCOPE, KNT. DECEASED,
DECEMBER 10, 1623.

"His epitaph.

"Toombes are but dumbe, lay bookes they only keepe
Their names alive, who in their wombes do sleepe,
But who would pen the virtue of this Knight,
A story, not an epitaph, must write."

Upon a pedestal raised from the side of the tomb the portraitures of seven sons, with this written :

"Similis in prole resurgo."

Two daughters kneeling, and two lying in a cradle, with this

"Pares et Impares."

COLEBY HALL.]—About seven miles from Lincoln, on the high ridge, called Cliffrow, near the Roman road, stands Coleby Hall, the seat of Lady Kaye. It is a fine old mansion, surrounded with plantations. An arch in imitation of a Roman gateway, forms the entrance to the grounds. In the gardens, are two temples; one of them is dedicated to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham, and is of the Doric order; the other on the model of the Temple of Romulus and Remus, at Rome, was built from a design of Sir William Chambers, and is said to have been the first specimen of the taste of this great architect.

CORBY.]—The little decayed market town of Corby, 33 miles S. by E. from Lincoln, and 107 N. by W. from London, has a school for the orphan sons of

* Adrian Scrope, Esq. was descended from ancestors who possessed this estate. He was devoted to the royal cause, and attended Charles the First at the battle of Edghill, where he was severely wounded and left for dead. On the restoration, Scrope was made a Knight of the Bath. This person has been often confounded with Adrian Scrope, Esq. of Warmsley in Oxfordshire, descended from a branch of the same family, but who in his principles and conduct, formed a perfect contrast with the former, being a notorious puritan, and by his zeal in their cause, obtained the command of a regiment of horse. He was one of the judges upon Charles, and signed the warrant for his execution. Upon the restoration, he met the just reward of his deeds. Sir Car Scrope, the poet, was descended from the former Adrian Scrope.

clergymen; but it contains nothing else deserving of particular notice.

COTHAM.]—At Cotham, nine miles N. W. by W. from Great Grimsby, formerly stood a Cistercian nunnery, founded about the end of the reign of King Henry the First, by Alan Munsels, or Monceaux.

COLSTERWORTH.]—The present little town of Colsterworth, seated on the banks of the Witham, 35 miles S. by W. from Lincoln, and 102 N. by W. from London, was the birth-place of the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton.†

COVENHAM.]—The thinly peopled village of Covenham, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. N. E. from Louth, contains two parishes. A Benedictine Priory, of which there are no remains, was founded here, by William Carileph, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1082.

CRESSEY HALL.]—At Surfleet, four miles north from Spalding, stands Cressey Hall, the seat of Mr. Heron, a descendant of Sir John Heron, Knight, privy-counsellor to Henry the Seventh. The mother of this monarch was sumptuously entertained by Sir John; and the state-bedstead on which she lay, is still preserved in the house of a tenant, in the neighbourhood. The house was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heron, who died in 1695. The church was formerly a private chapel, and, from an inscription over the door, appears to have been erected in 1309. Here was formerly an extensive Heronry, but it is now greatly diminished, on account of the injury the lands sustained from the birds. The herons flock in about February to repair their nests, and in the spring they settle to breed. Their nests are generally planted very thickly together, and one tree will sometimes exhibit a numerous colony of these gregarious birds.

CROWLE.]—The market town of Crowle, 17 miles N. by W. from Gainsborough, and 160 N. by W. from London, has a good church, and a charity school. The church presents a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. The petty sessions are held here.

CROWLAND.]—The market town of Crowland, or Croyland, $49\frac{1}{4}$ S. S. E. from Lincoln, and $93\frac{1}{4}$ N. from London, is very ancient, and peculiarly interesting to the antiquary, from the ruins of its splendid and extensive abbey, and its singular triangularly-shaped bridge. Stukeley, and others, have supposed that the Romans had a settlement here; but this is not very probable, for the situation was not adapted for

† This luminary of science was born at the manor house of Woolsthorpe, a hamlet in this parish, Dec. 25, 1642; about three months after the death of his father, a descendant from the elder branch of the family of John Newton, Bart. and lord of this manor. Isaac lived with his maternal grandmother Aiscough, and went to two small day schools, at Skillington, and Stoke, till he was twelve years of age. He was then sent to the free grammar-school of Grantham, where he shewed a partiality for mechanics, and displayed early tokens of that uncommon genius, which afterwards filled, or rather comprehended the world. After continuing at Grantham a few years, his mother took him home, for the purpose of managing his own estate; but his mind could not brook such an occupation, and he returned to school. At Cambridge, he was admitted into

a military

a military station, nor for a villa. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, founded a monastery here, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac; the last of whom was the son of a Merician nobleman, named Perwald, and his mother's name was Tetha. At an early period of life he distinguished himself in the army; but having completed his twenty-fourth year, he renounced the world; and became a monk under the Abbess Elfrida, in the monastery of Repton. "By divine guidance, he came in a boat to one of those solitary desert islands, called Crulande, on St. Bartholomew's day; and in a hollow, on the side of a heap of turf, built himself a hut in the days of Conrad, King of Mercia; when the Britons gave their inveterate enemies, the Saxons, all the trouble they could."—The history of Croyland is involved in that of its monastery. It appears from the charter of Ethelbald, A. D. 716, that the lands belonging to the abbey, comprehended "the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of Shepishie on the east; Nene on the west; Southie on the south; and Asendyk on the north; in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining on both sides the Weland, part of which to the north, called Guggisland, is two leagues long from Croyland bridge to Aspath, and one league broad from the Weland, two leagues long from Croyland bridge to Southlake; and two leagues broad from Weland to Fynset, with fishery in the waters of Nene and Weland." The monarch further gave towards the building of the monastery, 300 pounds in silver, and 100 pounds a year for ten years to come; and he authorised the monks to build, or inclose a town for their own use, with a right of common for themselves and their servants. The foundation being in a marshy soil, the builders were obliged to drive piles of oak and ash, before they began to raise the edifice; indeed this appears to

have been first constructed with timber, for Ingulphus says, that the wooden oratory of Guthlac was succeeded by a church, and house of stone, in which dwelt a succession of religious persons.—After the massacre of the monks, and destruction of the abbey, by the Danes, A. D. 870, King Ethelred, to gratify his favourite, Turketyl, restored the alienated lands about the year 948; and encouraged him to rebuild the abbey; which was begun, but not completed, till the succeeding reign. In 1091, a desolating fire, occasioned by the carelessness of a plumber, "cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God." In 1112, under the auspices of its Abbot Joffred, it was again rebuilt. The Abbot according to the relation of Peter Blesensis, "obtained of the archbishops and bishops, remission of a third part of the penance enjoined for sins, to all who would assist in the pious undertaking. Under this commission, Joffred dispatched the monks, as preaching mendicants, in every direction, to solicit alms for the purpose; and having procured by these, and other means, a tolerable fund, he appointed the festival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. Numbers of the nobility, clergy, and commonalty assembled on the occasion. After the service of mass was ended, the abbot laid the first stone, at the eastern end; then the nobles, and others, a stone in turn; and upon the respective stones were laid sums of money, grants of lands, institutions to churches, rectorial and vicarial tithes, &c. Others contributed stone, labour, &c. according to their means and situation in life. On all these benefactors the abbot, when he had finished the discourse, which he addressed to them, while the stones were laying, bestowed a share in the prayers and services of the church, with the before recited episcopal indulgences; and after pronouncing his blessing, the whole were invited to a sumptuous repast."

Trinity College the fifth of June, 1660. The first books he read with his tutor, were Sanderson's Logic and Kepler's Optics. A desire to discover, whether there were any truth in the pretensions of judicial astrology, at that time popular, induced him to study mathematics. Having discovered its fallacy, in a figure he raised for the purpose, from a few Problems in Euclid, he discarded the study. He then turned aside Euclid, as a book containing nothing but obvious truths, and applied himself to the study of Descartes's Geometry. To try some experiments on the doctrine of colours, advanced by that philosopher, he purchased a prism, in 1664; when he discovered it to be erroneous, and at the same time laid the foundation of his theory of light and colours. About that period, he discovered the method of infinite calculus, or Fluxions; the invention of which was claimed by Leibnitz, although it has been proved, that the "Le calcul differential" was borrowed from Newton. In 1665, having retired to his own estate, on account of the plague, the falling of an apple from a tree in his garden first suggested his system of gravity. He appears to have laid the foundations of nearly all his discoveries before he was twenty-four years of age; and communicated them in loose tracts and letters to the Royal Society. In 1667, he was elected fellow of his own college; Dr. Barrow resigned the professorship of mathematics to him in 1669; in 1671, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1688, he was returned by the University of Cambridge to the Convention of Parliament, in which he sat till its

dissolution. The Earl of Halifax, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a great patron of learning, obtained for him the appointment of Warden of the Mint. This afforded him frequent opportunities of employing his time and skill in mathematics and chemistry; and occasioned him to produce his table of "Assays of Foreign Coins," printed at the end of Dr. Arbuthnot's "Books of Coins." In 1697, he received from Bernoulli a celebrated Problem, which was intended to puzzle all the mathematicians in Europe; but he solved it in a few hours. In 1699, he was made Master and Worker of the Mint; and in 1701 he appointed Mr. Whiston his deputy in the Mathematical Chair at Cambridge, allowing him the whole emoluments for the performance of his duties; though he did not resign the professorship till 1703, when he was chosen President of the Royal Society. This situation he held till his death, on the 21st of March, 1726-7. He had previously received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne, at Cambridge, in 1705. Sir Isaac was of the middle stature, of a comely aspect, temperate in his diet, and of a meek disposition. He was courteous and affable; and modesty and generosity were eminently conspicuous in his character. Never having married, the manor and estate descended to the heir at law, Mr. John Newton, who sold it to the family of Turnor, of Stoke Rockford; and it is now the property of Edmund Turnor, Esq. of that place. The manor-house is still standing.

More than five thousand are said to have been present at this solemnity. The monastery now rapidly advanced in fame, and the celebrity of its monks, for their learning and piety, procured for it most ample benefactions. At the dissolution, its annual revenues were estimated at 1217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The site was granted, in the year 1550, to Edward Lord Clinton. After it had lost its ecclesiastical inhabitants, the building soon fell into a dilapidated state; and during the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when the place was alternately a garrison for both parties, it suffered still further devastation. The only remain at present, is an interesting portion of the conventual church. The choir, central tower, transepts, and the whole of the east end are down: what portions at present are found standing are the skeleton of the nave, with parts of the south and north aisles; the latter of which is covered over, pewed and fitted up as the parish church. This part is said to have been built by Abbot Bardney, A. D. 1247. The roof is groined, and the south side separated from the nave by pointed arches, which have been walled up. The nave, in ruins, is 144 feet in length and 28 in breadth. The nine pointed arches on the north side were filled up to enclose the north aisle; and on the south side remain six pointed arches, about eleven feet wide, and part of another. These have mouldings, descending to the ground, without column or band. Over these, is part of an upper tier of windows. At the east end of the nave is a large semicircular arch, with zigzag mouldings. The part of the west-front, which stands at the end of the south aisle, exhibits four tiers of arcades; the lowest of which displays a row of narrow round arches with zigzag mouldings; those above have pointed arches. The entrance to the nave was by a handsome pointed archway with a quatrefoiled head, containing figures in basso relievo: over which was the large window, ornamented in the same stile. The whole of the front of the nave is highly decorated with niches and canopies, in which are various sculptured figures, representing St. Peter, and other apostles, with effigies of kings, saints, and abbots; one of which is said to be a representation of King Ethelbald, the founder of the abbey; another, that of St. Guthlac, with a whip in his right hand, emblematic of the discipline he used to bestow on himself. At the west end of the north aisle is a tower crowned by a low spire; and some part of the wall, and piers of the arches, belonging to the south aisle, are yet standing. In a canopied niche, in the wall of the tower, belonging to the north aisle, is a very ancient and curious circular stone-font; which probably belonged to a baptistery of the abbey in the Saxon period. The nave and aisles are said to have been executed between the years 1417 and 1427, by William de Croyland, Master of the Works.

The triangular bridge, in the middle of the town, may be regarded as an object of the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe. From its shape,

some have supposed, that it was emblematical of the Trinity; and built rather for the purpose of exciting admiration, than for real utility; and its steep ascent, on all sides, has been adduced as supporting such a suggestion. It is indeed so steep, that carriages go under it; but it is easily passed by horse and foot passengers. The form it assumes, and the steepness of its approach, arise from the situation in which it is placed. The rivers Welland, Nene, and a drain called Catwater, flow under it, and in times of flood, had it not been considerably raised on the abutments, it would have been liable to be swept away by the torrent. By its being mentioned in a charter of King Edred, as the triangular bridge of Croyland, and in preceding charters, simply as the bridge of Croyland, it has been conjectured, that it was built antecedent to that charter's being granted, which was about the year 941. Some, however, think that the present bridge was erected not earlier than the time of Edward the First, or Second; but, if any thing can be deduced from the statue placed against the wall, it is probably anterior to either of the above periods. This statue is said to be a representation of King Ethelbald; and, from the extreme rudeness of the figure, the disproportion of the parts, the uncouthness of the head-dress, drapery, &c. it is probably a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture. It is in a sitting posture, at the end of the south-west wall of the bridge. It has a crown on the head, behind which are two wings, the arms bound together, round the shoulders a kind of mantle, in the left hand something like a truncheon; and, in the right, is a globe.—The bridge consists of three piers or abutments, whence spring three pointed arches, which unite their groins in the centre. The whole is formed of stone, and at the middle of it, three roads meet; the descent is steep from each point, and the road is formed with pebbles, roughly pitched.

Crowland, though nominally a market-town, is virtually only a large village; little more than the ruins of its former splendour remaining. The market was long since removed to Thorney, as a more eligible place. The town or village is so surrounded with fens, as to be inaccessible, except from the north and east; in which directions the road is formed by artificial banks of earth. The inhabitants are principally occupied in darning, and attending geese. Many also derive a livelihood from the sale of fish and wild fowl; but, for the privilege of catching them, they pay to the crown 300*l.* per annum. The granting this privilege was formerly vested in the monastery.

The demesne belonging to the abbey, is said to have been bounded by certain stone crosses, most of which are destroyed or down. That called St. Guthlac's, is still to be seen near Brothertoft turnpike, on the road to Spalding. It is of a square pyramidal shape, tapering upward from one foot four inches, at the base; but the top of the shaft is broken off.—The alternate sides are equilateral; and one of its faces bears an illegible inscription, which Governor

Pownall

Pownal thought referred to the names of five brethren, left in the house when refounded by Turketyl.

DENTON.]—At the village of Denton, anciently *Dentune*, five miles S.W. by W. from Grantham, was discovered in 1727, a mosaic pavement. It was found about eighteen inches beneath the surface, and was composed of red, white, and blue tessellæ, consisting of squares and lozenges. The squares were adorned with gordian knots, and the lozenges with chequer-work; its area was thirty feet square. Dr. Stukeley imagines, that this was the site of a Roman villa. In the vicinity of this place is a Roman way, called *Salter's Road*. Here is a spring much resorted to for its medicinal properties: the water is very pure, and bears a strong resemblance to that of the *Malvern wells*, in *Worcestershire*.—The church is small, and contains some monuments. An almshouse for six poor persons was erected and endowed in the year 1653, by *William Welby, Esq.* Near the church, is a charity-school for 24 poor children. The *Williams*, the *Welby*, and the *Thorald* families of distinction, formerly resided in this parish.

Denton House, the residence of *Sir William Earle Welby, Bart.* is a handsome modern building. It stands in an elevated situation, on a handsome park, which, from the pleasing variety it exhibits, powerfully attracts the attention of travellers.

DEEPIING.]—Market-Deepling is 45 miles S.S.E. from Lincoln, and 90½ N. by W. from London; East Deepling lies a quarter of a mile E. by N. and West Deepling a quarter of a mile W. from Market-Deepling. The first of these, is a small market-town, whose situation seems to have furnished the name, the land towards the east being the lowest in the whole county. *Richard de Rulos*, chamberlain to *William the Conqueror*, is said to have raised a lofty bank to protect the country from the inundations of the river *Welland*; and houses were erected, on the bank, that formed an extensive village. *Morcar de Bruen*, a Saxon chief, gave the manor of Deepling to the abbey of *Croyland*. Some time after, *Beorred*, King of *Mercia*, seized the manor, and bestowed it on *Langfor*, one of his favourites. Deepling was the birth-place of *Dr. Robert Pighe*, a celebrated linguist and divine, and archdeacon of

Middlesex. He was one of those employed to revise the translation of the Bible.

At *East Deepling*, or *Deepling*, *St. James*, was once a small chapel, erected by the monks of *Croyland* abbey, which was afterwards converted into a parish church. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here, in 1139, and given to the church and abbey of *Thorney*, to be held free from secular service.

In August, 1807, while some persons were digging on *Deepling Common*, they discovered a human skeleton, in a perfect state, about 16 inches below the surface; and, near it, an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins. They were about the size of farthings: a few are of the reigns of *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, and the first *Claudius*; and, consequently, are more than 1700 years old: but the irregularity of the exergue rendered it difficult, by the legend, to determine. Around the head of one of the plainest, supposed to be that of *Augustus*, was the following:

IMP. C. VICTORINUS, P. AVG.

In all the impressions, the head was astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped, without carrying veneration for antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, may be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.*

DONNINGTON.]—The little market-town of *Donnington* is nine miles E.N.E. from *Folkingham*, and 110½ N. from London. A few years ago, a new road, called *Bridgend Causeway*, was made from this place, across the fens, to *Folkingham*: a great acquisition to the neighbourhood; as, previously to this, the road, in the winter season, was almost impassable. A free-school was erected and endowed here, in 1718, from a bequest by *Thomas Cowley, Esq.* *Donnington* is a famous market for the sale of hemp and hemp-seed. On digging the foundations of the school-house, a vault was discovered, of stone-work, four feet square, containing an urn, filled with a red earth. Some glazed earthen vessels have been found here, amidst the ruins of an ancient building, which are supposed to be specimens of ancient pottery made at *Bolingbroke*.

* Eastward of *St. James's Deepling*, is a large tract of marsh land, called *Deepling fen*, which is thus described by *Mr. Ward*, clerk to the trustees for inclosing this district. It belonged "to several parishes, and is partly holden by persons who are free from drainage expences, by the nature of their buildings; and all the land is free from every other charge of assessment, and from land tax, and ecclesiastical demands. But, though there is no poor assessment, relief is granted, by the *Adventurers*, to some poor persons, who do properly belong to the district of taxable land, which expence is mixed with the account of monies expended in supporting the works. But, as to the free lands, which are about one-third of the whole, every separate farmer maintains his own poor, without any connection with others. I suppose there are not a great number settled upon them, for being aware of the peculiar burden, I believe they make such contracts for hiring, as to avoid having people set-

tled on them. I have set below a copy of the clause in the act of Parliament, relative to the maintenance of our poor, which will shew the foundation of that business, and is all, I believe, in any part of the acts respecting it, viz. 16 and 17 Charles the Second, p. 37, "But all and every the inhabitants that may hereafter be upon any part of the said third part, or upon any part of the 5600 acres, and are not able to maintain themselves, shall be maintained and kept by the said trustees, their heirs, and assigns, and the survivor of them, and never become chargeable, in any kind, to all, or any of the respective parishes, wherein such inhabitant or inhabitants, shall reside or dwell; any statute or law to the contrary notwithstanding. The qualification is, being holder of 200 acres, or upwards. The inclosed fen was formerly part of the common belonging to several parishes adjoining. There is no church in the district; the inhabitants go to the neighbouring towns to church."

DUNSTON].

DUNSTON.]—In the parish of Dunston, which lies to the south of Lincoln, is a lofty column, called **Dunston pillar**. It is inclosed by a wall in a square area, which is planted with trees. Its shape is pyramidal, and it towers to the height of 92 feet. At the top, was originally a lantern, 15½ feet high, with a fane at the top, is surrounded by a balustraded gallery. This pillar commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country, from which the city and cathedral of Lincoln may be distinctly descried. An appropriate inscription may be read on each side of the pillar. At the period of its erection, the heath was a wide, and almost trackless waste, and it then served as a guide to direct travellers across this part of the country. After the inclosure of the heaths, the lantern was taken down by the late Lord Buckinghamshire, and a statue of his present Majesty substituted in its room, in 1809.

EAGLE.]—At the village of Eagle, 7¼ miles W. S. W. from Lincoln, was a commandery of the Knights Templars, who held the manor of this place by the gift of King Stephen. It afterwards came to the Hospitallers; and, upon their dissolution, in the 33d year of Henry the Eighth, it was valued at 124l. 2s. per annum.

EDENHAM.]—The large parish of Edenham, which includes the townships of Edenham, Grimsthorpe, Scottethorpe, and Elsthorpe, with the site of the abbey of Vauday, lies 3½ miles W. N. W. from Bourne. This parish contains 6424 acres, which, with a small exception, belong to the Duke of Ancaster. The parish church was originally connected with the abbey of Vauday, and the living is now a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Duke. The church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, and a handsome tower. The latter is of a date posterior to that of the church, probably of Henry the Sixth. The western door has a flat pointed arch, with quatrefoils. Four arches, on each side, separate the nave from the aisles. At the eastern end of the north aisle, are two tablets of black marble, bordered with various trophies; over this is a shield, containing 25 coats. The first has a Latin inscription to the memory of Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, who fell in the battle of Edgehill, a martyr to the royal cause. The other tablet is commemorative of his son, who followed the fortunes of his father.—On a mural tablet, is an inscription to the memory of Richard Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who attended the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, at the siege of Mougau, and also of Landrecy. He died a bachelor in 1686. On the south side of the chancel, is a monument to the memory of Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died in 1701. Opposite to this is a very handsome monument, erected to the memory of Robert Bertie, created Duke of Ancaster, by George the First. Not far from this is placed the monument of Peregrine, second Duke of Ancaster, who died August 12, 1778. On this monument, is also recorded the memory of Robert, fourth Duke

of Ancaster, who died in 1779, only a few months after coming to the estate and title.

ELSHAM.]—At Elsham, five miles N. E. from Gleanford Bridge, was formerly an hospital for several poor brethren, begun by Beatrix de Amundevill, and was completed by her son, who committed it to the care of a friar, and regular canons of the Augustinian order, previously to the year 1166. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund; and, previously to the Suppression, had five canons, when its possessions were valued at 70l. 0s. 8d. The site of this priory was afterwards granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. At Elsham, is a seat of ——— Corbett, Esq.

EPWORTH.]—The long straggling market-town of Epworth is ten miles N. by W. from Gainsborough, and 162 N. by W. from London. The chief trade of this place consists in sacking and bagging. A considerable quantity of flax and hemp is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which furnishes employment to the poor. Great quantities of trees are dug out of the earth, in this neighbourhood, principally of oak; some in almost an entire state, while others appear to have been subjected to the action of fire. They are commonly found at the depth of three feet beneath the surface. The Gentleman's Magazine, for May, 1749, relates, that at Crowle, in this neighbourhood, the body of a woman was found in a peat-moss, in an upright posture; having, on her feet, two ancient shoes. Samuel Wesley, father of the celebrated John Wesley, was rector of Epworth.

FLEET.]—This village, a mile and a half E. by S. from Holbeach, is remarkable for its steeple, standing at a distance from the church. A few years ago, were found, at this place, three pecks of copper coins, chiefly of the reign of Gallienus: they were piled edgewise.

FOSDYKE.]—The new Fosdyke Bridge was opened on the 26th of September, 1814. A numerous and highly respectable party had a public breakfast on this occasion, at the Inn, near the bridge. This beautiful structure does great credit to Mr. Rennie, and others concerned in its erection; and affords, what was so much wanted, a safe passage over Fosdyke waste.

FOLKINGHAM.]—The little market-town of Folkingham is pleasantly situated on the side and summit of a hill, abounding with springs, 26 miles S. S. E. from Lincoln, and 107 N. by W. from London.—The church consists of a nave, with aisles, chancel, and porch, over which is a room. Its spire is lofty, and crowned with crocketed pinnacles. Gilbert de Gaunt, who accompanied William the Conqueror, had the original grant of the manor of Folkingham, which he selected for the seat of his vast possessions, and constituted it the head of the barony. After successive transfers, the manor remained with the Clifton family, in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Here was formerly a castle, built by Henry de Belomonte, but no vestiges of it remain, except some moats

meats and mounds on the eastern side of the town. At the south-east of the town, is a deep foss, and lofty vallum, the remains of an extensive encampment. At the north-east corner of these works is a small inclosure, designed to secure water for the use of the garrison. Within the area is a square keep, defended by a foss, which was supplied with water from an adjoining stream.

GAINSBOROUGH.]—The market-town of Gainsborough is situated on the eastern bank of the Trent, 18½ miles N.W. by N. from Lincoln, and 151½ N. by W. from London. It is a well-built and flourishing town, and enjoys an extensive trade in shipping. By the Trent, which is navigable here for vessels of considerable burthen, it commands an extensive coasting trade to London, Newcastle, Shields, Boston, &c. Wool, pottery, salt, nails, &c. are brought down the stream, in small craft, from Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire; where they are re-shipped for London, and other parts. On the other hand, the canals of Readly, Chesterfield, Aire, and Calder, open to it a communication with the West Riding of Yorkshire, by which immense shipments of wool are constantly made to the manufacturing districts; and, through the same channel, cargoes of coal, iron, &c. are brought back. By the Ouse, it has a direct communication with York; and, by the Fossdyke, with Lincoln. Though admirably adapted for the seat of foreign trade, few individuals here have sufficient spirit to embark in such speculations, and the port of Hull has been suffered to engross the entire trade of the Baltic. Two steam-boats have lately been established between this place and Hull, for the conveyance of passengers, &c. This cheap and expeditious mode of travelling has induced strangers to depart from their ordinary route, and has greatly benefited the town.

The church of Gainsborough being in a very ruinous state, was taken down, about 60 or 70 years ago, and rebuilt in a style of modern architecture, the expence of which was defrayed by a duty on coals. The tower, a fine specimen of the Gothic order, was suffered to remain. This forms a curious contrast with the new church, and their union exhibits a singular and grotesque appearance.

A handsome stone bridge was thrown over the Trent, at the southern extremity of the town, in 1791; and, in conjunction with it, a new road was cut to form a communication with Retford and Bawtry; which, before, was very circuitous. This improvement has been of incalculable advantage to the town, and materially benefitted the projectors. In digging, to lay the foundations of the bridge, a dagger of a singular construction was found, which was supposed to be Danish.

The Town-Hall, called the Moot-Hall, is a mean brick building, in which the magistrates hold their sittings, and the business of the parish and the manor is transacted. In this place, the Sessions for the district of Lindsey were formerly held; but they

have for several years past, been removed to Kirtlington.

The Old Hall, formerly a palace of John of Gaunt, and late a residence of the Hickman family, lords of the manor, is worthy of a slight description. This edifice is constructed chiefly of oak, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south. At the north-east corner is an embattled tower, with small windows of the flat pointed style. The western exterior consists of a huge stack of chimnies, built of brick. On the northern side is a handsome building, once the chapel. It was formerly enoircled by a moat, which in some places may be distinctly traced. The interior of this ancient structure has, within these few years, suffered considerable dilapidation, and no longer displays an uniformity of character correspondent to its external appearance. Since its desertion by the Neville family, the apartments have been mostly converted into small tenements and workshops, and the large hall, with an adjoining room, has been converted into a theatre.

On a ridge of hills that run along the eastern bank of the river, and about a mile to the north of the town, are considerable embankments, called the "Castle Hills," where, according to tradition, a castle formerly stood; but, to what origin to refer it, or at what period it existed, history appears to be altogether silent. The principal of these embankments form three concentric circles, with deep fosses intervening; and, near these, are others of a subordinate kind. The circular part is conjectured to be of Roman origin, and the rest is attributed to the Danes. This station appears to have been occupied by the contending armies, during the civil wars; for it is well known, that in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, Lord Cavendish was defeated and slain by Cromwell. Gainsborough appears to be of great antiquity. The Danes, under the conduct of Sweyne, sailed up hither with a numerous fleet, seized upon the place, and extending themselves through different parts of the country, committed the most dreadful ravages. On the return of Sweyne from this bloody expedition, and when he was about to embark, a dagger from a secret hand, inflicted due vengeance on this sanguinary monster. On the south part of the town, formerly stood a stone chapel, in which many Danes are said to have been buried. Here is a grammar-school and a free-school, upon the Lancastrian system; the latter was built in 1813, and its endowment is upon the foundation of two ancient charity-schools.

At Heynings, two miles from Gainsborough, was a Cistercian nunnery, founded about the year 1180, by Reyner Evermue; the revenue of which was valued, at the Dissolution, at 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

GEDNEY.]—About a mile and a half E. from Holbeach, lies the village of Gedney. Its church is worthy to be noticed, as the loftiest and most airy of any in this part of the country. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, porch, and tower. The number of windows in this church is

53; of which, those in the north aisle exhibit some fine specimens of painted glass. In the south door is seen a curious copper-lock, bearing an ancient inscription, and over the door is carved, in oak, in Saxon letters, the following:—"Pax Christi sit huic domui et omnibus inhabitantibus in ea: hic requies nostra;" and under four blank shields, in capitals—In HOPE. Against a south window of the nave is a monumental effigies, sacred to Adlard Welley, Esq. of Gedney, and Cassandra his wife.

At Gedney Hill, which is a chapelry in this parish, have been found several Roman coins: many have also been dug up in a field called the "high doles," about two miles north of the South Sea bank, an encampment with a double foss. Two moated areas similar to this are seen in the parish of Sutton St. Edmund's, and at Awie grange, in the latter of which, coins and urns have at different times been dug up. These encampments form a triangle, and appear to have communicated with each other, and to have commanded the surrounding country.

GIRSBY.]—At a short distance from Brough, stands Girsby, the seat of Thomas Lister, Esq. who rebuilt the house a few years ago, and has made numerous improvements in the demesne.

GLANFORD BRIDGE.]—The little market town of Glanford Bridge, or Brigg, originally a fishing hamlet, is 24 miles N. by E. from Lincoln. It is seated on the banks of the Ancholme, over which is a strong stone bridge. Here was formerly an hospital, founded about the reign of King John, and subordinate to the abbey of Selby, in Yorkshire. The town is in the centre of the level of Ancholme, the drainage of which, accomplished some years since at a considerable expence, is supported by a tax on the land and tonnage on the navigation of the river, which is navigable from Bishopsbridge, about ten miles south of Brigg, to Ferraby Sluice, nine miles north of Brigg, where it opens into the Humber. Above and below the town the river divides into two branches, one of which runs through the town, the other a quarter of a mile westward of it. This town forms a part of the four adjoining parishes of Wrawby, Bigby, Broughton, and Scarby. It is neatly built and paved, and has a good trade in corn, coals, and timber. The manufacture of rabbit skins, once employed more hands here than in any other town in the kingdom, excepting London.

GOKEWELL.]—At the little village of Gokewell, six miles N. W. by W. from Glanford Bridge, was formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded by William de Alta Ripa, before the year 1185. It had a prioress and six nuns, at the Dissolution, with an income of 76*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

GRANTHAM.]—The market and borough town of Grantham, 25 miles S. by W. from Lincoln, and 110 N. by W. from London, is the head of the wapentake to which it gives its name. It is a place of great antiquity, and at an early period was in possession of peculiar privileges. At the time of the conquest, Grantham was a royal demesne. Henry

the Third, in order to raise supplies which were denied him by his parliament, mortgaged the towns of Grantham and Stamford to his uncle, William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. At a spot where the Mowbeck joins the Witham, a castle is said to have formerly stood: no vestiges of it are however now to be traced. Some ancient deeds of certain tenements belonging to the chantry of St. Mary speak of a castle as standing in Castle Dyke; and the street adjoining is called Castlegate, circumstances which afford strong evidence of the fact. The town appears to have been encompassed by a wall, from the names of its principal streets, Westgate, Swinegate, and Watergate; but no traces of it are visible. The king's forces under Colonel Cavendish took the town in 1642, and afterwards demolished its fortifications.—"About this time," remarks De Foe, "it was, that we began to hear of the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the east, and spread first into the north, till it shed down a flood that overwhelmed the three kingdoms. When the war first broke out, he was a private captain of horse, but now commanded a regiment; and joining with the Earl of Manchester, the first action in which we heard of his exploits, and which emblazoned his character, was at Grantham, where, with only his own regiment, he defeated twenty-four troops of horse and dragoons of the king's forces."

On St. Peter's Hill, near the south entrance into the town, formerly stood an elegant cross, erected by Edward the First, in memory of Eleanor his queen, who died A. D. 1290, this being one of the places where the corpse rested, in its way for interment in Westminster Abbey. Grantham had several religious houses, ruins of which may still be seen. A priory of grey friars was founded here in 1290. The Angel Inn, which took its name from some representations of angels cut in stone, with several other religious devices about the building, was a commandery of the Knights Templars. It still displays some curious grotesque ornaments.

Anciently here were five chantries, dedicated to Corpus Christi, St. John, St. George, the Blessed Virgin, and the Holy Trinity; the two last of which were given by Edward the Sixth for the further endowment of a free school. The present church, consisting of a nave, with spacious north and south aisles, and lighted by large handsome pointed windows, is celebrated for the elegance of its spire. At what time it was built is not recorded; but, from its architecture, in the twelfth or thirteenth century. The crypt under the south aisle, now used as a charnel house, is the most ancient part of the building, and probably formed part of the former church. The church underwent considerable repairs in 1628, the estimates of which amounted to 1450*l.* In 1651 the top of the steeple was blown down, and rebuilt by subscription. In 1797 it suffered by lightning, which displaced a stone on the south side, and broke off two or three of the crockets, which fell through the roof into the church. This elegant part of the fabrie

fabric consists of a quadrangular tower, containing three stories, the first of which is lighted by one mullioned window on each side; the second by pairs of windows, with pointed arches; and the third by one large window, with two smaller lateral ones, having triangular heads. At each angle of the parapet, which is pierced with quatrefoils, is a hexangular crocketed pinnacle. Over this, in beautiful proportion, rises its octagonal spire, ornamented with crockets on the angles, and at three several distances, encircled with windows, having triangular heads. The height of the tower, to the battlements, is 135 feet, and thence to the top of the weathercock 138, total 273 feet. The nave, or choir, including the chancel and side aisles, measures in length, inside, 116 feet, and in breadth, 80 feet.—The church contains several handsome monuments; amongst which are one to Sir Thomas Bury, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the time of George the First; another, with the figure of justice, and a medallion representing Lord Chief Justice Ryder, who died May 5th, 1756, a day before the patent could pass by a warrant issued for the purpose of creating him Baron Harrowby; and one consisting of a pyramid of blue marble, and a sarcophagus of white, and a bust ornamented with various naval trophies, to the memory of William Cust, Esq. “a brave and judicious sea officer, who having signalized himself in a series of dangerous and successful enterprizes, was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball, March 8th, 1747; erected by his uncle, the late Right Honourable Viscount Tyrconnel.”—The font, which is a handsome specimen of ancient sculpture, stands upon a pedestal of two steps. The shape is octangular; the base of the shaft is ornamented with heads and alternate roses; on the shaft are statues of various saints placed in niches; and round the font, under crocketed canopies, many figures in basso relievo, intended to represent the seven sacraments.—The vestry has been fitted up to receive a large number of books, which were left by the will of the late Rev. John Newcome, D. D. Master of St. John’s College, Cambridge. He was a native of Grantham, and bequeathed them as a public library, for the use of the inhabitants in the town and neighbourhood. The charnel house was formerly remarkable for containing about 1500 skulls, blanched by the air, and piled up in rows one above another.

Grantham formerly had two vicarages, distinguished by the names of North and South Grantham, to the former of which were annexed the livings of North Gunnerby and Londonthorpe, and to the latter South Gunnerby and Braceby. These are in the patronage of two prebendaries, who bear the same names in the cathedral church of Salisbury; and were granted to that church by a charter of Bishop Osmund, dated the 5th of April, 1091, at Hastings; where it was confirmed by William Rufus, in the fourth year of his reign. The want of houses for the residence of the vicars was supplied by the be-

quest of Bishop Saunderson, and the two vicarages, with their profits, were consolidated in 1714, under the name of “the united vicarage of Grantham;” the two prebendaries to have the alternate right of presentation.

This town was first incorporated in 1463. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends over the whole soke, and “the general sessions of the peace for the town and soke, are held by warrant of the alderman, directed to the bailiff of the liberties, who acts as sheriff of the town and soke, the sheriff of the county having no authority within the soke and district thereof.”—The guild-hall was rebuilt under an act obtained for the purpose in 1787, by a rate levied upon the soke; in addition to which the Duke of Rutland and Lord Brownlow gave each 300*l.* to erect a large apartment for the occasional accommodation of the corporation, and to serve as an assembly-room for the use of the town.—A free school was founded here by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and further endowed by Edward the Sixth with the possessions of two dissolved chantries. The school-house, of stone, attracts attention, having been a place of education to Sir Isaac Newton.—Beyond Spittlegate, at Grantham Spa, is a salutary spring, the water of which is a mild chalybeate, contains a small portion of ærated iron, and is specifically lighter than common spring water.—A Canal was cut, a few years ago, from Grantham to the Trent, an extent of twenty-five miles. It is supplied with water by large reservoirs. The level line from Grantham to Woolsthorpe Point is supplied by a reservoir, which covers twenty-seven acres of land, in the parishes of Denton and Harlaxton. This reservoir is fed by the flood waters of Denton rivulet. The other part of the line, from Woolsthorpe Point to the Trent, has a fall of 140 feet, and is supplied by a reservoir, comprising 52 acres, at Knipton. The chief articles conveyed by this navigation are coals, corn, &c.

GRIMSBY.]—The market and borough town of Great Grimsby is 20 miles N. E. by N. from Lincoln, and 170½ N. from London. The origin and foundation of this place have been disputed by Antiquarian writers. Camden gives no credit to the common reported foundation, but rather ridicules the supposition in the following manner:—“Grimsby, which our Sabines or concealed persons dreaming what they list, and following their own fancies, will have to be so called from one Grime a Merchant, who is said to have brought up a little foundling, of the Danes royal blood, named Havelocke, when it had been cast forth to perish, or take his luck or fortune, is much talked of, together with Havelocke that lucky foster child of his; who having been first a scullion in the King’s kitchen, and afterwards promoted to the marriage of the King’s daughter for his heroic valor in feats of arms, and worthy exploits. A narration right well beseeeming and meetest for them, that take pleasure to passe out the long nights with telling of old wives tales.” The best elucidation,

elucidation of this subject we can find, is by the learned Gervase Holles, whose account, divested of its antiquated orthography, is as follows:—"This is as ancient a corporation, as most are in England, and consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six burgesses. Out of the aldermen are yearly chosen, the Tuesday fourteen night before the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, the mayor, and two justices, and two coroners, whereof the old mayor is always one. Out of the 36 burgesses are chosen two bailiffs, being elected out of the twelve who only (of the burgesses) have voices in electing of two aldermen, to go upon the leet, out of which two, by the voices of the whole corporation, the mayor is chosen; the other bailiff is elected only by and out of the four and twenty, as the head bailiff is by the aldermen and the twelve. These keep their weekly courts upon Friday, as the mayor doth his upon Tuesday. There are likewise two chamberlains chosen yearly for gathering the town's rents, and for discharging the king's fee farm. The mayor yearly keeps two court leets, where always the recorder is present to assist the mayor with his counsel, when he sits upon matters criminal, which in those courts leet are determinable. There belongs to the corporation three maces, which by as many serjeants are borne before the mayor and bailiffs on their days of solemnity, the chief of which is Midsummer-day, when also the mayor makes his chief feast. They were incorporate by King John, who by his charter granted them many immunities, and privileges which were from time to time confirmed, and sometimes enlarged by the succeeding princes; amongst others this, that they should every parliament send forth two burgesses to advise of the great affairs of the kingdom. Grimsby heretofore has been fortified with two block-houses (though now not so much as the ruins remain to testify that they were) and beautified with two churches, (of which the church of St. Mary, a handsome piece, and a good sea mark, was sacrilegiously pulled down, and quite demolished within the memory of some late living; the other of St. James yet stands, ill repaired, being a church large and spacious, but nothing beautified) an abbey, a nunnery, two priories, a chantry, and a house of hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The haven has heretofore been commodious, now decayed; the traffic good, now gone; the place rich and populous, the houses now mean and straggling by reason of depopulation, and the town very poor. In the days of Edward the Third, Grimsby furnished out to the siege of Calais (as appears by a record now in my hands) eleven ships, 170 mariners, where now she has but one poor coal-ship belonging to it, and scarce mariners in the town to man it. So will we leave it venerable for antiquity, and write over the gate "fuit Ilum." And it will not be amiss to say something concerning the common tradition of her first founder, Grime, as the inhabitants (with a catholic faith) name him. The tradition is thus:—Grime (say they) a poor fisherman, as he was launching into the river for fish in his little boat upon the

Humber, espied not far from him a little boat empty (as he might conceive) which, by the favor of the wind and tide, still approached nearer and nearer unto him. He betakes himself to his oars and meets it, wherein he found only a child wrapt in swathing clothes, purposely exposed (as it should seem) to the pitiless wild and wide ocean. He, moved with pity, takes it home, and like a good foster father, carefully nourished it and endeavoured to bring it up to his own occupations: but the child contrarily was wholly devoted to the exercises of activity, and when he began to write man to martial sports, and at length by his signal valour obtained such renown, that he married the King of England's daughter, and last of all found who was his true father, and that he was son to the king of Denmark; and for the comic close of all, that Havelocke (for such was his name) exceedingly advanced, and enriched his foster-father Grime, who thus enriched, built a fair town near the place, where Havelocke was found, and named it Grimsby. Thus say some; others differ a little in the circumstances, as namely, that Grime was not a fisherman but a merchant, and that Havelocke should be preferred to the king's kitchen, and there live a long time as a scullion: but however the circumstances differ, they all agree in the consequences, as concerning the town's foundation, to which (says the story) Havelocke the Danish Prince afterwards granted many immunities.

"This is the famous tradition concerning Grimsby, which the learned Mr. Camden gives so little credit to, that he thinks it only "*Illis dignissima qui anilibus noctem solent protrudere.*" Yet under favour of so reverend an antiquary, I do not think it deserves utterly to be exploded as false and fabulous; my reasons are these. First the etymology of the word 'Grimsby' will carry a probability, the termination 'by' signifying in the Danish tongue 'habitation,' a dwelling; so as I know no reason why Grimsby should not import the dwelling of Grime, and receive this denomination from him, as well as Ormsby from Orme, and Ketelsby from Ketell, two Danish captains under Canute in the days of King Ethelred, which Captain Henry Skepworth, a veritable gentleman, and judicious antiquary, affirmed unto me; and that he could prove it, not only out of the Legend of Nun-Ormsby, but from other good and unquestionable records. Secondly, that there was such a prince as Havelocke, take old Robert of Gloucester for proof, who speaks him the son of Gunster or Garthrun, Gufran, or Gurmond, (for all these four names I find given him) king of Denmark.

"I have Gunster, that fader was of Havelocke,
"King of Denmark, was then of mickle myght
"Areyd so than in Ingylan with his floke, &c."

"Thirdly, that Havelocke did sometimes reside in Grimsby, may be gathered from a great blue boundary stone lying at the east end of Buggawgate, which retains the name of Havelock's stone to this day.

day. Again the great privileges, and immunities that this town hath in Denmark above any other in England (as freedom from toll and the rest) may fairly induce a belief, that some preceding favor or good turn called on this remuneration. But lastly (which proof I take to be *instar omnium*) the common seal of the town, and that a most ancient one; for the circumscription is thus in old Saxon letters:—**SIGILLUM COMUNITATIS** (not **MAJORITATIS**) **GRIMEBY**. The antiquity of which seal cannot be far remote from the Saxon times; it being their seal before they were incorporate takes away all objection, and gives us, as it were, an epitome of the whole history; for there we may see the effigies of a tall grown man, brandishing a drawn sword in his right hand, his left arm advancing before him a broad target, over him in Saxon letters **GRYME**: on his right hand, the effigies of a stripling holding in his left hand a halberd, a crown a little distance from the head, and near him this written **HABLOC**. On the left hand of Grime, stands a young virgin in a long vestment, with a crown over her head, holding a sceptre in her left hand, about her this, **GOLDEBURGH**. Thus much for the tradition, which notwithstanding I may not believe to be true in all circumstances (for rare it is to have any tradition without the mixture of something fabulous) yet that the founder's name was Grime, I easily incline to believe; but neither Grime the merchant, nor Grimeth the fisherman; I can name a third, who, if my judgment may pass, shall be the man. You shall find him in the chronicle of Isaac Pantanus, to have been a Norwegian pirate about the time of Hotho king of Denmark, which Grimes, by Pantanus's relation, was a man of vast stature, that, attempting the marriage of Thorilda the King of —'s daughter, he was slain in single combat by Haldenus, a Danish Prince. The stories have some resemblance; Haldenus, and Havelocus are in sound not extremely distant; and not unlikely is it, that a maritime town in Lincolnshire, should be built by a Norway pirate."

Within these few years, the spirit of the town has considerably revived. The harbour has been improved, and a dock constructed, at a great expence, by which the trade of the port has been increased. The town has also been extended by many additional buildings.—St. James's church, already mentioned, is a spacious structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. It was formerly of greater extent, a part of the choir having fallen down about the year 1600. The steeple is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture, and appears to have suffered less from the depredations of time than other parts of the church. The various alterations it has

undergone by no means correspond with the style of the original building. In the upper part of the steeple, appears the inscription, "Pray for the soule of John Empringham." This gentleman, born here in the reign of Henry the Fourth, was a considerable benefactor to the church. The large west window had figures of the Kings of Judah branching off from the stem of Jesse. Here are many ancient monuments and inscribed stones, some of which appear to have been removed from the three monasteries that formerly stood here.—Dr. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Grimsby.*—According to Stow, John Walsh, a native of this place, being accused of high treason by a gentleman of Navarre, did, on St. Andrew's day, in the year 1385, enter the lists to combat with the "Navarois, named Martileto de Vilenos," that he might, according to the custom of the times, refute the charge, by obtaining the victory over his antagonist; which having gained, his traducer was hanged for having accused him falsely.

GRIMSTHORPE.—At Grimsthorpe, four miles E. by S. from Corby, is Grimsthorpe Castle, formerly the seat of the Duke of Ancaster, now of Lord Gwydir. This magnificent structure stands in a fine park sixteen miles in circumference. On the north side of the castle is an avenue, three quarters of a mile in length; to the south, are the gardens and pleasure-grounds; on the east side the view embraces the hamlet of Grimsthorpe, with the Lordship of Edenham; and on the west a beautiful sloping lawn descends to two lakes, comprising about a hundred acres; beyond which a rising ground is terminated by a grove of forest trees.—In the park, about a mile from the house, formerly stood a Cistercian abbey, founded by William Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1451. It was culled, Vallis Dei, and vulgarly Vaudy. Ganfred de Brachecurt gave the whole of his estate at Brachecurt to it, upon condition that the monks should maintain him and his wife with two servants in all necessities so long as they both should live; with the additional proviso, that they should have double allowance.—The castle is a large irregular structure, erected at different periods. The south-east tower is the frustum of a pyramid, embattled at top, containing a winding stone stair case, which leads to a room having windows similar to those of many ancient castles; and was probably built as early as the time of Henry the Third. The principal part of the house was erected in the time of Henry the Eighth. Fuller calls it an extempore structure, raised suddenly by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry the Eighth, in his progress through this part of the kingdom. The

* This prelate, born in 1530, received his education in the university of Cambridge, where he became master of Trinity College, and regius professor of divinity. He was raised to the see of Worcester, and thence translated to that of Canterbury. He became a zealous assertor of the doctrines and discipline of the established church, against the violent advocate of the puritans, Cartwright, who, with his followers, were encouraged.

raged by numerous friends at court. Whitgift, however, conducted the controversy with so much wisdom, moderation, and piety, that he overcame and won over many of his adversaries, though he could not convince those obstinate enemies, who would be satisfied with nothing, except the overthrow of the constitution and destruction of the hierarchy. He died February 29th, 1603.

great hall was fitted up to receive a suit of hangings made of gobelin tapestry, which the duke came into possession of by his wife Mary, Queen of France. The east, west, and south fronts were about that time erected; they have embattled turrets at the angles. In the north-east tower is the kitchen, and the north-west tower contains a beautiful chapel. The ground-floor of the east front consists of offices. From the hall a stone staircase leads to the tea-room, richly ornamented with fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, finely carved and gilt, the ceilings, cornices, &c. ornamented with gilt scrolls, on a light red colour, in a most light and elegant manner. The dining-room, 40 feet by 27, has two bow windows, and is fitted up with gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The festoons of gilt carving among the pictures, &c. are in a light and pleasing taste; and the chimney is one of the most elegant in England. Under the cornice, are three basso-relievos in white marble, but not polished. In the centre, is a man pulling a thorn out of a lion's paw, well executed. These are upon a ground of Sienna marble, and have a fine effect: they are supported on each side by a fluted Ionic pillar of Sienna. In this room are several family portraits, and other capital paintings. The blue damask bed-chamber is elegant; it is hung with blue, upon which are painted several different landscapes in blue and white, with representations of frames, lines and tassels, &c. The toilet is in a bow window, and is likewise blue and white. Adjoining this room is the breakfasting-closet, which is extremely elegant. It is hung with fine India paper, the ceilings in arched compartments, the ribs of which join in the centre, forming the gilt rays of a sun. The ground is dotted with coloured India birds: the window-shutters, the doors, and the front of the drawers (let into the wall) are all painted in scrolls and festoons of flowers, in green, white, and gold; the sofa, chairs, and stool frames, being of the same.—The south and west fronts have numerous small rooms. The handsomest part of the building is the north front, which was erected between the years 1722 and 1723, from a design, and under the direction of Sir John Vanbrugh. This front consists of two lofty wings, balustraded at top, and a pinnacle at each corner.—The adjacent scenery is all very fine.

HAGNABY.—At Hagnaby, 3½ miles N.E. by N. from Alford, was an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and founded in 1175, by Herbert, son of Alardi de Orreby, and Agnes, his wife. At the Suppression, its revenues were valued at 98*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

HARLAXTON.—The little village of Harlaxton is situated on the turnpike-road, four miles S.W. from Grantham. It has a handsome church, with a fine spire. The windows are of a singular form, having circular heads inclosed within a square label. The family of Blewitt were in possession of the manor of Harlaxton, in the time of Henry the Seventh.—The manor-house is a curious structure. It is of

stone; and has, on the south side, a broad and deep moat, with a bridge. An arched gateway forms the entrance into the outer court, which is separated from the inner court by a handsome balustrade.—Some of the windows have square labelled heads, while others are pointed. The grand gallery, and the dining-room, were fitted up in a superb manner, and the windows richly decorated with painted glass, by Sir Daniel de Ligni, a subsequent possessor. The arms of the de Ligni, de la Fontaine, and de Cardes families are to be seen in the great bow windows. In other windows are various devices. Several fine portraits are here preserved of the De Ligni and Lister families. One of these, Susanna, Lady Lister, in her wedding dress, deserves to be pointed out. This Lady was considered the most distinguished beauty of the age, and was presented in marriage to Sir Geoffry Thornhurst, by James the First, in person. George de Ligni Gregory, Esq. is the present proprietor of the mansion, and lord of the manor.—In 1740, an urn was dug up here, containing the ashes of a defunct; a seal, inscribed, "Sigillum Comitatus Cantabrigiæ;" and various coins of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and other emperors. In a field, near the mansion, a pot of brass was ploughed up; within which was found a helmet of gold, set with jewels, some silver beads, and decayed writings. The helmet was presented to Catherine, dowager Queen of Henry the Eighth. It is supposed to have belonged to John of Gaunt, who had here a hunting seat.

HAUGHAM.—The village of Haugham, 3¼ miles S. from Louth, is remarkable for a hill, called Shirbeck, from the side of which issues a torrent of water, in a volume of 30 inches diameter. For several weeks together it continues to run from a place which exhibits, at other times, no appearance of a spring. This sudden irruption usually commences after long and heavy rains.

HAVERHOLME PRIORY.—About four miles east of Sleaford, is Haverholme priory, the seat of Sir Jenison William Gordon, Bart. The house and grounds constitute an island, which is formed by two branches of the river Slea, and comprises an area of about 300 acres. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, presented this land to the monks of Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, in 1137, for the foundation of an abbey of that order; but, not approving of the situation, they discontinued the building, and removed to Louth Park. The nuns and canons of the order of St. Gilbert were, shortly afterwards, established at Haverholme, and continued there till the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton. Considerable additions have been made to the ancient buildings, by its present possessor.

HOLBEACH.—The ancient market-town of Holbeach is 47 miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 109¼ N. by E. from London. An hospital was founded and endowed here by Sir John de Kirton, Kut. about the year 1351, for the support of a warden, chaplain, and

and 14 poor pensioners. A free grammar-school was also founded here, by licence from Edward the Third, who granted certain lands for its support; and another free-school was established here about the year 1669, by George Farmer, Esq.: the revenues for the support of which have been much increased by donations and bequests. In the marketplace was an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been raised about the year 1253; near which period, Thomas de Malton, Lord Egremont, obtained the grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair.—Holbeach church is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, porch, and a square tower, surmounted with an octangular ornamental spire; each angle of which is charged with crockets, and each face has two windows, with canopies, &c. The north porch has two circular towers, with embattled parapets, at its extreme angles. The church contains some fine monuments to the Irby and Littlebury families, which formerly resided in this neighbourhood.

This town has derived some eminence from two of its natives: Henry de Rands, called Holbech, who, after passing through different ecclesiastical offices, was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and William Stukeley, M.D. C.M.L. F.A.S. and F.R.S. whose name we have frequently had occasion to mention.*

HORNCASTLE.]—The market-town of Horncastle is 22 miles E. by S. from Lincoln, and 139 N. from London. It is situated upon an angular piece of land formed by the Bain, and a small stream, called Waring. The former is navigable to the Witham. The town derives its name from the Saxon word, "hyrn," or "horn," signifying a corner, and a castle or fortification. The latter formerly occupied an area of 20 acres, and traces of it are still visible. Various coins have here been dug up, and skeletons discovered. It seems highly probable, that Horncastle was a Roman station. The situation of the place on a lingula, and the circumstance of there having been one of those intricate circles called

"Julian's Bower," have led antiquaries to place it here. This castle was part of the estate of Adaliza de Candia, and was levelled to the ground in the reign of Stephen. The manor was bestowed, by Richard the Second, upon the Bishop of Carlisle, when driven from his seat of Rose castle, by the Scots. It still constitutes part of the possessions of that see. Horncastle enjoys considerable trade in leather, which is manufactured here very extensively.

HORKSTOW.]—At Horkstow, 4½ miles S.W. by W. from Barton-upon-Humber, have been found various tessellated pavements, foundations, and other Roman remains.

HUMBERSTON.]—At Humberston, 5½ miles S.E. by S. from Great Grimsby, was an abbey of Benedictine monks, built in the time of Henry the Second, by William, the son of Randolph. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter; and its yearly revenues, upon the dissolution, amounted to 32*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.*

HUNNINGTON.]—Huntington, five miles N.N.E. from Grantham, is seated upon a hill which commands a beautiful prospect both towards the sea-coast, and over a portion of Nottinghamshire. It is famous for being a summer camp of the Romans. The works are square, and double-trenched. In 1691, a great number of Roman coins were found here in a large earthen pot; and various remains of antiquity have, at different times, been dug up. There is a charity here of 20*l.* a year for ten poor people.

HURST.]—At Hurst, or Hyrst, in the Isle of Axholme, was a cell of black canons of St. Austin, annexed to Nastell abbey, in the county of York. Here is a seat of Cornelius Stovin, Esq.

INGOLDSBY.]—At Ingoldsby, four miles north from Corby, is a circular encampment, comprising an area of 500 feet in diameter. Several tumuli, called the "Round Hills," may be observed here.

KIRKSTEAD.]—At Kirkstead, 7½ miles S.W. by S. from Horncastle, once stood a Cistercian abbey,† founded

* He was descended from an ancient family in this county, and was born November the 7th, 1687. After receiving the first rudiments of education under Mr. Edward Kelson, in the free-school of this town, he was admitted of Bennet College, Cambridge, where he made medicine and botany his peculiar study. Taking a degree in physic, he removed to London, in 1717, where he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one among the distinguished number who revived the Society of Antiquaries, to which he acted many years as secretary. He was also made a member of the College of Physicians, and became one of the censors. After residing in London a few years, he retired to Grantham, where he married. Afflicted with the gout during the winter, it was his custom to travel for his health in the spring or summer; and, in these journeys, he acquired a particular and zealous love of antiquities. Finding his health inadequate to the fatigue of his profession, he turned his view to the church, and was ordained at Croydon, July 20th, 1730. He was presented to the living of All Saints, Stamford, and was afterwards rector of St. Peter's, and Master of Brown's hospital, in the same place. He appears to have had the offer of several better livings, which he declined. He was presented, by the

Duke of Ancaster, with the living of Somerby, who also appointed him one of his chaplains. About the time of these promotions, he published an account of Stonehenge; a work which displays much speculation and theory; but, exclusive of the descriptive facts which serve to perpetuate certain parts of that extraordinary monument, it is likely to deceive and bewilder the reader. At the instance of the Duke of Montague, he resigned his preferments in the country; and, in lieu of them, accepted the rectory of St. George's, Queen Square, London. He was seized with a paralytic stroke, which terminated fatally, the 3d of March, 1765; when he had attained his 78th year. His principal works are, 1. "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Curiosities and Antiquities of Great Britain, folio. 2. "An Account of Stonehenge and Avebury," 2 vols. folio. 3. "Palæographia Sacra, or Discourses of the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History, quarto. 4. "Palæographia Britannica," quarto. 5. "History of Carausius," 2 vols. quarto. 6. "Dissertation on the Spleen," folio.

† The village of Kirkstead was the birth place of Hugh Kirkstead, the celebrated "Benedictine-Cistercian-Bernardine Monk," as Fuller terms him a "double refined Christian;" for

founded by Hugh Fitz Eudo in 1130. Its revenues, at the Dissolution, were valued at 286*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* A very small part of the edifice is now to be seen*. The church, originally the chapel of the monastery, is a neat building. The living is extra episcopal, and, until the beginning of the eighteenth century, was held by ministers of the established church. Mr. Disney, in whose gift it then was, being a dissenter, gave it to a minister of his own persuasion, and appointed trustees to choose proper persons to officiate, leaving in their hands an additional sum for the endowment. The celebrated Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, was minister here, and composed while here his "Hebrew Concordance," in two vols. folio. The living has ever since been in the hands of dissenting ministers. About two miles from Kirkstead, on an extensive, marsh stands what is called the 'Tower of Moor,' or the "Moor-Tower." It is a single octangular brick building, with a winding stair-case, and is of considerable height. The stair-case is much decayed, and the south side of the building is in a ruinous state. The purpose of this tower, and its date, have afforded a vast field of conjecture. It appears, however, highly probable, that it was intended as a redoubt or watch-tower to Tattershall Castle, as it is distant from thence only four miles, and is distinctly seen from it.

KIRTON.—This decayed market town is 4½ miles S. W. by S. from Boston, and 112 N. from London. It has long been celebrated for its spacious and elegant church, which was formerly collegiate, and is said to have been built by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln. Its chancel, tower, and transepts, were taken down in 1805. The tower was originally in the centre of the church, at the intersection of the transepts with the nave. When taken down, the stones were marked and numbered, and the whole have been employed in erecting a new tower at the western end of the church. The nave and aisles remain in their original state. Within the church is a handsome font, with eight faces, in each of which is a recessed panel, with a shield.—There is another parish, of the name of Kirton, 17½ miles S. W. from Glanford Bridge.

KYME.—At South Kyme, 6½ miles E. by N. from Sleaford, was formerly a mansion and park. A priory for black canons of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here in the reign of Henry the Second, by Philip de Kyme. This religious establishment, at the Dissolution, consisted of a prior and nine canons, and was valued at 138*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Sir Gilbert

Talbois, created Baron Talbois, of Kyme, by Henry the Eighth, lies buried in the church under a marble slab, with the following inscription:—"Gilbert, Lord Talbois, Lord of Kyme, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, Knight of Kinket, in Shropshire; and died 15th April, 1580." This lady, after the death of Lord Talbois, became the celebrated mistress of Henry the Eighth.

KNAITH.—The little village of Knaith, four miles S. by E. from Gainsborough, was formerly the patrimony of the Barons Darcy, and afterwards descended to Lord Willoughby of Parham. This place is celebrated for being the birth place of Thomas Sutton, Esq. the founder of the "Charter House," who was born A. D. 1582*.

LANGTON.—Langton, 3½ miles N. by W. from Spilsby, has long been the possession of the family of the Langtons, who derive their name from this parish. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Stephen Langton, who was created a cardinal, and promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury by Pope Innocent the Third. Dr. William Langton, President of Magdalene College, Oxford, in the time of James the First, was also born here, and died in 1626; as was the late Bennett Langton, Esq. whose name is associated with that of Dr. Johnson. The present Mr. Langton inhabits a good stone mansion, which was built about the time of Elizabeth, or in the early part of James the First's reign. The principal front faces the south, over the entrance of which appear the family arms. On a hill, at a small distance from the village, near the turnpike road, are three barrows, known by the name of the Spellow Hills, i. e. Hills of the Slain, and probably of Saxon origin.

LINCOLN.—The city, or, as it is technically termed, the City and County of the City of Lincoln, lies 183½ miles N. by W. from London. This city, which is very ancient, and a place of considerable note in the ecclesiastical and military annals of Britain, is singularly situated on the top and side of a lofty hill, having a deep descent to the south, where the Witham laves its base. A large part of the city, or rather of the suburbs, extends, in a long street, from the foot of the hill to the south. On the northern side, without the walls, the suburb, called Newport, is supposed to have been an outwork of the Romans. According to some antiquaries, this place was occupied as a strong hold, by the Britons, anterior to the Roman colonization of the island; and it then bore the name of Lindcoit, from the woods.

as a Benedictine monk was considered superior to a common Christian, so a Cistercian was deemed purer than a Benedictine, and a Bernardine still more so than a Cistercian. So that this holy man must have formed the upper link in the chain of piety and been at the summit of monastic sanctity. This man conjointly with Seris, one of his own order, composed a chronicle of the Cistercians from their first arrival in England A. D. 1131, down to their own time in 1210.

* He was educated at Eton, and afterwards studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; but was not called to the bar. His inclina-

tion directed his choice to a military life, and he obtained the paymastership of a regiment. He, however, soon quitted the military service, and turning his attention to commerce, acquired an affluent fortune. But the chief source of his immense wealth was the coal mines in the county of Durham, which he had purchased. On the death of his lady, he retired from the world, and employed his time in promoting plans of charity and benevolence. He purchased the Charter House, and reared it upon its present foundation. He died at Hackney in 1611.

By

By Antoninus and Ptolemy it is written Lindum; and from having the privilege of a colony, was called Lindum-colonia. Bede identified the spot, by the names of Lindecollinum and Lindecollina; and in the Saxon annals it is called Lindocollyne and Lindeyllan-ceaster. As a military station, it must have been a place of consequence. Its form was that of a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts, by two streets, which crossed it at right angles; and, at the extremities of these, east, west, north, and south, were four fortified gates. The whole was encompassed by an embattled wall, flanked on three sides by a deep ditch: on the southern side the steepness of the hill rendered a ditch unnecessary. The inclosed area was about 1300 feet in length, by 1200 feet in breadth, and contained about thirty-eight acres. The walls have been levelled, and the gates, except that to the north, called Newport-Gate, have been many years demolished. "The great, or central gateway, has a semicircular arch, of sixteen feet in diameter, which is formed with twenty-six large stones, apparently without mortar. The height is twenty-two feet and a half, of which eleven are buried beneath the ground. On each side of the arch are seven courses of horizontal stones, called springers, some of which are from six to seven feet in length. On each side of the great arch are two small lateral door ways, or posterns, both of which are now closed up. The diameter of each was seven feet and a half, by fifteen feet in height. In the great arch there appears to have been no key stone. A mass of the old Roman wall is still to be seen eastward of this gate; and to the west is another large mass, called the Mint-wall, which ran parallel with the town wall, and is described by Dr. Stukeley, as consisting of a layer of squared stones, with three layers of brick, each one foot high, then three of stone for the same height, then three of brick, and twelve of stone, and then brick and stone to the top. It was about sixteen feet high, and forty feet long, and had scaffold holes, and marks of arches." Gough considers this to have been part of a Roman granary.

Southward of this station were other Roman works, consisting of a fortified wall, with towers at the corners, continued from the top to the bottom of the hill, where it turned at right angles by the side of the river. These fortifications underwent several alterations and additions, during the various civil wars to which the place was subjected; circumstances which render it difficult, if not impossible, to define what is really of Roman, or of Saxon or Norman origin. In taking down the Roman wall, several coins were found, belonging to the Emperors Fl. Vespasian, Nero, Carausius, Julian, &c. "From considering them, and the situation in which they were found," observes the Rev. Mr. Sympson, one of the vicars choral, "I conjecture that this wall was either built by Carausius, or built or repaired after the time of Julian. When Carausius assumed the purple, and bade defiance to the authority and

power of Maximian Hercules, who was so exceedingly enraged against him, that he had endeavoured to assassinate him, we may reasonable suppose, that so vigilant and consummate a general would fortify himself in the securest manner; and this colony being of the greatest importance to him, from its situation near to the banks of that part of the Witham which continued the communication between the Carsdyke and another artificial canal called the Fossdyke to the Trent, for the convenience of carrying corn, and other commodities, from the Iceni, &c. for the use of the northern præfectures; it is not improbable, that he built the walls and gates of the old city. This was about the latter end of the third century." Mr. Sympson supposes from the various coins found here, at different periods, that Emperors resided here for some time. One of Dioclesian, with the reverse "Pax Avggg," was struck in honour of the peace made by Carausius and Dioclesian, and Maximian. A votive tablet, with an inscription to the Emperor Maximus, was found among the ruins of the wall; and, in the year 1739, a discovery was made of three stone coffins at the south-west corner of the close, near the chequer gate; beneath which was a tessellated pavement, and under that a Roman hypocaust. "On the floor of strong cement," observes Gough, "composed of lime, ashes, and brick-dust, commonly called terrace mortar, stood four rows of pillars, two feet high, made of brick, eleven in a row, in all forty-four, besides two half pillars. The round pillars being composed of ten courses of semicircular bricks, laid by pairs, the joint of every course crossing that of the former at right angles, with so much mortar betwixt the two semicircles, rather form an oval, making the pillars look at first sight as if they were wreathed; the square pillars are composed of thirteen courses of bricks, eight inches square, thinner than those of the red ones. The floor of the sudatory resting on these pillars, is composed of large bricks, twenty-one by twenty-three inches, which lie over the square bricks on the pillars, the four corners of each reaching to the centres of the adjoining pillars. On this course of brick is a covering of cement, six inches thick, inlaid with a pavement, composed of white tessellæ. The walls of this room were plastered, and the plaster painted red, blue, and other colours, but no figures discernible in either painting or pavement. This pavement, which is on a level with the testudo of the hypocaust, is about thirteen feet below the present surface of the ground: so deep is old Lindum buried in its ruins."—In 1782 a similar discovery was made near the King's Arms. Numbers of fragments of urns, and other earthen vessels, were found amongst the rubbish; also earthen bottles terminating in a point, without any orifice. These ruins still exist, and are at all times accessible—John Pownall, Esq. in a communication published in the Tenth Volume of *Archæologia*, gives a description of an ancient place of Sepulture, discovered in an open field, half a mile due east of the east-gate of the

the ancient Lindum. There was found, says he, in 1790, in digging about three or four feet below the surface, a very curious sepulchral monument, evidently Roman, and of some person above the rank of the lower order; but as the urn, which the sarcophagus inclosed, contained nothing but sand, ashes, and burnt bones, the æra of interment could not be ascertained. The sarcophagus consisted of a large round stone trough, of rude workmanship, with a cover of the same; both the stone and its cover had originally been square, but the ravages of time had so worn off the angles, as to give it the appearance of rotundity. Another stone of the same kind was found near it, of a quadrangular shape, evidently used for the same purpose, but without a lid or urn.—This, with many rare fragments, was preserved by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the Precentor of the Cathedral; who, in a letter dated March, 1791, gives an account of several earthen and glass urns, which were discovered in the same field. He also describes a room, twenty feet by sixteen, discovered in a quarry, about 300 feet west from the other. The floor was covered with black ashes, and the walls bore evident marks of fire. Two skeletons were lying on the floor, and a large trough, probably a sarcophagus, capable of holding a man, but not of sufficient depth for a coffin. The same field having been broken up for quarrying, several stone coffins of various shapes have at different times been discovered in the loose ground. It is therefore highly probable, that this was a Roman burial-ground. Fragments of Roman pottery were found here in 1786, consisting of fine close clay, so baked as to preserve throughout an equal hardness and uniform red colour. Between the Castle and Lucy tower, on the side of Fossdyke, have been found some glazed earthen pipes, two feet long, and between two and three inches diameter, fastened together by joints, which evidently formed part of a set of conduit pipes, for the conveyance of waters to the town from a spring on the high ground in the vicinity. In a field N.E. of the town was discovered another supposed conduit of the same period. About 40 feet to the north of the Assembly room was a large Well or cistern of singular construction, called the Blind Well. It was neatly walled; and at the top was six yards diameter, narrowing towards the bottom. This has been filled up; but, communicating with it, pipes were formerly laid from a spring head, at a considerable distance. In a low ground, abounding with springs on the other side the hedge of Nettleham inclosure, are traces of a building, supposed a reservoir, whence, from under a raised bank, parallel with a balk pointing to the spring head, are pipes to another such bank, forming with it an obtuse angle. In the bank, or road, to which the first series of pipes point, are in places raised parts, which bear a strong resemblance to a Roman rampart; and a remarkable excavation is said to have been discovered in it some years ago, by the breaking in of a loaded waggon. The whole length from the mound to the second pipe is about

4190 feet. The pipes, which are about 22 inches long, have no insertions, but are joined by an exterior ring or circular course, with strong cement.—Within the area of the Cathedral cloisters is part of a Roman tessellated pavement. In 1788, in the area of the Castle, was found a Roman vessel, of black pottery, nearly entire, upwards of a yard below what appears to be the natural rock, and fourteen feet beneath the present surface.—From these, and other circumstances, it is considered that the Romans had a fortress on the site of the present castle, before its erection by William the Norman Chief.

It is evident that, soon after the Romans left the island, Lincoln shared in the general calamities, which ensued, by the incursion of the Picts, Saxons, and Danes. So early as the year 516, or 518, Arthur having been crowned King of Britain, proceeded with his forces against the Saxons, who fled into Germany, where having obtained fresh supplies of troops, they, aided by Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon kingdom, again advanced, and carried on a depredatory warfare. Arthur obtaining advantages against the combined army pursued it towards Lincoln, which was then besieged by the troops of Cerdic; who, on the arrival of the Britons, were compelled to retreat. Soon after this, Lincoln was probably in the possession of the Saxons. It was then that the old town was nearly destroyed, and as Leland thinks, "new Lincoln was made out of a piece of old Lincoln." The Saxons fortified the southern part of the hill with ditches and ramparts, walled the town, and erected gates.—About the middle of the 10th century, Edmund pursued the Danes into the north of England, defeated them, and recovered many towns; among which are mentioned Lincoln, Leicester, Stafford, Nottingham, and Derby; obliging them at the same time to swear allegiance to him, and to receive Christian baptism. Fresh supplies of troops coming over under Sweyne, the Danes over-ran the north, committed great devastations, and laid insupportable taxes on the people. Canute, in 1016, laid waste the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York; and the issue of the struggles between him and Edmund Ironside, terminated in the division of the kingdom between them.—At the time of the Norman conquest, Lincoln appears to have been an emporium of trade and commerce, one of the richest and most populous cities in England. The Domesday Survey mentions 1072 mansions, 900 Burgesses, and 12 Lagemen, having sac and soke. Malcolm, King of Scotland, refusing, in 1067, to give up Edgar, who had fled to him for protection, excited alarm in the bosom of the Conqueror; and numbers of the English flying to that country, increased the suspicion under which he had always laboured. He consequently ordered strong castles to be built at Hastings, Lincoln, Nottingham, and York. A large and strong castle was accordingly erected here in 1086. The ostensible design of it was, to defend the city; but its more immediate and real

real object was to overawe and keep in subjection the inhabitants. The building was 1932 feet in circumference, and occupied the site of 166 houses, said to have been taken down to furnish room for its erection; and 74 more were at the same time destroyed without the limits, that the whole might be insulated.—In the reign of Henry the First a navigable canal was made, or enlarged, from the Witham, at Lincoln, to the Trent, near Torksey. This, probably the first canal of the sort ever made in England, was about seven miles in length. It is at present called the Foss-Dyke. A communication was thus formed with the Trent, and down that by the Humber to the sea. Thus being accessible for foreign vessels, and having also the advantage of an inland navigation, the city of Lincoln became thriving, populous, and wealthy. In the year 1140 the Empress Maud coming over to England, to oppose the pretensions of King Stephen, she resided at Lincoln, strongly fortified it, and amply stored it with provisions. Stephen, however, marched quickly thither, besieged the city, and took it. The Empress, during the siege, had escaped. Stephen appeased the tumults of the neighbourhood, and finding the country quiet, he left a garrison, and proceeded to his army acting in other parts of the kingdom.—In the same year, Ralph de Gernous, Earl of Chester, and William de Roumare, his half-brother, who had claimed the earldom of Lincoln, in right of his mother Lucia, sister to Edwin and Morcar, possessed themselves of the castle by surprise, and intended with their countesses and friends, to keep their Christmas there; but as the citizens, espousing the king's cause, sent word to him, that the Earls were in an unprovided state, and apprehensive of no danger, and that it would be easy to secure them, Stephen came by rapid marches from London, and invested the place on Christmas-day. The citizens rising in his behalf, seized and secured seventeen men at arms. The Earls knowing that the place could not hold out long, unless the siege were raised, and the younger brother's liberty being necessary for that purpose, Ralf broke through the enemies' guards in the night, reached Chester, levied his vassals, obtained assistance from the Welsh, and gained over to his cause his father-in-law, Robert, earl of Gloucester. These joining their forces marched towards Stephen, who had now lain before the city six weeks. He prepared to give them battle; but an unlucky omen happened. The tapers which the king offered, according to custom, broke, and the pix, with the consecrated water in it, which hung over the altar at mass, gave indication of misfortune. Alan, earl of Richmond, refusing to fight, marched off before the battle began. Stephen, however, dismounted, and put himself at the head of some infantry, while the earl of Gloucester placed his troops in such a position, that there could be no retreat. Both armies fought desperately, but Stephen's cavalry being routed, he was surrounded by the enemy's horse; and though he behaved with the utmost

intrepidity, his main body was soon broken, and himself taken by the earl of Gloucester; by whom he was conducted prisoner to the castle of Bristol. He was there exchanged for Robert earl of Gloucester, who had been taken by William of Ypres. Oxford and many other places yielded; Ralf, earl of Chester, sided with Stephen, and delivered up his castles of Coventry and Lincoln; and here in 1044, he passed his Christmas. The deed of pacification, drawn up between the Empress and Stephen, by which Prince Henry his son was to succeed to the crown, among other articles of agreement stipulates, That the castle of Lincoln should be put into the hands of Jordan de Bussey, as governor; who, on taking possession, was sworn to deliver it to Prince Henry, or whom he might appoint, on the death of Stephen. These circumstances gave Lincoln a degree of consequence in the estimation of future monarchs. Henry the Second, according to Speed, was crowned here, in 1155.—In the time of Richard the First, Gerard de Camville possessed the castle, and had the government of the city and county granted him; but was dispossessed of both in 1193.—During the contentions between King John and his barons, Lincoln was taken by Gilbert de Gaunt, who had been made by the usurper, earl of Lincoln; but the castle, defended by a noble Lady of the name of Nichole, still held out for the king. John, having raised a powerful army, marched in the autumn of 1210, to relieve it. Proceeding from Norfolk across the washes, he left in that dangerous pass, all his carriages, treasure, portable chapel, regalia, and other baggage; a loss which so affected him, that it hastened his death. The Pope, taking the part of the young King Henry, by his Legate, solemnly excommunicated Gilbert and his abettors; and granted indulgencies to all persons who would take up arms against them for the recovery of the castle. The earl of Pembroke, then Regent, soon raised a powerful army, and encamped at Stow, eight miles distant. By a ruse de guerre, the noblemen and bannerets had each of them two ensigns, the one borne by themselves, or squires, and the other advanced among the carriages. This formidable appearance intimidated the confederate army, and prevented their coming to meet the English. In the mean time, Foulk de Brent, a powerful baron in the King's interest, threw himself, with a reinforcement, into the castle, and sallying out on the besiegers, attacked them in the rear, while the troops, with the Earl of Pembroke at their head, assailed them in front. The French, under the Count of Perch, with their abettors, and Gilbert's forces, made a resolute resistance to the sally, till the King's forces coming up on the other side, they were struck with dismay. They had previously shut the barriers, and endeavoured by every means to keep the Earl of Pembroke's forces from entering the city; but they fell upon the confederates with such fury, that almost all were either slain or taken. The Count of Perch retired into the church yard of the cathedral, where, refusing

to submit to an Englishman, he was killed by a lance piercing the brain through his helmet. A few of the barons escaped; but the chief of them were taken, with about 400 knights, besides esquires; and of the inferior classes an immense number. Many, endeavouring to escape in boats down the Witham, were drowned; and others, flying in all directions, were put to death by the country people. The riches of the confederate camp and city became spoils to the King's army; hence the discomfiture was reproachfully termed *Lewis-fair*. Each royalist wore a white cross on his breast, on account of the battle being fought in the Whitsun week. It began at two o'clock, and ended at nine, "So expeditious," says Matthew Paris, "were the merchants in transacting the business at this fair." According to Speed, the city of Lincoln was sacked, in the year 1266.—The castle and bail appear to have continued in the crown till the time of Edward the First, when Henry de Lacy died seized of them, and they passed, with other parts of his inheritance, to the Earl of Lincoln, and so became annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. John of Gaunt, Duke of that palatinate, greatly improved the castle, and made it his summer residence; having, according to a tradition, built himself a winter palace below the hill, in the southern suburbs.—In 1301, a parliament was held here, to consult about an answer to the Pope's letters, in which he had prohibited the King (Edward I.) from waging war against the Scots, who had previously resigned their kingdom to that monarch. The King and Nobles resolved, that, as the King's quarrel with the Scots was founded upon his just title to the crown of Scotland, no foreign power had a right to interfere; and a spirited remonstrance to that effect was transmitted to Rome: upon which the Pope relinquishing his prohibitory plan, the war was continued. Four years after this, the King kept his court here a whole winter, and held another parliament, in which he confirmed *Magna Charta*, and obtained a subsidy. A parliament was assembled at Lincoln, by Edward the Second, to consider of the best means to be adopted for opposing the outrages of the Scots; and another was also holden at this place in the year 1327.

The weavers of Lincoln obtained a grant from Edward the Third, in 1348, of what they considered and called their liberties. By charter, they were then invested with the power of depriving any weaver not of their guild, of the privilege of working at his trade within twelve leagues of the city. This, and some other similar monopolies, were abolished in the year 1351, by an act called the *Statute of Cloths*. In 1352, the staple of wool was removed from Flanders to England; and the staple towns appointed on that occasion, were Lincoln, Westminster, Chichester, Canterbury, Bristol, and Hull. The first of these was also made a staple for leather, lead, &c. This proved highly beneficial, for the place thereby recovered from the losses it had sustained by military ravages, and was soon in a flourishing condition.

John of Gaunt, whilst resident at Lincoln, married, in 1396, the Lady Catharine Swinford, then a widow; a match which excited much surprise; but Sir John Hayward observes, that he "therein obeyed the remorse of a Christian conscience, without respect to his own unequal greatness; for having had several children by her in his former wife's time, he made her and them the only sufficient amends which the laws of God and man require." In a parliament held next year, the Duke procured an act to legitimate his children, and give them the surname of Beaufort.—Richard the Second visited Lincoln in 1386, and granted to the mayor (John Sutton,) and his successors, the privilege of having a sword carried before them in their processions.—In 1446, Henry VI. came here, and held his court in the episcopal palace.—A rebellion breaking out in the time of Edward the Fourth, Sir Robert Wells, out of revenge for the death of his father, whom Edward, after promising safety, had caused to be beheaded, took up arms, and raised a great commotion in the county. Assembling about 30,000 men at Lincoln, he fell upon the King's troops in the vicinity of Stamford, near which a sanguinary battle ensued, when Sir Robert, and another of the leaders being taken, the Lincoln men were so terrified, that casting off their coats, lest they should be impeded in their flight, they ran away. This engagement is still called "*The Battle of Lose-Coat-Field*." It is said that 10,000 were killed. Sir Robert Wells, with many other persons of distinction, were put to death. After the battle of Bosworth Field, Henry the Seventh was at Lincoln, where he heard of the escape of Lord Lovell, who had raised an army against him. Subsequently to his coronation, in the camp, he spent three days here in offering up public prayers and thanksgivings. In 1533, Cromwell, minister of King Henry the Eighth, obtained an act of Parliament to enforce the reading of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, in English. This not proving agreeable to the common people, a commotion was made by the men of Lincoln and Lincolnshire, under a leader termed Captain Cowler. They amounted to nearly 20,000 men, against whom the King prepared to march in person, charging several counties to furnish a certain number of soldiers, properly equipped, to meet him at Amptill. This being known to the insurgents, they sent to his Majesty a list of articles, or items of their grievances; and an humble request, that he would pardon their having taken up arms against him. When the King had perused it, he pacified them by a courteous speech; and on laying down their arms, they received his most gracious pardon.—On the commencement of the civil wars of Charles I. the King came to Lincoln, where he received, by Charles Dailson, recorder of the city, the assurance of support from the corporation and principal inhabitants; and having convened the nobility, knights, gentry, and freeholders of the county, his Majesty addressed them in a suitable speech; justifying

justifying his conduct in the measures he had taken ; exhorting them to join cordially with him in defence of their liberty and religion, and warning them against the consequences of the spirit of rebellion which had gone forth. In the month of July, 1643, a plot was discovered to deliver up the city, then in the hands of the parliamentary forces, to the King. Two thousand of the Queen's troops were sent from Newark before the walls of Lincoln, expecting to be admitted by Serjeant Major Purefoy, and his brother Captain Purefoy, who had, the day before, received about sixty cavaliers in disguise. An intimation of the plot was given to the garrison by the Mayor of Hull, on which the two Purefoys were seized, yet the cavaliers sallied into the town, and did considerable execution. Lincoln was subsequently in possession of the royalists ; for, May 3d, 1644, the Earl of Manchester sat down with an army before the city, and took the lower part of it, the besieged retreating into the Minster and Castle, which he intended to storm on the night of the 4th, had not a violent rain prevented him, by making the Castle Hill too slippery for the purpose. On the 5th receiving intelligence that Colonel Goring, with 5 or 6000 horse, was coming to relieve the city, the Earl resolved to carry the castle by storm that afternoon. However, he deferred the attack till the next morning. Cromwell was detached, in the mean time, with 2000 horse, to cause a diversion. The infantry were ordered to lie among their works, that they might be ready when a signal for onset should be given. This was about two o'clock in the morning, when they instantly commenced a furious attack ; and, in a quarter of an hour they got up to the works, though the King's troops made a gallant resistance, and soon were enabled to fix their scaling ladders. The garrison then desisted from firing, and threw down large stones on the assailants, which did much more execution than the shot ; but the besiegers getting into the castle, slew about fifty ; and the rest, intimidated, demanded quarter, which was immediately granted. Among the prisoners were Sir Francis Fane, the governor, Colonels Middlemore and Baudes, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, twenty Captains, and about seven hundred private soldiers. One hundred horse, and eight pieces of ordnance were also taken. Of Manchester's party, eight were killed, and about forty wounded.

The first Bishop of Lincoln, was St. Remigius de Fescamp. He founded the cathedral, which he brought to such a state of forwardness in four years, as to be ready for consecration, at which all the bishops of England were summoned to attend ; but, two days before the intended solemnity, he died,

* Sanderson states, that the shrine erected to his memory was made of beaten gold ; that it was in length eight feet by four feet broad, and that it was taken away by virtue of a commission, in King Henry the Eighth's time.—Gough says, " He had a magnificent shrine of pure gold and a silver chest, in which his reliques were translated by the kings of England and France, 5th John, behind the high altar of his

May 6, 1092 ; and was buried on the north side of the choir, where a monument was erected to his memory.—Robert Bloet, or Blovet, who had been chaplain to William the Conqueror, and was chancellor to William Rufus, was consecrated in 1092. He finished the cathedral, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and greatly enriched it. He died in 1123, at Woodstock, and was buried in the north transept of his cathedral. It was in his time, the bishopric of Ely was taken out of that of Lincoln.—Alexander de Blois, Archdeacon of Salisbury, and Chief Justice of England, was consecrated in 1123. Having rebuilt the cathedral, which in 1124, had been destroyed by fire, he arched it over with stone, to prevent a similar accident ; and greatly increased its size and augmented its ornaments. His generosity obtained for him the name of Alexander the Benevolent. He died in 1147, and was buried in the Cathedral.—Robert de Chisney, Archdeacon of Leicester, who succeeded to the see of Lincoln, in 1147, built the episcopal palace, founded St. Catherine's Priory ; and purchased a house in London, near the Temple, for himself and his successors. He died in 1167, leaving the see much in debt through his munificence, and was buried in the cathedral.—The see having been vacant six years, Geoffrey Plantagenet, natural son of King Henry the Second, was elected in 1173, but never consecrated. He discharged the mortgages of his predecessor ; and afterwards he was appointed Archbishop of York.—Walter de Constantisu, Archdeacon of Oxford, succeeded in 1183, but in 1184 was translated to the Archbishopric of Rouen, in Normandy.—Hugh, Prior of Witham, described as St. Hugh Burgundus, was consecrated in 1186. His authority was so great, that he ordered the tomb of Fair Rosamond to be removed from Godstow church, where it had been placed with great solemnity, by the king's command. He enlarged the cathedral, by building the New Work, and also that beautiful piece of architecture, the Chapter-House. He died in 1200. The high estimation in which he was held, was evinced by two kings (John of England, and William of Scotland,) assisting to carry his body to the cathedral doors, where it was received by several bishops, who carried it into the choir, where it was buried, and enshrined in silver. The shrine being pulled down in the civil war of King Charles, Bishop Fuller set up a plain altar tomb over the grave.*—After a vacancy of three years, William De Bleys, otherwise William de Mortibus, precentor and prebendary of this church, was consecrated in 1204. He died in 1206, and was buried in the upper north transept of the cathedral.—Hugh Wallys, or de Welles, was

cathedral. This has been succeeded by a table monument, erected by Bishop Fuller, between 1667 and 1675, with an inscription, which may be seen in Browne Willis's account of the cathedral. The monument, or Shrine, commonly ascribed to him, and engraved by Dr. Stukeley, was supposed by Mr. Lethieullier to be that of Hugh, a child, crucified and canonized 40th Henry the Third."

consecrated in 1209. He rendered himself conspicuous by his adherence to the barons against the king; for which, being excommunicated, he was forced to commute the sentence by the payment of a thousand marks. He died in 1234.—Robert Grossthead, or Grosseteste, who had been Archdeacon of Chester, Wilts, and Leicester, and Chancellor of Oxford, was consecrated in 1235. He was the most celebrated scholar of his age, and also a great promoter of learning. He died in 1253, and was buried in the highest south aisle of his cathedral.—Henry Lexington, dean of this church, consecrated in 1253, died in 1258, and was buried near the remains of his predecessor.—Richard de Gravesend, also dean of this church, consecrated in 1258, died in 1279, and was interred in the south aisle of the cathedral.—Oliver Sutton, another Dean of Lincoln, consecrated in 1288, died suddenly, while at prayers, in 1299.—John de Alderby, chancellor of this diocese, consecrated in 1300, was a man of exemplary piety; and the common people, after his death, which took place in 1319, paid their devotions at his tomb and shrine, erected in the largest south transept of his cathedral, to which he had been a great benefactor.*—Thomas Beake, or Le Bek, canon of this church, elected in 1319, died in a few months, before he took possession, and was buried in the upper cross aisle of the cathedral.—Henry Burwash, or Burghersh, prebendary of York, and brother to Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, was advanced to this see, and consecrated at Bologna, in 1320. He was a strenuous opposer of Edward the Second. In the next reign he was Chancellor of England. He died at Ghent, in 1340. His body was brought to England, and interred near the east end of his cathedral, where a monument was erected; of which Gough has given a plate, and describes it as having "his figure in freestone, recumbent on a slab, bordered with roses and lions' heads, with angles at his head, a lion and griffin at his feet. The point of his mitre is broken off; on the front of it a winged lion. He has on a rich robe, flowered with roses in quatrefoils and plain quatrefoils, and rich flowered shoes. On the north side, in five arches, ten sitting figures, in hoods and religious habits, praying, with a book on a desk between each pair; but only two have heads."—Thomas Beak, or Le Bek, prebendary of this church, consecrated in 1342, died in 1346, and was interred in the upper north transept.—John Gynewell, Gindwell, or Synwen, prebendary of this, and Archdeacon of Northampton, consecrated in 1347, died in 1362, and was buried in this cathedral. He built the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.—John Bokingham, or Buckingham, Archdeacon of Northampton, and

* Gough says, "Both are now gone, being taken away in Leland's time, nomine superstitionis; but Browne Willis shewed the Society of Antiquaries a drawing of the shrine in 1722. The three stone pillars that supported it remain, having on their tops a kind of embattled bracket projecting, perhaps to support a candlestick." Gough also relates, that in making a vault a few years since, the workmen accidentally broke into the stone

Dean of Lichfield, was consecrated in 1363. In 1398, the Pope, on some offence, translated him to Lichfield, not half so valuable a see, which he disdained to accept, and retired to Canterbury, where he ended his days among the monks of that cathedral.—Henry Beaufort, Dean of Wells, and half-brother to Henry the Fourth, was consecrated in 1398. In 1404, he was translated to Winchester, where he died in 1447.—Philip Repingdon, Abbot of Leicester, and Chancellor of Oxford, consecrated in 1405, was a learned man, a great writer, and a cardinal. Preferring a life of retirement, he voluntarily resigned his bishopric, in May 1420, and lived privately. He died about 1423, and was buried in the south aisle of the cathedral, where a marble tomb, with a brass plate, still perpetuate his memory.—Richard Fleming, canon of York, consecrated in 1420, founded Lincoln College, Oxford; and was so much in favour with the Pope, that he translated him to York in 1429; but this being opposed by the king and the chapter, the bishop returned to his former see. He died at his palace at Sleaford, in 1430, and was interred in a chapel which he built on the north side, near the eastern end of his cathedral. He has a handsome monument, with his figure in freestone, pontifically habited; and beneath is a stone figure of a skeleton in a shroud.—William Grey, or Gray, was consecrated Bishop of London in 1436, and of Lincoln in 1431. This see was then as much superior in value to London as it is now inferior. He died at Buckden, in 1435, and was buried in the upper lady chapel of this cathedral.—William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, succeeded him in 1436. He was a considerable benefactor to both these cathedrals; of the latter he built the stately porch at the great south door, and of the former the west front. He also erected the castle gate and chapel at Lincoln. He died in 1440, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral, near the western door.—Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Carlisle, translated to Lincoln in 1450, died the following year in London, and was privately buried in the Charterhouse, there.—John Chadworth, Archdeacon of Wilts, succeeded him in 1452, and died in 1471. He was interred in the south aisle of this cathedral, where a marble monument was raised to his memory. He was a native of Gloucestershire, and made master of Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1446.—Thomas Scott, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of Cambridge, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Lord Chancellor, was translated to Lincoln in 1471; and thence to York in 1480, when John Russel, Bishop of Rochester, was translated to this see. He was the first fixed Chancellor of the University of Oxford; as

grave of the saint, whence a patten, and some other articles, were stolen by the mason; and George Hastings, then verger; the latter was tried for the theft, and acquitted, but was dismissed from his situation; and the patten was deposited in the vestry. On laying the new pavement, in 1782, the grave was again opened, and finally covered with blue slabs taken from the old pavement.

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before his time the office was filled by annual election. He was Lord Chancellor in the time of Richard the Third, and is highly spoken of for learning and piety. He added a chapel to the cathedral, and built great part of the episcopal palace at Buckden, in 1480. He died at Nettleham, in 1494, and was buried in the cathedral.—William Smith, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was translated to Lincoln, in 1495. While Chancellor of the University of Oxford, he laid the foundation of Brazen-nose College. He died in 1513, and was buried near the west door of the cathedral.—The celebrated Thomas Wolsey, dean of this church, was consecrated bishop, in 1514; but being in high favour with the Pope and the King, he was within a few months translated to the Archbishopric of York, and afterwards advanced to the dignities of Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.—William Atwater, Dean of Salisbury, and Chancellor of Lincoln, consecrated in 1514, died at his palace at Woburn, in 1520 and was buried in the nave of this cathedral.—John Longland, Dean of Salisbury, consecrated in 1521, was a man of great learning, and a popular preacher; but was generally blamed for taking advantage of his situation, as Confessor to Henry the Eighth, to promote the divorce between that monarch and his Queen Catherine. He greatly improved the palace at Woburn; and built a chapel in the cathedral, in imitation of bishop Russell's, with a similar tomb for himself; but dying at Woburn, in 1547, he was privately interred in Eton College chapel. In his time King Henry seized on the treasures of Lincoln cathedral, and forced the bishop to surrender part of his lands.—Henry Holbech, D.D. who, for his concurrence in the measures of Henry the Eighth, had been advanced to the See of Rochester, was thence translated, in 1547, to Lincoln, on condition that he should give up the episcopal estates, to which he readily agreed; and before he had been a month in possession, he confiscated in one day all the principal manors annexed to the see. By these alienations, this bishopric, from one of the richest, became one of the poorest in the kingdom; and its remaining revenue was rendered still more insignificant, by its consisting only of the impropriations of small livings. He also gave up for ever the episcopal palace at London, and whatever else the court required, leaving his successors no other residence than the palace at Lincoln. In the first year of his translation the spire of the cathedral, reputed higher than that of Salisbury, fell down. He died in 1551, and was privately buried in the cathedral.—John Taylor, dean of this church, advanced to the bishopric, in 1552, being a protestant, was deprived of his see by Queen Mary.—John White, Prebendary of Winchester, and Warden of Wickam's college, consecrated bishop of Lincoln, in 1554, was, in 1556, translated to the see of Winchester.—Thomas Watson, Dean of Durham, and Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, consecrated in 1557, obtained restitution of part of the plate and other ornaments of which his

cathedral had been deprived; and also procured for the see several estates, instead of those which had been surrendered by bishop Holbech, and the patronage of many benefices, which had belonged to religious houses, but on the dissolution was vested in the crown. On the accession of Elizabeth, being a strenuous papist, he was deprived of his see, and committed to close confinement in or near London, for twenty years, when he was removed to Wisbech, where he died, in 1584.—Nicholas Bullingham, archdeacon of this church, was consecrated bishop in 1559. Having surrendered all that his predecessor had obtained for this see, he was translated to that of Worcester in 1570. In the same year, Thomas Cooper, Dean of Oxford, was consecrated, and translated in 1589 to Winchester, where he died, in 1594.—William Wickham, dean of this church, succeeded bishop Cooper, in this see, in 1584, and in that of Winchester, in 1594; but he died before he had taken possession of the latter bishopric.—William Chaderton, bishop of Chester, translated to Lincoln, in 1595, died in 1608, and was obscurely buried at Southoe.—William Barlow, bishop of Rochester, removed thence to this see, in 1608, died in 1613, at Buckden, where he was privately interred.—Richard Neale, who had been bishop of Rochester, and of Lichfield and Coventry, was translated to Lincoln, in 1614. He was removed to Durham in 1617, to Winchester in 1627, and to York in 1631.—George Montaigne, Dean of Westminster, succeeded to the see of Lincoln, in 1617, whence he was translated to London in 1621, thence to Durham, and afterwards advanced to the see of York.—John Williams, Dean of Westminster, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1621, contributed largely to the repairs of the palaces at Lincoln and Buckden. In 1641 he was translated to York.—Thomas Winniffe, dean of St. Paul's, was consecrated, in 1642. In the civil war his palaces were destroyed, and all the revenues and temporalities of the see sequestered and plundered. He retired to Lamborn, where he discharged the duty of a parish minister. He died in 1654, and was there buried.—Robert Sanderson, prebendary of this church, consecrated in 1660, enjoyed his dignity only two years, dying in 1663. He was buried at Buckden. He was a man of universal learning; and being particularly skilled in antiquities and heraldry, he assisted Sir William Dugdale in his ecclesiastical researches.—Benjamin Lancy, bishop of Peterborough, was translated to Lincoln in 1663, and thence, in 1667, to Ely, where he died in 1674.—William Fuller, bishop of Limerick, succeeded to this see in 1667. He devoted much time and money to the ornamenting his cathedral. He died in 1675, and was interred behind the high altar.—Thomas Barlow, archdeacon of Oxford, was consecrated in 1675. Being a rigid Calvinist, and no friend to episcopacy, he never visited any part of his diocese, nor was ever at Lincoln; on which account he was commonly called bishop of Buckden,

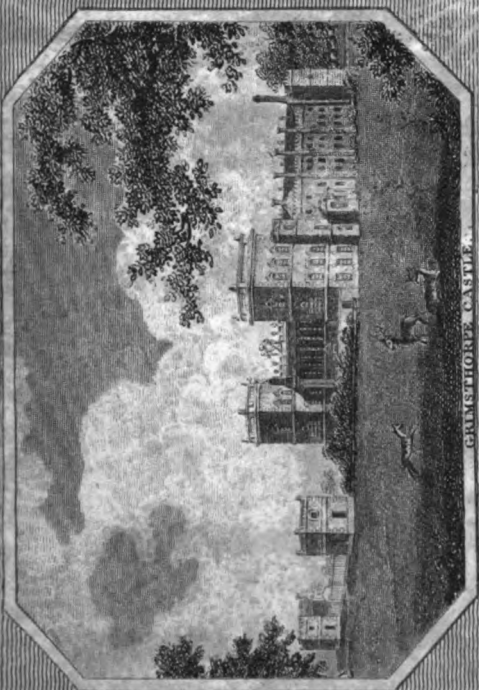
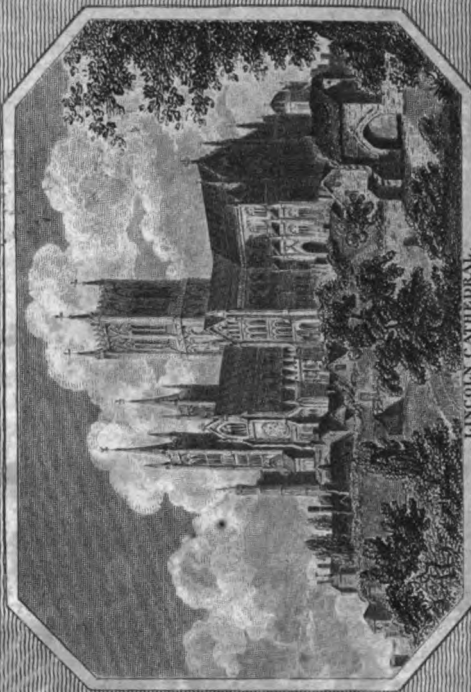
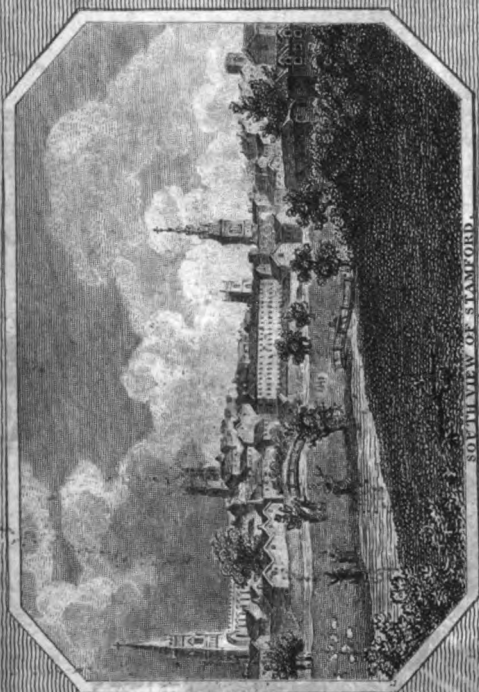
den, where he chiefly resided. He was remarkable for his temporizing conduct at the revolution. Though apparently zealous for King James while on the throne, on his abdication, no one took a more decided part against him, or was more forward in ejecting the clergy who scrupled to take the oaths. He died in 1691, and was buried in Buckden church.—Thomas Tennison, archdeacon of London, was consecrated in 1692. In 1694, he succeeded Dr. Tillotson as archbishop of Canterbury; died at Lambeth palace, in 1715, and was buried in the parish church there.—James Gardiner, sub-dean of this cathedral, was consecrated in 1644, died in 1705, and was buried in the cathedral.—William Wake, dean of Exeter, consecrated in 1705, on the death of Dr. Tennison, in 1715, was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.—Edmund Gibson, archdeacon of Surrey, consecrated in 1715, was translated to the see of London in 1723.—Richard Reynolds, bishop of Bangor, translated to Lincoln in 1723, died in 1740.—John Thomas, bishop elect of St. Asaph, was translated to the see of Lincoln in 1740, and thence to that of Salisbury in 1761, when John Green, dean of this church, succeeded him. He was appointed Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's in 1771, and died in 1779. In the same year Thomas Thurlow, brother to the lord chancellor of that name, and dean of Rochester, was advanced to the see of Lincoln; appointed dean of St. Paul's in 1781; and in 1787 translated to the see of Durham. He was succeeded in the bishopric of Lincoln and deanery of St. Paul's by George Prettyman, D. D. F. R. S. &c. who now holds those dignities. He is distinguished as the author of a most valuable work, intitled "Elements of Christian Theology."

Lincoln Cathedral, or Minster, is the pride and glory of the county. From its situation on the highest part of a hill, and the flat state of the country to the south-east and south-west, it may be seen at the distance of twenty miles. Completed at an immense expence, by the munificence of several prelates, it discovers in many parts great skill and beauty; particularly in its western front. Altogether, it is a building proportioned to the amplitude of the diocese; and is esteemed one of the most extensive and regular of its kind. It was so much admired by the monks, that they imagined the devil could never look at it without frowns of malevolence: hence the proverb, frequently applied to envious and malicious persons—"He looks like the devil over Lincoln."

After the see was removed to this place, the new bishop, Remigius, according to Henry of Huntingdon, "purchased lands on the highest parts of the city, near the castle, which made a figure with its strong towers, and built a church, strong and fair, in a strong place and in a fair spot, to the Virgin of Virgins, in spite of all the opposition from the Archbishop of York, who laid claim to the ground, placing in it forty-four prebendaries. This afterwards being damaged by fire, was elegantly repaired." by bishop

Alexander. The first foundations were laid A. D. 1086, by Bishop Remigius, and the building was continued by him and his successor, Robert Bloet, as already stated. St. Hugh of Burgundy, in the time of Henry the Second, added several parts, which were then named the New Works; respecting which, and the periods when different alterations and additions were made to this structure, the following passages from the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, are important:—"A. D. 1124. The church was burnt down. Bishop Alexander is, in the historical accounts given to the public, said to have rebuilt it with an arched roof, for the prevention of the like accident. But John de Scalby, Canon of Lincoln, and Bishop Dalderby's registrar and secretary, says of Robert de Chesney (who succeeded Alexander,) that he—"Primus Ecclesiam voltis lapideis communit, 1147."—"1180. John de Scalby says, of Hugh the Burgundian, bishop of Lincoln, that he "fabricam ecclesie a fundamentis construxit novam." This can relate only to alterations and repairs of the old church, for the new east end was not begun to be built till 120 years after."—"1244-5. The great tower fell down, and greatly damaged the church. Very little was done to repair this disaster, till the time of Oliver Sutton, elected bishop, 1279. The first thing which he set about, was extending the Close wall, but not so far to the east as it now is, for it was, as will be seen, further enlarged; and he afterwards completely repaired, in concurrence with the dean and chapter, the old church; so that the whole was finished, painted, and white-washed, after the year 1290. When this work was done, the great tower was carried up no higher than to the part where the large windows begin, and where the bells now hang. The upper part was, with the other new work, begun sixteen years after."—"1306. The dean and chapter contracted with Richard de Stow, mason, to attend to, and employ other masons under him, for the new work; at which time the new additional east end, as well as the upper parts of the great tower and the transepts were done. He contracted to do the plain work by measure, and the fine carved work and images by the day."—"1318. The dean and chapter carried the close still further eastward, so as to enlarge the canon's houses and mansions, the chancellor's, and other houses at the east end of the minster yard."—"1321. In this year the new work was not finished; for bishop Burghwash, finding that those who were entrusted to collect the money given by voluntary contribution, and legacies to the church, detained the same, and were backward in their payments, published an excommunication against all offenders in this way, which tended, "in retardationem fabricæ."—"1324. It may be collected, the whole was finished about 1324; but this is no where specified. The late bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Lyttleton, conjectured, that all was finished about 1283. Conjectures are led into this mistake by supposing, that the work was finished soon after

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King Henry the Third's charter, granted for enlarging the church and close."—1380. John Welburn was treasurer. He built the tabernacle at the high altar, the north and east parts as now standing; and the south was rebuilt after, to make the north and south sides uniform. He was master of the fabric, and the principal promoter of making the two stone arches under the west towers, and the vault of the high tower; and caused the statues of the kings over the west great door to be placed there."—"N. B. This new work is all of the regular order of Gothic architecture, as I have supposed it to be finally established by the Free Masons. The rest of the church is in part the opus romanum, and partly of the style of the first essays of the Gothic."

In its present state, this cathedral "consists of a nave, with its aisles, a transept at the west end; and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other towards the eastern end: also, a choir and chancel with their aisles of corresponding height and width with the nave and aisles. The great transept has an aisle towards the east; attached to the western side of this transept, is a gallilee, or grand porch; and on the southern side of the eastern aisle are two oratories, or private chapels, whilst the north side has one of nearly similar shape, and character. Branching from the northern side, are the cloisters, which communicate with the chapter house. The church is ornamented with three towers; one at the centre, and two at the western end. These are lofty, and are decorated with tracery, pillars, pilasters, windows, &c.—The height of the two western towers, is 180 feet. Previously to the year 1808, each of these was surmounted by a central spire, the height of which was 101 feet. The great tower in the middle of the church, from the top of the corner pinnacle to the ground, is 300 feet; its width is 53 feet. Exterior length of the church, with its buttresses, 524; interior length, 482 feet; width of western front, 174 feet; exterior length of great transept, 250 feet; and interior, 222 feet; the width is 66 feet. The lesser or eastern transept, is 170 feet in length, and 44 in width, including the side chapels. Width of the cathedral 80 feet; height of the vaulting of the nave, 80 feet. The chapter-house is a decagon, and measures, interior diameter, 60 feet 6 inches. The cloisters measure 118 feet on the north and south sides, and 91 feet on the eastern and western sides.—The grand western front, wherein the greatest variety of styles prevail, is certainly the workmanship of three, if not more, distinct and distant eras. This portion of the fabric consists of a large square-shaped façade; decorated with door-ways, windows, arcades, niches, &c. It has a pediment in the centre, and two octangular stair-case turrets at the extreme angles, surmounted by plain spire-shaped pinnacles. This front is in three distinct, though not separated parts; a centre and its two sides. The first presents three perpendicular divisions, and three others from the bottom

of the top. In the lowest are three door-ways, a large one in the centre, which directly opens to the nave, and two smaller ones facing the side aisles. These arches are semicircular, with various architrave mouldings, ornamented with carved figures, foliage, &c. and on each side are columns which are also decorated with sculpture. These door-ways are of handsome proportions, and the whole of the sculpture is but little mutilated. On each side of the two small doors is a large niche under a semicircular arch, above which are some pieces of ancient emblematical sculpture in relief. Over the great western door-way are some statues of kings, &c. under decorated canopies, and above them is the large western window, with mullions and tracery; a circular window, with a cinque-foil mullion, is seen above this; at the sides of which the flat wall is ornamented with a sort of trellis work, or lozenge-shaped tracery. This facing prevails in the lateral gables, north and south of the two western towers; also within the towers.—The upper transept, and the choir, appear the next in point of date. They are in the sharp-pointed or early English style. Their architecture is very irregular, having pillars with detached shafts of purbeck marble, in different forms, but all very light; those on the sides of the choir have been formerly strengthened. Some of the arches are high and pointed, others obtuse, with straight, upright lines above their imposts; a few small arches are semicircular, and many are of the trefoil-shape. The vaulting is generally simple, the ribs of a few groins only have a billeted moulding; a double row of arches or arcades, one placed before the other, is continued round the inside, beneath the lower tier of windows. The windows, which are lofty and narrow, are placed two or three together: the greater buttresses in front are ornamented with detached shafts, terminating in rich foliage; the parapet is covered with lead, and the aisles have a plain stone parapet, with a billeted moulding underneath. This part of the fabric was probably built by St. Hugh. The great transept, the gallilee porch, and the vestry are nearly of the same, but in a later style. The vestry is vaulted, the groining having strong ribs; and beneath it is a crypt, with groins, converging into pointed arches.—The nave and central tower was next rebuilt, or probably begun by Hugh de Wells, as the style of their architecture is that of the latter part of the reign of John, or the beginning of Henry the Third. Part of the great tower was erected by bishop Grosthead, who also finished the additions, which had been begun to the old west front. The part extending from the smallest transept to the east end, was probably built by bishops Gravesend, Sutton, and d'Alderby, about the conclusion of the thirteenth, or commencement of the fourteenth century. Over the south porch, is a representation of the final judgment, in bold relief. The lower windows have slender clustered pillars, with capitals; and the heads are ornamented

with circles, cinque-foils, and other devices : but the large east window is not correspondent in richness. The upper windows have double mullions ; and a gallery runs between the upper and lower tiers. Bishop d'Alderby built the upper story of the rood tower, and added a lofty spire, which was constructed of timber, and covered with lead. This was blown down in a violent storm, A. D. 1547 ; and the damages then sustained, were not wholly repaired till the year 1775.—Bishop Alnwick probably raised the western towers, and erected the wood spires, the taking down of which, a few years ago, by the dean and chapter, provoked much animadversion. He added also, the three west windows, and the figures of our kings, from the conquest to Edward the Third. The arch of the centre window is much older than its mullions. The ceilings of the towers, and facing of the interior parts of the three west entrances, are of the same age. The great marigold window at the south end of the lower transept, was built about the time of Edward the Third.—Various chapels were erected, and chantries founded at different periods, for the interment of the great, and the performance of masses for the dead. A chantry was founded within the close of the cathedral, by Joan de Cantelupe, in 1359, for a warden and seven chaplains, to pray for the soul of Nicholas de Cantelupe, her husband ; as also for her own soul, after death, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. John Welbourn, treasurer of this church, in 1368, founded a chantry here. In an ancient MS. of the dean and chapter, containing copies of deeds and charters respecting this chantry, &c. is a conveyance of the house that belonged to “Elye” (Elias) the son of a Jew, who was hanged at Lincoln, and the lands of another Jew, who was outlawed.*—Bishop Fleming built a chapel near the north door, where a statue lies on an altar tomb of marble in his pontifical robes ; bishop Russel, in the time of Henry VII. also built one for the place of his interment, on the south side of the presbytery ; and bishop Longland another for a similar purpose. Longland's is a beautiful and interesting specimen of the architecture of the age of Henry VIII. “That nothing might be wanting to render this church as splendid in furniture as it was elegant in its decorations, it received the most munificent presents. So sumptuously was it supplied with rich shrines, jewels, vestments, &c. that the author of the Monasticon informs us Henry the Eighth took out of its immense treasure 2621 ounces of gold, and 4283 ounces of silver, besides pearls and precious stones to an immense amount : Likewise two shrines, one called St. Hugh's, of pure gold ; and the other of massy silver, called St. John's, of d'Alderby. At the same

* The imputation of the Jews having from time to time crucified children has been, by Rapin and some other historians, considered as an unfounded calumny. It is mentioned, however, by Mathew Paris, an historian of veracity, who was unlikely to be deceived as to an event which happened during

time the episcopal mitre is said to have been the richest in England.—At the reformation, for the purpose of finding secreted wealth, and under the pretence of discouraging superstition, many of the costly and pious memorials of the dead were destroyed. Bishop Holbeach and Dean Henneage, caused to be pulled down or defaced most of the handsome tombs, crucifixes, &c. so that by the close of the year 1548, there was scarcely a perfect tomb or unmutated statue left, in this Cathedral. The fanatics, in the time of Charles the First, next exerted their pious zeal ; and, during the presidency of Bishop Winniffe, the brass plates in the walls, or flat stones, were torn out ; the handsome brass gates of the choir, and those of several chantries pulled down, and every remaining beauty, which was deemed to savour of superstition, entirely defaced. The church was at this time converted into barracks for the soldiers, in the pay of the Parliament.—In the year 1782, the floor of the cathedral was new paved. This circumstance occasioned a great change in the state of inscribed stones ; and the alterations more recently made in the transepts and choir, totally displaced many of the principal tombs. In the choir were four monuments, one of which is said to have belonged to Remigius, the founder. Gough remarks, that “both Remigius, who began to build this church, and his successor Bloet, who finished it, are said by Willis, to have been buried in the church of Remigius's building ; the first in the choir, the other in the north transept, and both to have had contiguous monuments, or as he calls them, chapels on the north side of the choir.” It is thought, that the present monuments ascribed to both were erected over their remains within the old choir, when it was rebuilt by bishop Alexander. This choir was continued further east, about the close of Henry the Third's reign, and the screen, rood-loft, and stalls, made in that of Edward the Second. To one of these periods may those monuments therefore be ascribed. The knights on the front of Remigius's monument are thought to denote soldiers placed to guard our Lord's sepulchre. The Epitaph, written by bishop Fuller, in 1672, is as follows :—

‘Remigius, the founder of this church, lieth within this urn ; 'tis large enough for a little man. But should you expect a sepulchre equal to his mind, to what a structure would that rise ! Let then this church which he built be his tomb. Nor should a less noble one be ascribed to his memory.’

“Another monument commemorates Catharine Swinford, wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Her figure is engraved on a brass plate, with a commemorative inscription on the fillet, in old

his life time. The fact is established, Mr. Lethieulier thinks beyond all contradiction, by a commission from the king to Simon Passeliere and William de Leighton, to seize for the king's use the houses belonging to the Jews, who were hanged at Lincoln for crucifying a child, &c.

French.

French.—At the foot of this is another monument, to the memory of Joan Countess of Westmorland, only daughter of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford. She was interred here in November 1440.—In the south aisle were twenty-four monuments; among which were those to bishoys Repingdon, Gravesend, and Grosthead.—Under the small east window of our lady's chapel is a chantry founded by Nicholas Lord Cantalupe; in which, beneath a lofty pinnaced canopy, is an altar tomb of speckled marble, ascended by steps, having three large shields on the sides, with the figure of a man, armed as a knight, designed for the noble founder of the chantry. Under a similar canopy, with a figure in his robes, is a monument to the memory of Dean Wymbish. At the east end of this chantry is a flat stone, with the brasses gone, to the memory of Lady Joan Cantalupe. In the centre of the east end is a chantry, which was founded by Edward the First, wherein the bowels of his Queen Eleanor were interred. Here was formerly a monument to her memory.—'Bartholomew Lord Burghersh,' observes Gough, 'brother to the bishop of that name, lies opposite to him in the north wall of what was Borough's, or rather Burgherst's, or St. Catharine's chapel, on a tomb under a canopy; his figure in freestone, in armour; at his feet a lion; under his head a helmet, from which issues a lion on his side, like another with two tails, on a shield held over his head by two angels. On the front of the tomb, over six arches which have formerly held twelve figures, are twelve coats.'—Again, says Gough, 'On the north side of the lady chapel, or rather on the south side of St. Catharine's or Borough's chapels north of the other, at the feet of bishop Burghersh, is an altar tomb, without canopy or figure. The cover is made up of two flat blue slabs, the uppermost and largest seemingly reversed, and the other a fragment of a grey slab once charged with a brass shield and ledge; neither of which seemed to have belinged to this tomb originally. On the north side are five arches with ten figures of men and women all buttoned with roses, (one man holding a scroll,) and all standing in pairs, and in the spandrils of each arch over them these coats beginning from the east.' Gough particularly describes the arms; gives the various conjectures which have been formed of the person for whom this monument was intended, and concludes as follows:—'Notwithstanding the various opinions about this tomb, it is most probable it was erected for John Lord Welles, who died thirty-fifth of Edward the Third, 1361, seized of vast possessions in the county of Lincoln.'—In the aisle, on the south side of the choir, is the pedestal of a monument, which Stukeley supposed to have been formerly the shrine of St. Hugh, the Burgundian, and in his *Itinerarium Curiosum* he has given an engraving of a raised altar tomb, with an elegant pinnaced shrine, of a pyramidal shape, under this name.—Many defaced monuments, and others which had lost both figures and inscriptions, were taking up during the new paving, and placed in the

aisles of the choir, or in the cloisters.—On the east side of the north door of our Lady Chapel, is a curious little chapel, founded by bishop Fleming, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On the outside is a raised canopy tomb, under which is the effigies of this bishop cut in stone, and resembling a skeleton; and in the inside adjoining to the same, is a raised canopy tomb, with his effigies lying under it in his pontifical robes.—In the middle, behind the high altar, are four monuments inclosed with iron rails. The first on the north side is a raised altar-tomb of black marble, with a slab lying at the bottom; this tomb bears a Latin inscription on it, written by bishop Fuller, by whom his monument was erected, over the grave of bishop St. Hugh, in lieu of a costly gold shrine once standing in its place. The following is a translation of the inscription:—

'Gold should have covered these ashes, not marble,
Had there been no fear of a second sacrilege;
We may lament, what were enshrined in silver
Are now only enclosed with marble,
Best suiting to a degenerate age.
This is an humble memorial of the pious Hugh;
He who erected this tomb also built his own.'

"The next is a raised altar-tomb richly embellished, for bishop William Fuller, and bears a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation.

'In a vault beneath this stone lie the remains of William Fuller; who from a remote part of Ireland, was translated to this prelacy in the year 1667, in the 67th year of his age. He died on the 9th of May 1675 (if possible) with more serenity than he lived. He was as active in the state as in the church; sometime before his decease, so mindful was he of death, that those monuments which the former pious age had raised to the memory of those bishops, founders of this church, and the present had so shamefully destroyed, he rebuilt; though not more costly than he did his own: and was intent upon repairing many more, when death called him away. Go thy way passenger, and imitate him whom you will one day follow.'

"The other two monuments are to the memory of bishop Gardiner, and his son the subdean, and daughter. The following is a translation of the inscription on the Bishop's tomb:—

Whosoever treads over these hidden ashes
Of a happy bishop, and is mindful of death,
Learn the way to live,
And gain the glory of a Saint.
If you have a true faith and piety at heart,
And an upright gentleness of mind,
Imitate ancient manners and those of Gardiner;
Who was ever studious of the holy laws of life,
Emulous to be the best of fathers,
And a perfect example of the primitive age.
Prosperity nor adversity could ever shake his steady
breast,
Bearing an equal temper both to himself and friends.
On earth he exceeded all fame;
And is now seated with the blessed,
To enjoy peace everlasting.

Being

Being thus admonished, learn to be virtuous ;
Swiftly-flying time, and this sepulchred bishop,
forewarn thee.

Go thy way, mindful of approaching death ;
Go, and prosper.

"The other tomb, which is erected to the memory of the subdean, and his daughter, has the following interesting inscription.

Beneath this marble lies James Gardiner, A. M.
Sub-dean of this Church, a man greatly beloved.
Under the same stone also lieth his only daughter,
Susannah Gardiner, in worth like her father,

Both together here entombed.

If you can recollect the father,

You may remember him to have excelled

Every thing required in the best of men :

Nor must you expect to have all his virtues here
enumerated ;

His admirable writings will better make known,

What manner of man he was ;

His life a series of holiness, piety,

Affability, and munificence.

By his excellent sermons, he fully answered

The character here described ;

Nothing was penned by him

But what excited to morality.

For such a loss,

What manner of grief shall we put on.

Behold him ! in difficulties a comforter ;

An only refuge for the afflicted :

A man not born for himself alone, but for the good of
others ;

An honour and delight to all his friends :

Finally, he was the greatest ornament of this Church,

But now alas ! mingled with dust and darkness !

No more will that tongue, so grateful to his hearers,

Speak ;

Those limbs with decent gestures move no more,

Nor to the poor extend his bounteous hand ;

His eyes will never again look into affliction's wants,

Nor discord by his mediation cease.

Yet we should not lament his departure,

But, like him pave the way to eternal glory.

With such constancy, feeling,

And with upright souls, let us like him,

Despise death, and rush on to victory ;

As though we now beheld him joining the saints

And enjoying happiness everlasting.

Behold the daughter !

She was a glory and example to her sex :

Who while she lived,

Was thus early renowned for her munificence,

And many other virtues ;

Still promising greater things !

But, alas ! untimely taken away ;

Even in the flower of her age !

Changing our hope and joy to lamentation.

Too carefully attending on her sick father,

Hourly administering to his ease,

Her every thought employed to cheer his pains,

Whom she saw languishing with disease,

Over-anxious for his health, and negligent of her own,

Was seized with a destructive fever ;

Of which she died a few days after her father.

Thus obedient to her parents, and beloved by all, she
lived ;

And much it is doubted whether any could excel her.

So singularly amiable,

That of her time she was both the admiration and
pride ;

In every thing similar to her father,

His usual and most pleasing companion ;

For scarcely ever were they seen asunder.

How often when the root is struck

Do the tender branches pine and wither !

She died lamented by all,

Death pleasing no one but herself.

Here also lieth Dinah Gardiner,

The other part of James Gardiner, sub-dean,

And dearer to him than himself.

She was lately the afflicted and disconsolate widow,

But now happily joined with her husband and
daughter ;

On earth, the grave, and in heaven,

Happy Companions !

A woman worthy of such a man,

A man, happy only with such a woman ;

These worthy parents were renowned for

Virtue, and their daughter.

"At the bank of the high altar are the graves of dean Samuel Fuller, dean Brevint, Moses Terry, Prebendary Wellfit, and Michael Honeywood, a dean of Lincoln, who was grandchild, and one of the 367 persons that Mary the wife of Robert Honeywood, Esq. is said to have seen before she died, lawfully descended from her ; that is, 16 of her own body, 114 grand children, 228 of the third generation, and nine of the fourth.—At the west wall of the upper north transept, are the effigies of four bishops, painted as large as life, viz. bishop Bloet, Alexander, Chesneto, and William de Bleys.—On the north side of, and connected with the cathedral, is the Cloisters, of which only three sides remain in the original state. Attached to the eastern side is the chapter-house, a lofty elegant structure. It forms a decagon, nineteen yards diameter, the groined roof of which is supported by an umbilical pillar, consisting of a circular shaft, with ten small fluted columns attached to it ; having a band in the centre, with foliated capitals. From this the groins issue, resting on small columns on each side. One of the ten sides forms the entrance, which is of the same altitude as the chapter-house. In the other sides are nine windows, having pointed arches with two lights each. Seven of these have five arcades beneath each ; and under the two others are four.—The Library over the north side of the cloister was built by dean Honeywood, whose portrait by Han-neman is still here preserved. In this room is a large collection of books, with some curious specimens of Roman antiquities.—The officers belonging to this cathedral are the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest-vicars, five lay-clerks, or singing-men, an organist, seven poor clerks, four choristers, and six Burgherst chanters. The dean is elected by the chapter upon the king's letters recommendatory ; and upon the election being certified to the bishop, he is instituted into the office of dean, and collated to some vacant prebend, to entitle him to become a residentiary. The precentor, chancellor, and subdean, are under the patronage of the bishop, and by him collated to their several dignities. To the precentorship and chancellorship, prebends are annexed.

annexed. And when the subdean is collated, if he is not already a prebendary, the bishop confers on him a vacant prebend; and by the statutes of the church, the above dignitaries, being prebendaries, are of course, residentiaries.—Dr. Prettyman, the present bishop, has done much towards beautifying this cathedral; particularly its west front, in the year 1814.—Great Tom of Lincoln, the largest bell in England, is thus described by Southey, “We ascended one of the towers to see Great Tom. At first it disappointed me; but the disappointment wore off, and we became satisfied that it was as great a thing as it is said to be. A tall man might stand in it upright; the mouth measures one and twenty feet in circumference, and it would be a large tree of which the girth of it equalled the size of its middle. The hours are struck upon it with a hammer. It is swung on Whitsunday, and when the judges arrive to try the prisoners. The weight of this surprising bell is nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pounds. It has been gauged, and will hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons, ale measure. The compass of its mouth is about seven yards and a half and two inches.”—This bell was tolled on the afternoon of the day that the remains of the lamented Princess Charlotte were consigned to the earth; (see Boston) when the dean preached to an unusually crowded congregation, a very suitable and excellent Sermon, from Psalm 89, ver. 48; —“What man is he that liveth, and shall not see Death?” The service was performed without organ or singing, except the appropriate anthem.

Exclusive of monasteries, nunneries, &c. Lincoln could boast of more than fifty churches; most of which, however, now exist only upon record. Besides the cathedral, eleven churches only now remain.—St. Bennet's church, a little to the south of High-bridge, consists of a small nave and a north aisle, with a square tower at the west end, about twenty-five feet high, with four windows, in the Saxon style. The nave formerly extended further towards the west. The south windows are placed high, having under them a projecting torus moulding; under the nave is a row of curious diminutive heads. The aisle has a handsome east window, in the style of Henry the Seventh's time; and the windows of the nave appear to have been enlarged. On the floor are many ancient monumental flat marbles, deprived of their brasses. Against the west wall is a square brass plate, to the memory of Alderman Becke and family, on which are engraved the effigies of him and his wife, and children; the date 1620.—The church of St. Mary de Wigford has a nave, chancel, and a north aisle; a south porch, and a lofty square tower, at the west end of the nave, of the Norman style. It has no buttress, but is square and plain up to the belfry story; where a torus moulding forms a base for the upper story, which is narrower than the other parts of the edifice. The belfry has four windows, each consisting of two lights, divided by a column; the ornamented

battlements, with figures at the angles, appear of more modern date. The south side of the nave is coeval with the tower; the aisle seems to have been added, and the windows enlarged, about the reign of King John; but the upper part of the aisles is of Henry the Seventh's time. Against the door-way, now blocked up, in the north wall, is a mutilated statue of an upright female figure. The west door-way is of remarkable construction: its frames are plain and square, with a circular arch, having imposts, not projecting in front, but ornamented with small squares, alternately raised and depressed; the last of which has a small knob: in the centre of each is a transom stone resting on the imposts: the arch is blocked up. Round the arch is a double billeted moulding, on the right of which is a Roman monumental inscription, nearly obliterated. This part of the building is thought to be very ancient.—St. Peter's at Gowts, on the south side of an old building, opposite John of Gaunt's house, is a very ancient edifice: it has a lofty Norman tower, similar to that of St. Mary's. On the front is a figure carved in relief, which, from the key in its hand, was evidently meant for St. Peter. The nave and chancel are very lofty, and appear to have been coeval with the tower. On the north side of the nave is a short thick column, with two circular arches, through which formerly the communication was made to the north aisle, now down. On each side of the chancel are narrow lancet windows, like loop-holes, and on the north side is a door-way, having a flat arch blocked up. The south aisle has a porch, and is separated from the nave by two lofty elegant pointed arches. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, with some remains of painted glass. Under one of the arches, which separates the nave from the south aisle, is a small stone font, of high antiquity. Round the outside is a row of small circular arches.—St. Martin's Church is still prebendal: it consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower, built in the 18th century, by Alderman Lebsey. In a chapel to the north of the chancel is a large monument of alabaster, with two whole length recumbent figures, to the memory of Sir Thomas Grantham and his lady; date 1618. The canopy fell down some years ago, and greatly damaged the effigies.—St. Paul's church possesses a moderate portion of interest. St. Swithin's, St. Peter's-at-Arches, and St. Peter's in East-gate, are modern structures. The first of these was erected in 1801, upon the site of a former building, destroyed by fire in 1644.

Here are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independent Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Unitarians, &c.

Many of the houses in Lincoln are old; but there are some very good buildings, both upon and below the hill. The city has been considerably improved within these few years, by the making of a new road, paving some of the footways, erecting a new market-place, with shambles for meat, &c. This city is now well lighted and paved.

Lincoln enjoys an extensive trade in corn and wool, quantities of which are exported into Yorkshire, by vessels which obtain a back freightage of coals, and other necessary articles for the use of the interior. Packets sail between Lincoln and Boston daily in summer, and as often as possible in winter. One to Gainsborough sails every other day, even in winter, when the frost permits. There are also several stage waggons.

Subject to the city are four townships—Branston, Canwick, Bracebridge, and Waddington, called the "Liberty of Lincoln." This privilege was conferred in the year 1716; and in official acts, as we have already observed, it is denominated, "The City and County of the City of Lincoln." Its viscountial jurisdiction extends twenty miles round; a privilege superior to any other city in the kingdom. It sent members to parliament as early as the year 1298, when Willielmus Disney and Johannes Marmion, were its first representatives. The right of election is considered to be in the freemen: the number of voters is about eleven hundred. The absolute political influence, to a certain extent, is possessed by Lord Delaval. The city is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-eight common councilmen, and four chamberlains; who have a recorder, deputy-recorder, steward of the courts of borough-mote, a town-clerk, and four coroners; with a sword-bearer, mace-bearer, cryer, four sergeants at the key, or bailiffs, constables, and other inferior officers. The mayor is elected on the fourteenth of September, from among the aldermen; the senior, if he has not served the office before, is the person generally elected. If all have served the office, then he who is the highest in order of standing, is elected to serve a second year.—Two citizens, who have served the office of chamberlain, are at the same time elected sheriffs: the one nominated by the new mayor; the other elected by a majority of votes among the mayor, aldermen, and common council; the mayor having a casting vote. The chamberlains are chosen from among the freemen, by the mayor, upon the Monday after the feast of St. Michael. If any refuse to serve the offices to which they are thus elected, the mayor and corporation are invested with a power to compel them, by fine and imprisonment.—The cordwainers and weavers are the only privileged companies subsisting here. The former was chartered as early as the year 1389.—All persons who have not obtained their freedom, if they carry on any kind of trade, are obliged to pay an annual acknowledgement to the sheriffs for the time being, for the allowance of such privilege.—This city was incorporated as early as the reign of Edward the Second. Henry Best was the first mayor, in 1311.

According to Leland, the following were the "Gates in the waulles of the citie of Lincoln. Barregate, at the south ende of the toune. Bailegate, by south a little a this side the ministre. Newport-

gate, flat north. Eastgate and Westgate, toward the castel. Sum hold opinion, that est of Lincoln were 2 suburbs of it, one toward S. Beges, a late a celle to S. Mari Abbay at York; the which place I take be Icanno, wher was an house of monkes yn S. Botolphe's tyme, and of this spekith Bede. It is scant half a mile from the minster.—It is easy to be perceeived, that the 'Toune of Lincoln hath be notably builded at 3 tymes. The first building was yn the very toppe of the hylle, the oldest part whereof inhabited in the Briton's tyme, was the northeast part of the hille, directele withoute Newporte Gate, the ditches whereof yet remayne, and great tokens of the old towne waulles, buildid with stone taken oute of yditch by it; for at the top of Lincoln hille is squarre ground. This is now a suburb to Newport gate, in the which now is no notable thing, but the ruines of the house of the Augustine freres on the south side, and a paroch chirch of the est side; and, not far from the chirch garth, apperith a great ruine of a towr in the old towne waulle. Sum say that this old Lincoln was destroid by King Stephen, but I thinke rather by the Danes. Much Romaine money is found yn the north (feildes) beyond this old Lincoln. After the destruction of this old Lincoln, men began to fortifie the souther parte of the hille, new ditching, walling, and gating it; and so was new Lincoln made out of a pece of old Lincoln by the Saxons.—The third was building of later times was in Wikirford, for commodite of water; and this parte is en-wallid wher it is not defendid with the river and marish ground. The river of Lindis fleateth a litle above Lincoln towne, and maketh certain pooles, whereof one is called Swanne poole."—The following prophecy, indicating the ancient greatness of this city, is supposed to have been fulfilled after the fire of London:

"Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be
The fairest city of the three."

Of Lincoln castle, built by the Conqueror, little now remains; and the area is occupied by buildings appropriated to uses of the municipal power. The vestiges convey the same idea of original Norman architecture as that of York, erected nearly at the same period. The keep, which stood half without and half within the castle wall, ascended up the slopes of the hill, and joined the great tower, which, being situated on a high artificial mount, was equally inaccessible from within and without the castle area. It was nearly round, covering the summit of the mount, and was thus rendered a distinct strong hold, tenable with or without the castle; a circumstance which accounts for the fact mentioned by Lord Lytton, of the Earl of Chester making his escape, while the castle was invested by King Stephen.—From the keep to another tower, placed also on an artificial mount, was a covered way, by which a private communication was maintained. The walls are above seven feet thick; and, under the place of
a great

ascent from the covered way, there is something like the remains of a well, protected by the massy thickness of the walls. The outer walls of the castle inclose an extensive area, the entrance to which was by a gateway between two small round towers, still standing, under a large square tower, which contained magnificent rooms. In one corner of the area is a curious small building, appearing on the outside like a tower, called Cobs-hall, thought by Mr. King to have been originally used as a chapel; "having a fine vaulted roof, richly ornamented, and supported by pillars, with a crypt underneath; and, adjoining it, a small antichapel." The pillars were so placed against the loop-holes, through which the light was admitted, that they proved a defence against missile weapons. On the north-western side are the remains of a turret, having a curious arch, which, being in the line of the Roman wall, might have belonged to a more ancient building, or been a gateway to the old city. Within the area of the castle are the county-gaol and shire-hall, both modern structures, and well adapted to their respective purposes. On the top of a part of the building a drop has been erected for the execution of capital convicts.

The old Mint-wall, mentioned by Gough, now forms part of the inclosure of a garden, belonging to the present rector of St. Paul's. It is annexed to the duchy of Lancaster.—Chequer, or Exchequer Gate, at the west end of the cathedral, had two gate-houses; the western one was taken down about 15 or 20 years ago. That to the east still remains, and has three gateways, vaulted with brick, and two turrets between them. In Eastgate Street, are two very ancient gateways, one of which is nearly entire.—At the bottom of the town, near Brayford water, are the remains of a fort, called Lucy Tower, whence a subterraneous communication is traditionally said to have been formed with the castle.

Near the remains of a chapel, called St. Giles's, on the top of the hill, in an adjoining close, is an entrance to a subterraneous passage, vulgarly called St. Giles's hole; how far it extends has not been ascertained. In and about the city are several of these passages through the rocks.—At the north-east corner of the minster-yard, is a large gateway, with a groove for a portcullis; and near it, a smaller one, leading to a house, called the Priory. The greater portion of this house is modern; but, on the north side, is an ancient tower of three stories, much defaced, which, from its situation on the town wall, appears rather to have been a military than a religious building. The most singular feature is in the south wall; it resembles a niched tomb, about three feet six inches in length, and over it is a recess, having an ornamented architrave, the jambs of which are curiously carved; at the back, is the appearance of an aperture, now blocked up, resembling the mouth of an oven.—Following the close-wall, eastward are two castellets, or watch-towers, each of which had two floors, the lower ones vaulted, and surmounted

with flat roofs; they have battlements, and the walls are pierced with loop-holes. These stand at the corners of the chancellor's garden. From the eastern of these towers the wall returns to Pottergate, the south front of which is much defaced, but the north front is tolerably perfect, embattled, and handsome. This gate is supposed to have its name from a Roman pottery in the neighbourhood. The Priory Gate, the two towers of the Chancellor's garden, and Pottergate, are of a similar architecture, apparently about 300 years old.—Mr. Nelson's house, on the south side of the vicar's court, has a castellated appearance, and is very ancient, in the style of Edward the First's time. In the windows are the arms of the see, handsomely emblazoned in painted glass. The Grey Friars, on the west side of Broadgate, is a large oblong building, the lower story of which is some feet under ground. It is vaulted throughout, with a plain groined roof, supported by octagonal columns, having plain bases, and neat capitals. On the south side, is a row of pointed windows, with buttresses between them. The upper story has a mullioned window at the east end, and a ceiling of wood, in the herring-bone fashion. One part of this, which was the chapel, is used as a free-school, and the other as a library. It was given to the city, and fitted up for this purpose, by Robert Monson, Esq. in the year 1567. Under it, is a school for spinning; and, in front, is the sheep-market.

The deanery was founded by dean, afterwards bishop Gravesend, A. D. 1254. The gate-house was built by dean Fleming, whose arms are on it. To this adjoins an ancient building, called the Works Chantry, till 1321, the chancellor's house, when the present residence was assigned to chancellor Beke. It was afterwards the habitation of four chantry-priests.—The vicar's college formed a quadrangle, of which there remains only four good houses inhabited by the vicars. The gateway is ornamented with the old arms of France and England. This college, says Gough, "was begun by bishop Sutton, whose executors finished the hall, kitchen, and several chambers. But the style of building would refer it to a later period, Edward the Third being the first of our Kings who quartered the arms of France with those of England. Bishop Sutton, therefore, probably was not the founder, as he died in 1299. The long building below the quadrangle, now divided into stables and hay-lofts, seems to have been built by bishop Alnwick, and John Breton, prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks; the bishop's arms, A, a cross moline, S, and the rebus *Bre* on a *tun*, being on the east end."—The bishop's palace, on the south side of the hill, was built by bishop Chesney, to whom the site was granted by King Henry the Second, and enlarged by succeeding prelates. It has been a noble structure, and scarcely exceeded in grandeur by any of our ancient castles. Bishop Williams repaired it previously to the civil war, during which it was demolished. The gateway, built by bishop Alnwick, whose arms are on the

the spandrils and wooden door, was left entire. The shell of the magnificent hall begun by Hugh of Burgundy, and finished by Hugh the Second, who also built its famous kitchen, is 84 feet by 50, supported by two rows of pillars, with three arches opening into the screen at the south end; and communicating, by a bridge of one lofty-pointed arch, with the kitchen, and other principal apartments. It had four double windows on each side. Part of the kitchen wall, with seven chimnies in it, is yet standing, and the front exhibits three stout buttresses. Dr. Nelthorpe, obtaining a lease of the site, built of the old materials a handsome stone house, in which the bishop is at present accommodated when he visits the city.—At the upper end of Broadgate, is an old building, with two handsome mullioned windows, and an arched door-way, apparently a conventual-hall, or refectory. Over the door-way, is a curious bust, having a little figure, of which only the lower part remains, sitting on its shoulder. Some have conjectured, that this was an allegorical figure, representing St. Christopher carrying Christ; but, as a close near it is called St. Hugh's Croft, in which a fair was formerly held, some have conjectured that it might allude to the circumstance of the Jews crucifying a child, afterwards canonized under the name of St. Hugh.*—Adjoining to St. Andrew's church-yard, formerly stood the palace of the celebrated John of Gaunt, whose arms, curiously carved in a block of free-stone; appeared in the front of it, till the year 1737. This was the goodly house which Leland says belonged to the Suttons. Much of it was taken down in 1783. Some foundations were dug up about ten or twelve years ago, by the gentleman inhabiting the adjoining house. In the gable end is a curious oriel window blocked up, and a chimney built within it. The window is of a semi-octagonal shape, having two trefoiled lights in front, with two smaller ones on the side, covered with rich carved work of foliage, busts, &c. It was mounted with finials and pinnacles, which have been broken off. Opposite to this house is a large building, called John of Gaunt's stables; a large structure, in the Norman style, which formerly consisted of a quadrangle, enclosing a spacious area. The entrance is under a semicircular arch; and, against the front, are several flat buttresses, with a small carved cornice.—The Jew's house, as it is termed, on the side of the hill, opposite a spot, called the Bull-ring, is an object of great curiosity. It is singularly orna-

* We have alluded to this subject in a previous note. Matthew Paris tells us how this child was fattened by the Jews ten days, with white bread and milk, in a secret chamber; and then how almost all the Jews in England were invited to the crucifixion; afterwards, when it came to be buried, how the earth cast it up again, and would not retain it in her bowels; then how it was thrown into a well, and there found by the child's own mother, who prosecuted several Jews, and had them hanged, some say 18, others 100; and, lastly, how the body was given to the canons of Lincoln to make a martyr of! This crucifixion is pretended to have taken place about the

mented in front, and some of its mouldings are like those of the west doors in the cathedral. In the centre of the front is a semicircular arched doorway, with a projecting pilaster above it. In this are now two chimnies, one of which appears to have formed part of the original plan. The arches are circular withinside, and plain; and, in one of the chambers, is a large arched fire-place, also a niche, with a triangular bend. This house was possessed by Belaset de Wallingford, a Jewess, who was hanged for clipping, A. D. 1289; and, in 1290, it was granted, by the King, to William de Folteby. It now belongs to the dean and chapter.

The Stonebow, a large tower-gateway, crossing the high street, is said to have been built about the year 1389; but probably much later. The south front is decorated with the statues of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll, and the Virgin Mary, with the serpent at her feet. An old building, at the east end, formerly called the Kitchen, is now used as the city-gaol.—The High Bridge, over the main stream of the Witham, consisting of one arch, eleven feet high, and twenty-one feet nine inches in diameter, is considered at least 500 years old. From the main arch spring two others, at right angles, eastward, one on each side the river, which is vaulted over, and upon this vault stood the ancient chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in which was a chantry, founded by the corporation, in the time of Edward the First.—The bridge was widened and improved in the year 1815. On its eastern side is an obelisk, erected in 1763, beautifully ornamented; and, adjoining, is a conduit, which supplies the city with water from the same spring as that of St. Mary and the Grey Friars. The small square, used as a corn-market, has many remains of antiquity about it.—A branch of the Witham crosses the High Street, at some distance beyond St. Botolph's church; over which, in the room of two inconvenient bridges, another has been erected, which is both handsome and commodious. Since 1815, a pleasant walk has been made from this bridge to the seat of Colonel Sibthorpe, at the little village of Canwick.

The market-house, or butter-market, near St. Peter's at Arches, was built during the second mayoralty of Mr. John Lebsey, in 1736, by an act of common council for appropriating, during ten years, the sum of 100*l.* which had before been spent on the city feast annually.

Lincoln had formerly two grammar-schools, one

year 1256. They who controvert this statement, enlarge upon the persecutions of the Jews at that period. They were very numerous here, carried on a great trade, and were remarkably wealthy; circumstances which had not escaped the notice of a rapacious government. The King had extorted one-third of all their property, and they had solicited leave to depart the kingdom, but were refused. The priests, however, determined to raise money as well as the sovereign, and therefore obtaining the dead body of a child, they reported that it had been crucified, called it Hugh, and made it a saint, and then levied contributions on all the devotees who came to visit its shrine.

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in the close maintained by the dean and chapter; the other in the city, supported by the corporation. In 1583, they were united. The master is elected, and paid half his stipend, by the dean and chapter; the usher is elected and paid by the corporation, who are bound to pay the other half of the master's stipend, and repair the school-house.—The Blue-Coat school, or Christ's hospital joins the west gate of the episcopal palace. It is a neat modern building. This charity is intended to maintain and educate 37 boys.—A national school, upon Dr. Bell's system, was established in Silver Street, near the church of St. Peter at Arches. From 400 to 500 boys and girls are educated here.

The County hospital, for the sick and infirm, erected in 1760, is supported by voluntary subscription.

About 20 years ago, a general House of Industry was erected for the paupers of the city and liberties of Lincoln, with 18 other contracting parishes; which, by paying a certain quota, assigned by the directors, are allowed the same privileges as the incorporated parishes within the city. It stands on the north-west of the castle, in a very salubrious situation.

The County Gaol, a strong building on the Howard plan, of separate and solitary confinement, is situated in the castle-yard; the premises are held, by lease, under the duchy-court of Lancaster. The front, containing the gaoler's and debtors' apartments, is 130 feet in length, with about two acres of grass plat in front; in which the debtors, during the day, have the privilege of walking. Accommodations are respectively provided for master-side debtors, and common-side debtors; and, in the common prison, there are distinct apartments, both by day and night, for different descriptions of prisoners; viz. for male prisoners awaiting trial, for female ditto; for male convicts under sentence of transportation, for female ditto. In all cases the sexes are kept separate.—Divine service is regularly performed, and medical advice and assistance are allowed to all prisoners.

On the new road stands the City-Gaol and Sessions-House, which exhibits the appearance of a private mansion, rather than a gaol. This building was commenced in 1805, and completed in 1809.—It is very complete, and may vie with any in the kingdom, in point of convenience and utility. The magistrates visit here every week to inspect the state of the prison, and for ordinary business.

The Catholic chapel, erected in 1799, in Silver Street, contains a beautiful painting of "the taking down from the Cross," supposed to belong to the Flemish school. It was presented by the Rev. W. Beaumont, B.D. professor of rhetoric, and ex-rector of the university of Caen, in Normandy; and was brought into this country by the English nuns of Gravelines, when expelled from thence at the revolution, in France.

Several years ago, a piece of land was purchased

at the end of East Gate, on the north of the Wragby road, for a Lunatic Asylum. The plan of the building having been finally agreed upon, the first stone was laid in the summer of 1817, and it is now in regular progress towards completion. A public library was established here in 1814. Those who are not resident at Lincoln must make a present of books, philosophical instruments, and natural curiosities, to the amount of ten guineas before they are admitted to become honorary members of this society; but a stranger, on being introduced by two members, and paying five shillings in advance, is entitled to the privileges of a proprietor, and may take out any book he chooses.

The Theatre, a neat little building, in a yard adjacent to the High Street, is always open during the races, and about two months in the autumn every year, on Friday in each week. The interior is elegantly decorated with emblematical devices, and is equal to any provincial theatre in convenience and comfort.

The County Assembly-room, nearly opposite to St. Paul's in the Bail, is spacious, and neatly decorated. Assemblies are held here during the races, and here also is the Ladies' annual stuff ball, for the encouragement of the stuff manufactory. It is supported by a number of the nobility and gentry, who appear in dresses which are the manufacture of the county. Over the market is the City Assembly-room. Five or six subscription assemblies, besides charitable ones, are usually held in it during the year. Three recesses in this room severally contain large bronze statues, given by Lady Monson.

Amongst the institutions which reflect honour upon this city, are its charitable assemblies. If an inhabitant of this city is overtaken by sudden misfortune, or a respectable widow is burthened with children, or an aged man is incapable of providing for his own support, some lady or gentleman steps forward, and calls one of these meetings, eight or nine of which are frequently held in the year. That the subscriptions are always enough to relieve the distressed objects most effectually, appears from the lists of the names of widows and others who have received 30, 40, 50, and upwards of 60*l.* each.

The environs of this city possess considerable interest. In a plain, on the north side, the famous battle was fought between the partisans of the Empress Maud and King Stephen, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner. Several battles also took place near this city between the forces of Cromwell and the royal army.—About half a mile eastward are the ruins of a religious foundation, called "Monk's House," near Witham. Part of the walls of the chapel, and the outer walls of the apartments, remain almost entire, though the roofs have long been destroyed. Camden seems to have spoken of this place, where he says, the priory-mill was turned by a spring of a very petrifying quality; as, at a short distance east of this ruin, there is a spring of this description. The water is similar, in

some measure to that of the petrifying springs in Derbyshire, and its medicinal qualities are said to be similar to those of Spa and Pyrmont. It is much resorted to during the summer season. On the new road are what are now called the Grecian (supposed to be a corruption of Grit-stone, or Grind-stone) stairs.

The Race Course, about half a mile from the west side of the city, is a public common; and though without the advantage of a fine stand, is allowed to be as good as any in the kingdom. The races are held for three days in September.

The Depot, a military arsenal, a little to the north-east corner of Brayford, on the Gainsborough road, is a brick edifice, containing about a thousand stand of arms, and is kept by a detachment of invalids from the royal artillery.

Amongst the distinguished persons to whom the city of Lincoln has given birth, may be particularly mentioned the late celebrated Dr. Willis*.

LOUTH.]—The large, well-built market town of Louth—anciently called Luda, from its situation on the Lud, a rivulet formed by the confluence of two streams, is 26 miles E. N. E. from Lincoln, and 153 E. by E. from London. It lies in a fertile valley, which runs east and west, at the eastern foot of the Wolds; and is sheltered on the north and south by sloping hills of indurated chalk, whose horizontal strata are principally covered with an argillaceous soil to the depth of several inches. The rising grounds afford numerous and varied prospects, towards the west. "The scenery of the Wolds is highly diversified with hill and dale, and the interesting effects which arise from wild irregularity; but being generally devoid of wood, the features are not so intricate and picturesque as the more mountainous or woody parts of the island. To the east is a level, wooded country, which is agreeably interspersed with villages, churches, and mansions."—In the rebellion of 1536, occasioned by the suppression of religious houses, the inhabitants of this town, under Dr. Mackerel, alias Captain Cobler, the prior of Barling's abbey, took part. This person, with the vicar of Louth, and thirteen others, ringleaders, were executed.

Anciently there were three religious fraternities, called the Guild of our Blessed Lady, the Guild of the Holy Trinity, and the Chantry of John of Louth. In the time of Edward the Sixth, the funds which had been conferred on these guilds were alienated,

* This gentleman was educated at Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he took a master's degree, in 1740. After entering into holy orders, he was preferred to the rectory of St. John's, Wapping. Having a partiality to the medical profession, he, in 1759, accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of physic at his own university. He soon became eminent for the treatment of insanity. He went to reside in his native county, and opened a large house for this purpose at Greatford, where he was so successful, that on the illness of our sovereign, some years ago, his advice was sought for. Having fortunately restored his Majesty's health, the fame of his professional service

and granted for the purpose of erecting and endowing a free grammar school. The lands then produced 40*l.* per annum, but are now let for 400*l.* or upwards. One half was granted for a head master's salary, one-fourth for the usher's, and the remainder was to be appropriated for the maintenance of twelve poor women. The trustees of this foundation were incorporated by the name of "The warden, and six assistants, of the town of Louth, and free school of King Edward the Sixth, in Louth." The common seal, yet used by this corporate body, exhibits a man exercising the birch upon the posteriors of a suppliant youth, while other scholars are shewn at their forms. The motto: QVI PARCIT VIRGE ODIT FILIV. 1552.—Here is another free-school for poor boys, founded in pursuance of the Will of the late Dr. Mapletost, Dean of Ely, in 1677.

St. James's church, is a large, handsome structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and an elegant tower and spire at the west end. The east end presents a large central window, having six upright mullions and varied tracery, with two lateral windows opening into the aisles, which are separated by two well proportioned buttresses, ornamented by canopied niches. In the gable battlements are quatrefoils with crockets, and the angular point supports a fleury cross. The nave and aisles are embattled, and have numerous crocketed pinnacles. Internally the nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal columns, the alternate sides of which are relieved by single flutes. The capitals are plain, and the pointed arches are formed by arcs of circles, whose centres are the opposite imposts. The ceiling rests upon corbels, composed of grotesque heads. The chancel, which has an altar piece, containing a picture of the descent from the cross, by Williams, is of more modern date than the body of the church, and probably is coeval with the justly admired steeple, begun under the direction of John Cole, in 1501. The whole of this stately edifice was completed in fifteen years, for the sum of 305*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The height of the spire was originally three hundred and sixty feet: but the flat stone on the summit was blown off in 1587, and carried with it part of the building into the body of the church. The whole spire was blown down in 1634, and the present one erected, under the direction of Thomas Turner, whose charge amounted only to the sum of 81*l.* 7*s.* "The tower part of the steeple consists of three stories, the second of which has two mullioned win-

induced the court of Portugal to solicit his assistance for the queen, then labouring under a similar affliction. He proceeded to Lisbon; but as he was not permitted to have the royal patient entirely under his controul, he declined; and, after receiving a handsome pecuniary compliment, returned to England.—At the time of his death, a number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorp, where the doctor had establishments for such patients. He died greatly lamented, December 5, 1807; and his remains were interred in Greatford Church.

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flows, with tracery, in every front. In the third story, or tier, are two more highly ornamented windows in each face, and surmounted by crocketed canopies, in bold relief. The angles of the tower are supported by buttresses, which contract as they advance in height, still preserving the finest proportion. Each stage terminates with elegant pediments, supported by ornamental corbels; in this manner diminishing to the top, where are octagonal embattled turrets, thirty feet high, whence issue four pinnacles, the angles of which are adorned with crockets, and end with finials. At eighty feet from the base, round the exterior of the tower, runs a gallery, guarded by a parapet wall; and at the height of one hundred and seventy feet the battlements commence, which are pierced with embrasures, and separated by the pedestals of three small pinnacles on each side. The octangular centre spire, in four of its sides, is connected to the corner turrets by squandrels or flying buttresses of excellent workmanship. In those faces answering the cardinal points are small pointed windows, and the corners of the spire are enriched with crockets, which contribute to its decorated appearance. The top stone projects with a cornice, and the height of the spire to the cross is one hundred and forty-one feet. The total height of the whole is two hundred and eighty-feet. The masonry of the tower and spire is often admired for its execution."—The vicarage house, contiguous to the church-yard, is an old thatched building; to correspond with which the vicar has laid out his garden in a curious style of ingenious rusticity. It is denominated the hermitage. Amongst the planted walks are interspersed several small buildings, and seats, formed of old timber, branches of trees, with bark, &c. The floors are paved with pebbles, flints, &c. The various cloisters, pavilions, cots, obelisks and vases, inscribed with appropriate mottoes, and accompanied by numerous devices, are for the use of the supposed hermit.—Here was formerly another church named St. Mary's, which probably belonged to the guild of the blessed virgin. It is now totally demolished, but the church-yard is the present place of sepulture for the town; as that of St. James's has not been used for the purpose for nearly half a century.

There are three places of religious worship at Louth, for catholics, baptists, and methodists.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, gave by charter to the corporation the manor of Louth, of which the annual value then was 78*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* for the better support of the corporate dignity. King James, in 1605, constituted the warden and one of the assistants justices of the peace, with an exempt jurisdiction not extending to life and limb; and authority to appoint other proper officers. In 1607, by another charter, they were empowered to appoint a deputy warden, raise taxes for the good government of the town, and make other bye laws.

The old Town-hall, at the end of the principal

street leading to the market place, has been taken down and another erected at the end of the Butcher's market.

The Assembly-room, commonly called the mansion-house, with a card-room annexed, forms a suite of elegant apartments, which are fitted up with considerable taste, in the Grecian style.—The Theatre, a small but neat building, was erected by Edward Blyth, Esq. merchant; to whose public spirit Louth is indebted for several handsome buildings and liberal institutions.—Here is also a good suite of rooms, fitted up for a billiard-room, card-room, and news room, forming one regular range of buildings. Here is also a subscription library, and a literary society: the latter was established a few years back, and is very flourishing. There is also a national school on Bell's system.—Some years ago a carpet and blanket manufactory was established here, and is now in a flourishing state. Here is also a large manufactory of soap, a mill for making coarse paper, &c.—An act was obtained in 1761 for cutting a canal between Louth and the North Sea. It commences about half a mile from the town, and, by a sweep to the north, joins the sea at a place called Tetney Lock. The undertaking cost 12,000*l.* and the concern now pays good interest. Vessels of considerable burden regularly trade by this channel to several parts of Yorkshire, and to London; carrying out corn and wool, and bringing in timber, coals, groceries, &c.

Aswell spring, in this neighbourhood, turns a fulling mill only two hundred yards from the source of the stream. St. Helen's Well once supplied Louth park Abbey by means of a cut called Monk's Dyke. At the foot of the northern hills, several springs issue of a very peculiar nature; running rapidly during the summer, but in winter being generally dry. The method of procuring water by overflowing springs has been of the utmost utility to the lower part of the town, as well as to a great extent of fine marsh-land; which, till this discovery, possessed little else but stagnant water, retained in the adjacent ditches. A stratum of clay, about 80 feet deep, runs in a sloping direction from the wolds to the sea, and extends several miles to the north and south. Beneath this is a stratum of gravel; which forms a grand reservoir of water. The argillaceous stratum being perforated, and a cavity of three or more inches diameter made, a current rushes up to the surface, down which cavity a tube of tin or copper is then slid, and a perpetual fountain formed, at a very inconsiderable expence. These fountains are become general along this part of the coast, and furnish an ample supply of water for an extent of thirty miles in length and ten in breadth; and were it necessary, might be obtained upon the sea shore, as far as low water mark.

About a mile east from the town is the site of Louth Park Abbey, which was built by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in 1139. It was appropriated to Cistercian

Cistercian monks, from Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire. At the suppression, its revenues were valued at 147*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Eastward of the town is also a small but appropriate mausoleum, built by Thomas Espin, F. S. A. in a sequestered plantation, for his burying-place, which Mr. E. permits all strangers to visit who apply for that purpose.

LUDFORD.]—Seven miles E. from Market Raisen, near the head of the little river Bain, which empties itself into the Witham, is the village of Ludford, by which a Roman vicinal road passes from Caistor, southward, and another south-west, to Lincoln. Many coins have been dug up here, whence it is conjectured that it must have been a Roman station.

MABLETHORPE.]—Seven miles and one quarter N. E. by N. from Alford, is the village of Mablethorpe, where there is a comfortable bathing house, which is much resorted to during the summer months, by the inhabitants of Louth and the neighbouring places. There is a tradition that in ancient times a French ship arrived on the coast, and landed a party of men, who made a rapid march to Mablethorpe hall, suddenly seized and carried off the heir of the estate, and well knowing the value of their prisoner, forced so large a ransom, that great part of the estate was sold on the occasion.

MOOR TOWER.]—Moor Tower, or Tower Moor, near Horncastle, is a very ancient and curious brick tower. Its history is unknown, but by the foundations visible in its immediate neighbourhood, it probably constituted part of some large structure, and was intended to overlook the moor.

NEWSHAM.]—At Newsham abbey, 9½ miles N. W. by W. from Great Grimsby, was the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order in England, erected by Peter de Gousla, or Gousel, about the year 1146. At the Dissolution, this establishment consisted of an abbot and eleven canons, with a revenue of 99*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

NOCTON.]—In the parish of Nocton, seven miles S. E. from Lincoln, is Nocton Park, the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. In the time of King Stephen, Robert de Arci, or D'Arci, erected here a priory for black canons of the Augustine order. At the Dissolution, it had five monks, whose annual revenues amounted to 57*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The site was granted by Henry the Eighth to Charles, Duke of Suffolk; and in the time of Elizabeth, it was bestowed on Sir Henry Stanley, Lord Strange, by whose family it was converted into a residence; but the greater part of the old house was afterwards taken down, and the present mansion rebuilt by Sir William Ellys, Bart. in the latter end of the seventeenth century. The house is a handsome building, comprising a body with two wings, the angles turretted, with cupolas at top; and in the centre rises an octangular cupola. The grounds were much altered and improved by the late noble proprietor. The prospects are numerous, varied, and extensive; and

near the mansion stands a chesnut tree, considered the finest of the sort in the kingdom.

NORTON DISNEY.]—This village is 11 miles S. W. from Lincoln. In the church is the figure of a woman with a cross and four shields bearing this inscription. "Near this spot repose the mortal remains of Joan wife of Monsieur William Disney, and daughter of Sir Nicholas Lancforte. Pray for the repose of her soul." In the same church, is a brass plate commemorative of William Disney, Esq. Sheriff of London in 1532, and of his eldest son Richard Disney, Esq. with their wives and children. At the back of this is an inscription recording the foundation of a chantry abroad, in the German language.

ORMESBY.]—North Ormesby is 5½ miles N. W. by N. from Louth; South Ormesby, is six miles N. N. W. from Spilsby. At the former, William Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert de Ormesby, founded a convent in the reign of Stephen. Its revenues at the Dissolution were 80*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*—At the latter are the remains of an ancient encampment, covering nearly three acres of ground, on the brow of a steep hill. Within the area are three small artificial mounts. Mr. Drake supposes this to have been a Roman work. Several Roman coins, chiefly of the Emperor Constantine, have been found in and near it. Embosomed in the groves of fine timber, stands a seat of C. B. Massingberd, Esq.

PINCHBECK.]—At Pinchbeck, 2½ miles N. by W. from Spalding, are the remains of an ancient mansion which was called Pinchbeck Hall from a family of that name, and afterwards acquired the name of Otway Hall. It appears to have been erected in the time of Henry the Eighth, and from its remains, must have been an extensive building. It had a moat, and some of its windows have pointed lights with square heads. The chimnies are very lofty, and the gable ends have centre spire-shaped ornaments, crowned with ornamental balls. In the year 1742 a large brass coin of Commodus was discovered in the gardens of this mansion. On the reverse was the representation of a woman seated on a globe, with her right hand extended, and in her left a victory. In the following year several pipes, of baked earth were found here. The house has lately been purchased by a farmer who resides in it.

PONTON.]—The ancient village of Great Ponton is seated on the Witham, four miles N. by Colsterworth: Little Ponton is 2½ miles S. S. E. from Grantham. At both these places, have been found numerous coins, urns, bricks, mosaic pavements, arches, and vaults. Stukeley observes, that Great Ponton "must needs be the Causennis;" and Salmon agreed with him to place the Old Pontem at East Bridgford, in Nottinghamshire. Ponton has probably been a station. The Fosse way, partly paved with blue flag stones laid on edge, runs by this place from Newark, to Leicester. The church, a fine building, was completed A. D. 1519, at the expence of Anthony Ellis, Esq. merchant of the staple,

staple, who lies interred in the chancel; and whose arms are represented on different parts of the steeple, with the motto, "Thynke, and thanke God of all." It is justly admirable for its proportion, has eight ornamental pinnacles at top, and is seventy-eight feet high.—At Little Ponton is a handsome modern mansion, begun by the late Lord Witherington. Additions were made by Mr. Day, who bequeathed it to Mr. Prettyman, who erected the west front, and it is now the residence of his son, William Prettyman, Esq. The house is handsomely built of stone, and though erected at different times, preserves an uniformity of plan. It is situated on a fine lawn, surrounded by luxuriant plantations.

RAISEN.]—Market Raisen is 15 miles N. E. by N. from Lincoln, and 149½ N. by W. from London: Middle Raisen is 1½ miles W. and West Raisen is 3½ W. from Market Raisen. The first of these is a little market town, seated on the Raisen, a stream which flows into the Ancholme. The church of this place deserves to be noticed. The upper windows in the embattled tower have a pointed arch divided into two pointed lights, and a quatrefoil head. A strong mullion intersected by a transom, and terminating at the impost, rises to the centre; they have a strong resemblance to those of Yarborough church. The vicar of Market Raisen is empowered to levy a tythe upon ale. Here is an hospital for four poor men, a small free school, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a meeting for Methodists. The church of Middle Raisen is a small structure. The entrance porch is very curious. The chancel is separated from the nave by an elegant screen work beneath an arch supported by Norman pillars. This place forms two parishes, Draz, and Topholm. The latter had an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded in the reign of Henry the Second by Alen de Neville. Its establishment, at the period of the Dissolution, was nine monks, with a revenue of 119l. 2s. 8d. Gibbert de Bland made a donation to the church of Middle Raisen of a portion of land situated at Lissingby. This was formerly part of a park belonging to Sir John Burlingthorpe, which he obtained from the crown in reward for his courage and prowess in having destroyed a dragon which infested the neighbourhood. A story similar to this is related of Sir Hugh Bardolph. The fabled exploits of these heroes or dragon killers, were perhaps allegorical representations of their skill displayed in draining the country and checking the progress of inundations, which at that period committed great devastations through the country.

RAVENDALE.]—At West Ravendale, 7½ miles S. W. by S. from Great Grimsby, was at an early period a religious house. Alan, the son of Henry Earl of

Britanny, gave the village and church to the Premonstratensian abbey of Beaupart in Britanny, in the year 1202; and here was a cell to that monastery, the revenues of which were valued at its dissolution at 14l. per annum.

REVESBY.]—At Revesby, 6½ miles S. S. E. from Horncastle, was a Cistercian abbey, founded in the year 1142. It was amply endowed with lands, and subsequently more enriched by numerous benefactions. Its revenues, at the Dissolution, were valued at 349l. 4s. 10d. The site was then granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. By the charter of this monastery, which is preserved in the Monasticon, it appears, that, to give greater solemnity to the ceremony of foundation, the Earl, on petition, manumitted several slaves. One of them was named Wilhelmus Medicus, a physician; another Rogerus Barkarius, probably a shepherd; the surnames of persons and families being, at that period, taken from profession or occupation. Till within a few years ago, a family of the name of Barker resided in the neighbourhood. The Abbot's Lodge now forms the offices belonging to a house built by Craven Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire, but since considerably enlarged by the family of Banks. It now belongs to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. who has set an example to the neighbourhood, by numerous agricultural and other improvements. The house stands on elevated spot, and commands a view over the east and west fens, which, in the summer months, display a vast tract of flat country.—Near the village is an encampment, with a broad foss. At each end is a large and lofty tumulus, about 100 feet in diameter, having a space of 100 feet between. "It seems to have been," says Stukeley, "a place of sepulture; perhaps two British Kings were there buried, and the height on the north side was the place whereon they sacrificed horses, and the like, to the manes of the deceased. Or, is it a place of religious worship among the old Britons, and the two hills may possibly be the temples of the sun and moon? I am inclined to think it ancient, because of the measure. The breadth is equal to 100 celtic feet, as I call them, the length to 300."

ROPESLEY.]—The village of Ropesley, 6½ miles W. by N. from Folkingham, is celebrated chiefly for having been the birth-place of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who built and endowed the free-school of Grantham.*

ROXBY.]—Roxby is nine miles W. S. W. from Barton-upon-Humber. Many Roman remains have been discovered in this neighbourhood: near Roxby church, was found a tessellated pavement, composed of red, blue, and white tessellæ, six or seven yards long, with ox bones, pieces of red and yellow plais-

* This prelate received his education in the university of Cambridge, and became president of Pembroke Hall, to which he bequeathed some curious hangings of tapestry, with a fox interwoven in the pattern. At court, he commenced politician, and soon made a distinguished figure. He was instrumental in establishing the claim of King Henry the Seventh, and also

continued to be one of his principal cabinet ministers after he was settled on the throne. That prince rewarded him by preferment to the valuable bishopric of Winchester. He bestowed a portion of his great wealth in founding Corpus Christi College in Oxford. He continued in the see twenty-seven years, and was buried in his own cathedral.

ter, and large stones; at Appleby, is a rampart, called Julian's Bower; at Hibbaldstow, are the foundations of Roman buildings, where numerous tiles, coins, and other fragments of antiquity have been found; at Broughton, is a tumulus, or barrow; and near it, is a petrifying spring, where fossil fish have been dug up; at Sandton are barrows, and the site of a Roman pottery; and between Scalby and Mantol is an ancient encampment.

ROXHOLME.]—At Roxholme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Sleaford, is a fenny land, out of which are dug oak-trees, some of which are thirty feet long, and perfectly sound at the heart. They are as black as jet, and sometimes used in building. Acorns are also found which have been shed from the trees, and the common people are impressed with the notion that they have lain in their present situations ever since the flood. Abundance of marine shells are also found here.

SALTFLÆT.]—The little market town of Saltfleet, is seated on the North Sea, 12 miles N. E. by E. from Louth, and 165 N. by E. from London. At this town the Rev. Mr. John Watson, who died in 1693, aged a hundred and two, was minister seventy-four years, in which time he buried three successive generations in this parish, except three or four persons.

SCAMPTON.]—At the village of Scampton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. from Lincoln, were discovered, in the year 1795, the foundations of a Roman villa. They were on the brow of a hill, not far from the Roman road at the north, which communicated between Lindum Colonia and Argelicum, on the Trent. The Rev. C. Illingworth, in a topographical history of the place, has given a description of these remains, and illustrated it with plates. It appears to have been a villa of considerable extent. Its area is about 200 feet square, and had upwards of forty apartments highly decorated. Of thirteen pavements, only one was entire. The walls were of immense thickness, and various Roman antiquities were found scattered over the foundations. In two of the rooms skeletons were found; these were lying about the foundations in a position due east and west, from which circumstance it is conjectured, that a christian chapel had subsequently been erected on the site of the villa. This supposition is further strengthened by a record, that a chapel, dedicated to St. Pancras, did exist somewhere in this neighbourhood in the twelfth century, at a spot which is still called St. Pancras's well. The manor was granted to the Gaunt family, and consisted, according to the Domesday survey, of about 600 acres. The church contains several monuments of the Bolles family, formerly lords of the manor. Not far from the church stood Scampton Hall, the residence of the family. This mansion is now decayed, and the walls have been incorporated with a farm house. The ornamental gate-way is yet standing, and is a specimen of the architecture of the old mansion, about the time of James the First.

SCRIVELSBY.]—Scrivelaby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Horn-castle, anciently belonged to the Marmion family, from whom, by marriage, it came through the Ludlows into the family of the Dymocks. The manor was held by barony and grand serjeantry. At the time of a royal coronation, the lord, or, if he should be unable to attend, he was to provide a substitute, "well armed for war, upon a good war horse, into the presence of our lord, the King; and shall then and there cause it to be proclaimed, That if any one shall say, that our lord the King has not a right to his crown and kingdom, he will be ready and prepared to defend, with his body, the right of the king and kingdom against him, and all others whatsoever." This manor came to the Dymocks in the reign of Richard the Second, since which time the descendants have been hereditary champions of England. The house was plain and antique, and in the hall, were all the champions of England, and the Kings, in whose reigns they lived, with three suits of armour. This portion of the house, which was burnt down, some years ago, has been partially rebuilt, and fitted up with much taste and spirit, in the antique style, by the Hon. Mr. Dymock, its present owner.—In the church, are several brasses, and other memorials of this family.

SEMPRINGHAM.]—This place, three miles E.S.E. from Folkingham, was the birth-place of Sir Gilbert de Sempringham, who founded a novel religious order here. He was the eldest son of a Norman knight, and was educated in France. Having taken orders, he was presented to the churches of Tissingden, and Sempringham, and appointed chaplain to the bishop of Lincoln. He obtained leave of the Pope, in the year 1148, to institute a new order of monks to be called Gilbertines. He employed his large estate in building a house, and settling on the institution an adequate endowment. The rules of the order were as follow:—1. That the nuns should follow the rules of St. Benedict, and the monks the rules of St. Augustin. 2. That the men should live in a separate habitation from the women; and never have access to the nuns but at the administration of the sacrament. 3. That the same church should serve both for Divine service. 4. That the sacrament should not be administered to both together, but in the presence of many witnesses. This motley order long flourished, and numerous monasteries were subsequently founded, conformably to the Gilbertine scheme. The founder lived to see 18 erected, in which were 700 men, and 1100 women. He attained the age of 100 years; and, from his austerity, and many miracles said to have been performed after his death, he was canonized in 1202.—The revenues of the priory here, at the Suppression, were valued at 359*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The building stood to the north-east of the church; and the site is still marked by a moated area. The church, which serves also for the parishes of Poyton and Billingborough, is only a part of the ancient edifice, which was of the early Norman architecture.

SIDNACSTER.]—

SIDNAGESTER.]—See Stow.

SIXHILL.]—At this village, five miles E. by S. from Market Rasen, was a Gilbertine abbey, founded in the reign of King Stephen, the revenues of which were valued, at the Dissolution, at 178*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In this abbey, Edward the First confined the wife of Christopher Seton, and sister of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, in 1306. It was granted, at the Dissolution, to Thomas Henneage, Esq. in whose family it still remains; and they have a Catholic chapel here for themselves. The residence of the Henneages is at Hainton Hall, a very ancient and handsome seat, in the neighbouring village of Hainton. It stands low, and has been in the family ever since the time of Henry the Third. George Robert Henneage, Esq. has made considerable improvements to his house, by the addition of a new wing, &c. The house contains some pictures, and several fine family portraits, particularly one of Sir Thomas Henneage, M.P. and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in the time of Elizabeth.

SLEAFORD.]—The market-town of New Sleaford, one mile N.W. from Old Sleaford, 10½ S.S.E. from Lincoln, and 116 N. by W. from London, is situated upon a small rivulet called the Sleas, which rises in the neighbourhood, and joins the Witham at a place called Chapel Hill. From the numerous Roman coins that have been found at the spring-head, near the castle, Stukeley conjectures, that this was anciently a Roman town. The castle was standing in the time of Edward, and occupied the site of the Roman citadel. It is now wholly demolished. The manor-house, formerly the residence of the Lord Hussey, has been converted into a farm-house. Sleaford is an improving place. The navigation communicates with Boston. The church, a spacious and beautiful structure, appears to have been erected in 1271. It consists of a nave, transept, chancel, and north and south aisles, with a spiral tower 144 feet high. The western front is curiously ornamented. It has three entrance doors, each having a different arch, and above these, are three windows corresponding to their respective arches. A great diversity is observed in the windows and pinnacles, some of which are particularly elegant. In the chancel are several monuments of the Carr family, who were long resident in this neighbourhood. A free-school was erected and endowed in 1603, by Josh. Carr, who also endowed an hospital for 12 poor individuals. The Earl of Bristol is now the proprietor of the manor and estates.

SKEGNESS.]—The little village of Skegness, on the north Sea, 11 miles E. from Spilsby, is much frequented on account of its fine shore, and eligible accommodations for bathing. It was anciently a walled town, and had a castle.

SOMERTON CASTLE.]—In the parish of Boothby Graffo, 10½ miles N.W. by N. from Sleaford, are the ruins of Somerton castle, erected by Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, in 1305. In this castle, the King of France was confined by Edward the

Third, and Sir Saier de Rochford was appointed to the custody of the royal prisoner, for which service he was to receive "two shillings per day." From the remains of this castle, we are led to conclude, that it was once a noble and magnificent building. At the angles of the area, are the remains of four circular towers, which seem to have been connected with intermediate buildings. The south-east tower is nearly entire, and the upper part surrounded by a parapet, out of which rise three pinnacles; and, in the centre, an octangular spire-headed roof. The south-west tower has an octangular apartment, with eight niches, in one of which is a door-way. The north-west tower is in the same state; and the south-west is constructed in a similar manner, with this difference, that in every niche is a pointed window.—The ruins of the north-east tower have an apartment with a curious vaulted roof, supported by an umbilical pillar, from which spring 12 arches, forming in the wall as many niches; in each of which is a pointed arched window. These ruins, which form so interesting an object, have been converted into a farmhouse. They lie in the estate of Montague Cholmondeley, Esq.

SPALDING.]—The ancient and considerable market-town of Spalding is situated in the midst of a fenny district, 41½ miles S.E. by S. from Lincoln, and 101½ N. from London. Encompassed by the Welland, and an ancient drain called the Westlode, with numerous other drains in the vicinity, Spalding has, not inappropriately, been compared to a Dutch town. Notwithstanding its unfavourable situation, this town appears to have existed before the foundation of Croyland abbey; for, in the charter of King Ethelbald to that monastery, the bounds of its lands are described as extending "usque ad ædificia Spaldeling." Before the Conquest, the manor was the property of Algar, Earl of Mercia; subsequently to that event, it was granted, with the whole of Holland, to the Conqueror's nephew, Ivo Tailbois. It is now the property of Lord Eardley, some years since created Baron Spalding. Another manor, called Spalding-cum-Croyland, belongs to Thomas Buckworth, Esq. A castle was erected here by Ivo Tailbois, the moat of which was visible in 1746.—That proud baron added to the endowments of the priory, which Thorold de Brokenhale founded in 1061, for six Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to Croyland. This religious house became in succeeding times, a monastery of great consequence, and was one of the two mitred ones in this county. Richard Palmer, the last prior, surrendered his convent into the King's hands, in 1540; when its annual revenues were valued at 1217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* From this place, Egelric, abbot of Croyland, made a firm causeway, called Elrick road, through the marsh, called Arundel forest, to Deeping, an extent of 12 miles. It was made by driving in piles of wood, and covering them over with layers of gravel. No traces of this road are visible. The churches of Holy Cross, and St. Mary Stoky's, being decayed, and

and the conventual church, though spacious, much crowded, the prior pulled down the latter, and built the present parish church, in 1284. It is a light structure, with a handsome spire, having crockets at the angles; its beautiful porch appears to have been added about the end of the 15th century. A house, for a free grammar-school, was erected here in the reign of Elizabeth. It was bequeathed by the will of John Blanche, in 1588.—Another school, called the Petty school, was founded by Thomas Wellesby, Gent. in 1682. Here is also a blue-coat charity-school, founded by a person of the name of Gamlyn. In Church Street is an almshouse, which was rebuilt in 1754, and contains eleven tenements, each having a plot of garden-ground. It was founded and endowed by Sir Matthew Gamlyn, in 1590, for the benefit of 22 persons. Another almshouse, for eight poor widows, was erected in 1709, by Mrs. Elizabeth Sparke. In the Saxon times, the courts of law were held here by the Earls; and, subsequently to the Norman conquest, the priors, under the Dukes of Lancaster, and afterwards the Earls of Lincoln, till the suppression of the monastery, were vested with the judicial authority. During that period, even capital offences were cognizable in the conventual court of this district. Since the Dissolution, a court of sessions has been held here; for which purpose, a town-hall, or court-house, was built at the expence of Mr. John Holstan. It is a substantial brick building, situated at the north-west end of the market-place. The upper rooms of it are used for the quarter-sessions, the courts-leet and baron, the court of requests, and the court of sewers; the under part of the building is let out for shops, conformably to the will of the founder, and the rents appropriated to the use of the poor. A company of comedians was accustomed to perform at one season of the year, in the upper rooms; but, for their better accommodation, a small theatre has been erected near the market-place; and, assembly and card-rooms have been fitted up, adjoining the town-hall.

Since the Welland was made navigable to the town, Spalding has enjoyed a good carrying and coasting trade. The river is navigable for barges of about forty tons burthen to the centre of the town, where are good quays with spacious store-houses; but vessels that require a large draught of water can come no further than Boston Scalp, distant about nine miles. Attempts have repeatedly been made to introduce manufactures into Spalding; but the town derives its principal support at present from agriculture, and grazing. Wool consequently forms a prominent feature in its trade. The neighbourhood supplies the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Norfolk with long wool, which is here deposited and

packed, and carried to the respective places. The establishment of the Society of Antiquaries, at London, gave rise to several minor establishments in different provincial towns. Literary societies were established at Stamford, Peterborough, and Doncaster; but the one formed here, under the auspices of Maurice Johnson, flourished for many years, and was composed of several gentlemen, eminent for literary talents.* The minutes or records of the meetings contain many valuable hints and discoveries: in the style of corporate antiquity, they modestly assumed, for their house of meeting, the denomination of "a Cell to that of London:" to which society transcripts of their minutes were regularly sent for nearly half a century.

SPILSBY.]—The market town of Spilsby is seated on an eminence, 33 miles E. by S. from Lincoln, and 134 N. by E. from London. To the south, it overlooks a vast track of fen and marsh land, which is bounded by the German Ocean and Boston Deepes. Spilsby consists of four streets, or lanes, uniting at the market-place, which forms a spacious square, intersected in the centre by a row of houses, with the market-cross at the east end, and the town-hall at the west. The cross consists of a plain octagonal shaft, with a quadrangular base terminated with a modern fane: the whole elevated on five steps. The town-hall is a plain brick building, on arches. Its foundation was laid in 1764. The general quarter sessions of the peace for the south division of the parts of Lindsey, have been holden at Spilsby upwards of a century; on account, probably, of the situation being found more convenient than that of Horncastle. In 1807 an attempt was ineffectually made to transfer them to the latter place.—Here is a small free-school, and a sunday-school. In 1779 the manor of Spilsby passed, by marriage, to the present Lord Gwydir, who married Lady Willoughby, a daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Ancaster.—The church, situated on the west side of the town, is an irregular building, consisting of north and south aisles, the latter of much larger extent than the rest of the church, at the end of which is placed the altar. A chapel, probably the former chancel, occupies the extremity of the body of the church, in which are some ancient monuments, belonging to the families of Beke, Willoughby, and Bertie, who were successively interred here. At the west end of the church is a handsome embattled tower, of a more modern date than the other parts of the structure. The market was removed hither from Partney; the church may be, therefore, supposed to have been enlarged at that time, and the families who were proprietors of the place, and resident at Eresby, to have occupied

* Maurice Johnson, a native of Spalding, and son of Maurice Johnson, Esq. steward of the Courts, was educated under Dr. Jurin. He studied at the Inner Temple, London; was appointed steward of the soke, or manor of Spalding, then belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh; and also of Kirkton, the

property of the Earl of Exeter. An early member of the Society of Antiquaries, he displayed, through life, an ardent love of science and literature. He was the intimate friend of Stukeley, Gale, and others, who were celebrated for antiquarian research. He died on the 6th of February, 1755.

the original chancel as a place of burial for themselves and posterity.

SPITTAL.]—Spittal-on-the-Street, which takes its name from an hospital, and from its situation on a Roman road, is 12 miles N. from Lincoln. At this time, it consists of an Inn, a farm-house, a sessions-house, a chapel, and an almshouse. Over the chapel is the following inscription:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Fui anno domini.....1398 | } Domus Dei |
| Non fui1594 | |
| Sum1616 | |
| Qui hanc Deus hunc destruet. | |

The hospital, with the annexed chapel, was founded in the reign of Edward the Second, to which additions were afterwards made in the time of Richard the Second, by Thomas Aston, canon of Lincoln. On the wall is *DEO & DIVITIBUS, AO. DNI. 1620*. Over the sessions-house is the following: "*Haec domus dat, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos.* 1620." The manor-house is the property of the Wray family, whose ancestor was Lord Chief Justice of England, and built the sessions-house.

Near Spittal is Norton Place, the seat of John Harrison, Esq. It is a beautiful modern mansion, and commands a fine view of the pleasure grounds, which are tastefully laid out; a handsome stone bridge of three arches, over a considerable piece of water, forms a pleasing object in the scene.

STAMFORD.]—The ancient market and borough town of Stamford, or Staniford, is situated on the northern bank of the Welland, in the S. W. corner of the county, 47 miles S. by E. from Lincoln, and 89½ N. by W. from London. Its name is derived from the Saxon *staen*, and *ford*: that is, Stony, or Stone-ford. It is said to have been a place of note in the time of Bladud, a British king, who reigned 863 years before Christ; and Stow observes, that this Bladud, the son of Rudhudibras, built Stamford, and founded in it a university, which was suppressed by the bishop of Rome, in the time of St. Austin. All this is evidently erroneous; for there is no mention of such a British town amongst the Roman geographers, or historians.

Bridge-Casterton, two miles distant, through which the Ermin Street passes, is generally believed to have been a Roman station; and there Camden and some other topographers have agreed to fix the *Causennæ* of Antonine's Itinerary. Out of that, probably arose the present town. Henry of Huntingdon informs us, that the Picts and Scots, having ravaged the country as far as Stamford, were met here and defeated by the Saxon auxiliaries, under the command of Hengist; for which service the British king Vortigern bestowed on the Saxon chief certain lands in Lincolnshire.—In a charter of Wul-

phere, king of the Mercians, Stamford is mentioned as one of the bounds of lands which he gave to his monastery of Medeshampstede: but Peck considered this charter to be spurious. By another charter of Edgar, A. D. 972, Stamford appears at that time to have been a market town, and a more considerable place than Peterborough. Leland observes, that in that reign it was a borough, and ever after belonged to the crown. In the time of the Danes it was reckoned one of the five great cities of the kingdom, whose inhabitants, for distinction, were termed *Fisburgenses*.* Leland says there were seven principal towers on the walls, to each of which the freeholders were occasionally allotted, to watch and ward: there were also four smaller forts; besides which, the town was defended by seven principal, and two postern gates, and a strong citadel. The castle was probably built by the Danes; as the Saxon Chronicle, speaking of its being taken from them by Edmund Ironside, in 942, observes, it had been then a long time in their possession. Leland, however states, that Elfreda, sister of Edward the elder, rebuilt the castle, on the northern bank of the Welland, in 914. The Danes repossessed themselves of the castle, and held it till the death of their last king, in 1041, when it reverted to the English. At the Conquest, it fell into the hands of the Normans. At the Domesday survey, there were in Stamford 141 mansions or manors, and twelve lagemen, who had within their own houses sac and soc, over their own men, except the tax and heriots, and the forfeiture of their bodies, and felons' goods. In the reign of Stephen, the castle was besieged by Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry the Second; who took it, and bestowed both that and the town, excepting the barons' and knights' fees, on Richard Humetz, to hold them of the crown. After many grants, and as many reversions, the manor was given by Queen Elizabeth to William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh; and by marriage, it descended to Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford, in which family it continued for several descents; but is now again, by purchase, in the family of Cecil.—In the reign of Richard the Third the castle was demolished. The hill on which it stood, to the north-west of the town, appears to have been nearly artificial, the various layers of earth lying horizontally; by the side are the small remains of a stone wall.—In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. In the time of Edward the Fourth it obtained the privilege of sending two members to parliament: and in the first year of that reign a charter was granted, by virtue of which the aldermen and other officers were incorporated, under the name of the "aldermen and comburgesses of the first and second bench." The town, however, was not governed by a mayor till the reign of Charles

* The others were Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Lincoln: to which two more were afterwards added, Chester and York: when the appellation was changed to *Seafenburghenses*,
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which name they retained till the close of the Danish dynasty in England.

the Second, who, when he recalled the royal charters throughout the kingdom, granted a new one to Stamford, which was confirmed in the reign of James the Second. The corporation was then made to consist of a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 24 capital burgesses, by the name of "The mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the town or borough of Stamford." The mayor and corporation are empowered to chuse a recorder, deputy recorder, a coroner, and a town clerk, "to enter debts, according to the statutes of merchants, and the statute of Acton Burnell." Here were formerly four religious houses, besides one in the parish of St. Martin, or Borough Stamford. The principal of these, a Benedictine priory, called St. Leonard's, was founded, according to Peck, in the seventh century; and refounded in the eleventh century, by bishop Carileph, who made it a cell to Durham. The site is at a small distance from the town, but formerly was included within it. That part of the conventual church, which is standing, is an interesting ruin.—The White, or Carmelite Friary, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have been founded by Henry the Third. It was evidently a royal foundation, from the king's arms having been cut in stone over the western gate; but as the coat contains the arms of France quartered with those of England, it must be presumed that Edward the Third was either the founder, or a great benefactor to it. He held a council here, when he confirmed the monastery of Newstede. It was used for the reception of the kings, in their progress to and from the north. It was situated at a small distance from St. Paul's gate; and, from its remains appears to have been an extensive building. The west gate is yet entire.—The convent of Grey Friars, Franciscans, or Minorites, was founded by Henry the Third, or by some of the Plantagenet family, in the reign of that monarch. It surrendered to Henry the Eighth, in 1539. It stood just without St. Paul's gate. Part of an outer wall, and a postern, or back gate-way, are all the remains.—The monastery of Black Friars, was founded about the year 1220, by William de Fortibus, the second Earl of Albemarle, who rebelled against Henry the Third. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. It stood between Tenter meadow, and St. George's gate.—The Austin Friary was founded about the year 1380, by Fleming, archdeacon of Richmond, a very wealthy man of Stamford. It surrendered in 1539.

At one period, Stamford had 14 parish churches, besides chapels. Several of these were burnt by the northern soldiers, in A.D. 1461, and never rebuilt. The number was further diminished at the Dissolution; and, by an act passed in 1547, they were reduced to five, according to the ancient division of the town into five wards, the present number exclusive of St. Martin's, in Stamford Baron.—St. Michael's church, near the centre of the town, is probably the oldest structure, part of it having been built previously to the year 1230. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, choir, with north and

south chancels, which extend beyond the aisles.—The eastern end of the choir was rebuilt about the year 1705; when, in the wall, were found thrown in as rubbish, sculptured stones, the fragments of some religious building, which had existed anterior to this. At the west end of the nave was a wooden tower, which was taken down, and replaced by another of stone, in 1761. The windows have formerly been highly ornamented with painted glass, now in a sad state of mutilation.—St. Mary's church appears to have been built at the latter end of the 13th century, and probably on the site of one as early as the Conquest, as the inhabitants consider this the mother-church. The spire is a handsome structure, without battlements, having, at that part where it begins to contract, the figures of the four Evangelists, under elegant canopies, one at each corner. At the upper end of the chancel, is an ancient and curious monument, without arms or inscription. The figure of a man, armed cap-a-pee, is recumbent by a female figure. This tomb is to the memory of Sir David Philips, who distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth field. He founded a chantry in this church.—St. George's church, a large plain building, consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles are large, with three lights, and pointed flat arches; those of the nave have square heads. It was rebuilt in 1450, at the expence of William Bruges, first Garter King at Arms. In the chancel windows were numerous figures in stained glass. Here are the remains of David Cecil, Esq. high-sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1542, and grandfather of the first Lord Burleigh.—All Saints church, a large well-proportioned structure, consists of a nave, two aisles, and two chancels; one at the end of the south aisle, and the other corresponding to the nave. At the west end of the north aisle is the steeple, a lofty, handsome, embattled structure, with octangular turrets, and crowned by a neat octangular spire, crocketed at the angles from the base to the summit. This church, considered one of the principal ornaments of Stamford, was built at the expence of John Brown, merchant of the Staple at Calais, who, with his wife, lie buried at the upper end of the north aisle. On a gilt brass plate, in the wall, is this inscription:—

"Oraté pro animabus Johannis Browne, mercatoris
Stapule Calisie & Margerie uxoris ejus. Qui
quidem Johannes obiit xxvi^o die mensis Julii an.
dni. M,CCCCXLII; & que quædam Margeria
obiit xxii^o die Novembris M,CCCLX, quorum
animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen."

In St. Mary's chapel, where formerly stood the altar, are figures in brass, of William Brown, who built and endowed the bead-house, and his wife; with scrolls over their heads—"X me spede," "dere lady help at nede." Against the east window of this chapel is a white marble monument, in memory of Mr. Thomas Truesdale, who also founded an alms-house

house here.—St. John the Baptist's church, rebuilt about the year 1452, consists of a nave and two aisles, with a chancel at the east end of each, separated from the nave and aisles by elegant screen-work. The roof has been highly decorated with figures, carved both in wood and stone. The windows formerly exhibited some fine stained glass.

Stamford had formerly several foundations devoted to the tuition of youth. In 1109, Joffrid, abbot of Croyland, deputed three monks from his monastery for this purpose. This was probably the foundation of the university, which has been the subject of much controversy. Camden places the date of the establishment in the reign of Edward the Third; and Anthony Wood, in the year 1292; but the foundation was earlier than either of these periods. The Carmelites had a monastery here in the time of Henry the Third, gave lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, and had disputations against Judaism. Numbers of the clergy and gentry sent their sons hither for instruction. Other religious houses followed the example; and Stamford soon became celebrated as a place of liberal instruction. Public lectures were appointed, and colleges erected for the reception of students.—On a violent altercation taking place in the reign of Edward the Third, between the northern and southern scholars in the university of Oxford, the former class removed to Stamford; but they were obliged, by royal proclamation, to return to Oxford; and it was afterward, made a statute, that no Oxford man should take a degree at Stamford. Here were four colleges: Brazen-nose, (whence a college at Oxford, probably took its name,) taken down in 1668, and a charity-school erected out of the materials. Sempringham Hall, which stood on St. Peter's hill, was intended principally as a seminary for youth destined to profess, agreeably to the order of the Gilbertines. It was founded by Robert Luttrell, rector of Irnham, in 1292.—Peterborough Hall, opposite the south door of All Saints church, was pulled down about 1705.—Black Hall, a school to prepare the youth for the monastery of Black Friars, to the north-west of All Saints church, was taken down soon after Peterborough Hall.—The free-school, in St. Paul's Street, was founded in 1548, by Mr. William Radcliffe; and further endowed in 1612, by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, who gave the sum of 108*l.* annually, to Clare Hall, in Cambridge, on condition, that he and his heirs for ever should have the nomination of eight scholars, and out of them three fellows; and, when any of the scholarships should become vacant, that preference should be given, in electing, to the youth educated in the free-grammar school of Stamford.—In the charity-school, in St. Paul's Street, 36 boys are clothed and educated, principally by public contributions.—Browne's hospital, was founded in the reign of Richard the Third, for a warden, confrater, and 12 poor men, and endowed with ample lands for their support.—It is a handsome old building, on the north side of the corn-market. In the chapel, consecrated in

1494, service is performed by the confrater twice every day. In the windows is some curious painted glass. The revenues are in a very flourishing state. In 1770, St. Peter's gate being in a ruinous condition, was taken down; and, near the site, was erected St. Peter's hospital, for the reception of eight poor men and their wives upwards of 60 years of age.

Truesdale's Hospital, for six poor men, who have 3*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and an annual allowance of clothes and coals, is situated in the Scogate.—There are other charitable institutions here, named Callises. St. John's Callis, adjoining Truesdale's Hospital, is for eight poor women; All Saints Callis, on St. Peter's Hill, is for twelve poor women; and Williamson's Callis, in the parish of All Saints, (erected by G. Williamson, grocer, and endowed with lands by his widow, in the year 1772) which provides an asylum for six poor widows.

The Town hall, a large insulated structure, near St. Mary's church, was built by trustees, under an act passed in 1776, for widening the road from the north end of the bridge to the Scogate, when the old hall was taken down. It has two handsome fronts, and the whole is divided into twenty-two apartments, comprising the municipal rooms, the largest of which is fifty-two feet long, twenty-five wide, and nineteen in height; a guard room, a gaol, and a house of correction.

The theatre, in St. Mary Street, is a neat building. It was erected at the expence of 806*l.* about 50 years ago.

The town is supplied with water from Wolthorpe, whence it is conveyed by iron pipes. The Welland is navigable to the town for boats and small barges.

Stamford Baron, considered part of Stamford, but separated from it by the Welland, over which is a stone bridge, is a distinct liberty and parish in the county of Northampton. It was formerly called Stamford beyond the bridge, or Stamford south of the Welland. In the reign of Athelstan, it enjoyed the privilege of a mint. King Edward the elder fortified the southern banks of the river against the Danes; and built a strong castle to prevent the incursions of that people from the north. The castle stood on the verge of the Roman road, where now is the Nuns' farm. In Domesday book this place is mentioned as the sixth ward belonging to Stamford, and as being situated in Hantunescire.—Here was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael, by William Abbot, of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry the Second. Its revenues, at the suppression, were 72*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*—Here was also an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Egidius, or St. Giles; a house of regular canons for Knights Hospitallers, but by whom founded is unknown; and an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected by Brand de Fossato, for the reception of pilgrims and poor travellers. Upon the site of the last of these, William Lord Burleigh built an hospital, and endowed it for a warden and twelve poor men.

Stamford

Stamford Baron church, dedicated to St. Martin, was erected by bishop Russel, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. It is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave, two chancels, north and south aisles, and a square pinnacled tower at the west end of the north aisle.—At the upper end of the north chancel is a cenotaph to the memory of Richard Cecil and his wife, the parents of the first Lord Burleigh. The entablature is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and under a circular canopy are the effigies of both represented before an altar; and on the front of the base, three female figures, in a supplicating posture. On the altar are two inscriptions. A curious monument of various marble, consisting of two circular arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted with an escutcheoned tablet, and which has beneath, on a raised altar tomb, a figure in armour, with a dog lying at the feet, is commemorative of the virtues of William Cecil, Baron of Burleigh, and lord high Treasurer of England.—Against the north wall of the north chancel, is a stately tomb of white and grey marble, to the memory of John, Earl of Exeter; and of his lady, who died in 1709.—“The earl is represented in a Roman habit, discoursing with his countess, who has an open book resting on her knee, and a pen in her hand, as ready to take down the purport of his discourse. Below is the figure of Minerva with the gorgon’s head; and opposite, the same deity is represented in a mournful attitude, as lamenting the loss of the patron of arts and sciences. A pyramid of grey marble, ascending almost to the roof, is crowned with the figure of Cupid, holding in his hand a snake with the tail in the mouth, emblematical of eternity.”—Against one of the pillars, on the north side of the nave, is a mural monument with a Latin inscription, importing, that it was erected at the expence of John Earl of Exeter, to the memory of William Wissing, an ingenious painter, a native of Amsterdam, and a disciple of the celebrated Peter Lely. He is compared to an early bunch of grapes, because snatched away in the flower of his life at the age of 39.

The borough of Stamford is distinguished by an almost singular point in the law of inheritance, called Borough English; by which the youngest son, if the father die intestate, inherits the lands and tenements, to the exclusion of the elder branches of the family. This, as well as the law of Gavel kind, which prevails in Kent, was of Saxon origin. Littleton supposes the youngest were preferred, as least able to provide for themselves: Dr. Plot conjectures that it arose from an old barbarous right, (which, in point of fact, is now thought never to have existed) assumed by the lord of the manor during the feudal ages, of sleeping the first night after marriage with the vassal’s bride; whence the first born was supposed to belong to the lord. This might afford a reason for the exclusion of the eldest son; but in the case of there being more than two, it does not appear satisfactory. Peck says, that Stamford being a trad-

ing town, the elder sons were set up in business, or generally received their respective shares of the paternal property, during the father’s life time.

The custom of Bull-running, which annually takes place here, is entitled to attention. According to tradition, “William, the Fifth Earl of Warren, in the reign of King John, while standing one day on the walls of his castle, saw two bulls contending for a cow. A butcher, to whom one of the bulls belonged, coming up with a large dog, set him at his own bull. The dog driving the animal into the town, more dogs joined in the chase, with a vast concourse of people. The animal, enraged by the baiting of the dogs and the clamour of the multitude, knocked down and ran over many persons. This scene so delighted the earl, who had been a spectator, that he gave the meadows where it commenced, after the first crop was off, as a common for the use of the butchers in Stamford; on condition, that they should annually provide a bull six weeks before Christmas-day, to perpetuate the sport.”—This bull-running, which has been instituted nearly 600 years, is still held on the festival of St. Brice, though with less ostentation than formerly. In ancient times, the night before the important day, the fated bull was secured in the stable belonging to the chief magistrate; and the bullards, or men appointed to take the lead in the pursuit, were clad in antic dresses. At present the magistracy decline all interference, and the bullards are clothed in their usual attire. On the morning that the bull is to run, proclamation is made through the town by the bellman, that no person, on pain of imprisonment, shall offer any violence to strangers. As the town is a great thoroughfare, a guard is appointed to protect persons passing through it that day. No persons pursuing the bull are allowed to have clubs or sticks with iron in them. When the people have secured their doors and windows, the bull is turned out; when men, women, children, dogs, &c. run promiscuously after the animal with loud and obstreperous vociferations. After the “running” is over, the bull is killed, and the price for which he sells is divided amongst the Society of Butchers, who procured him. In some places, this barbarous custom of bull-running, was anciently a matter of tenure.

STOKE ROCHFORD.]—South Stoke, or Stoke Rochford, is two miles N. W. by N. from Colsterworth. The church, which is common to the parishes of North Stoke, and Easton, is a neat building and contains several monuments. A handsome marble monument commemorates the ancestors of the Turner family, proprietors of this place. A throne, with four figures, in the habit of the times, in a kneeling posture, was placed here by Montague Cholmely, Esq. 1641. The following inscription is on a marble slab in the floor of the chancel:—

“Pray for the soll of mastyr Olyr. Sentsehn, squier, sonne unto ye right excellent hye, and mighty pryncess of Somsete gadame unto our soveyn Lord Kynge Herre the VII. and for the soll of Jame Elizabeth By-god,

god his wiff, whoo depte from this tasetone liffe ye
xii day of June i y your of ou Lord, M,CCCCC and
III."

Stoke House, the residence of Edmund Turnor, Esq. was built in 1794, with the materials furnished from the old mansion house which was taken down. The grounds are very picturesque, and a small cascade in the midst forms an agreeable object. Sir Edmund Turnor was distinguished for many eminent qualities. In the civil war, he attached himself to the royal cause, and served in the capacity of captain of horse. His services did not go unrewarded; at the Restoration he was appointed to several lucrative offices. Sir Edmund erected and endowed here an alms-house for six poor persons in the year 1677.

Stow.]—Stow, supposed to be the ancient Sidnacester, is eight miles S. E. from Gainsborough. Though now only a small village, it is an archdeaconry; and its jurisdiction, comprehending the whole of Lindsey, is a strong argument in its claims to ancient note. Gough also says, "the district round it is called Sidena." The see, in the early time of Remigius, was certainly at Sidnacester; and that prelate is said to have built, or rather re-edified the church of Stow, which had been raised by Eadnorth. It is a large cruciform structure, having a nave, transepts, choir, and an embattled tower rising from the centre. The western and southern entrances exhibit curious remains of the Saxon style. The western doorway is formed by three retiring columns on each side, with zigzag, or chevron mouldings round the circular arch, which rest on square abaci. Two of the shafts on each are plain, the others octagonal, with a zigzag ornament. Over this is a large west window, having a sharp pointed arch. On the western side of the north transept is a very old Saxon arch, and another with the ends of the moulding terminating in a snake's head ornamented. Round the inside of the chancel is a continued arcade, consisting of semi-circular arches, with zigzag mouldings resting on plain columns. The sides are nearly uniform in style and ornament, and from many parts being similar to what appears in Malmsbury Abbey church, in the county of Wilts, it is probable that this part was rebuilt, by bishop Alexander, subsequently to the time of Remigius. The chancel appears to have been once vaulted; and within it are two stones, bearing Saxon characters. On the floor, is an ancient monument of coffin shape, with a head, or half bust, in relief, within an excavation. There are also several other ancient monuments.—In the church, under the tower, was a large flat stone, inscribed in old letters, M,CCC,II. The pulpit is of curiously carved oak. The clock is a piece of peculiar and curious mechanism, having a pendulum vibrating at longer intervals than is usual. The most interesting object, however, is a curious ancient font, which stands upon a platform, ascended by two steps. The pedestal, is square; on which is carved a figure, in relief, of a wivern, or dragon, intended as a personification of Satan, and allusive to his fall, by the efficacy of

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Christian baptism. The shaft is circular, and surrounded by eight short pillars, with foliated capitals. The upper part is octagonal; and each face, or side, has an ornamental device.—Near the church, are two sides of a quadrangular moat, which probably surrounded the old manor house. "Here was a church, or minster," says Tanner, "for secular priests, built to the memory of the blessed Virgin Mary, by Eadnorth, bishop of Dorchester, and much augmented by the benefactions of Earl Leofric, and his Lady, Godiva. After the Conquest, the religious here were changed into benedictine monks, under the government of an abbot, by bishop Remigius, who got for them, of William Rufus, the desolate abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, whither his successor, Robert Bloet, removed them, reserving Stow, Newark, and some other estates to the see of Lincoln, for which he gave them in exchange Chalbury, and others."—About one mile south-west of the church is Stow Park, now divided into four farms; and here are traces of a large moated place, which, according to tradition, inclosed the Bishop's palace. Considerable foundations of buildings have been found about this spot.

Sudbrooke.]—At Sudbrooke Holme, 4½ miles N.E. from Lincoln, is the seat of the Ellison family. The mansion was built by the late Richard Ellison, Esq. and is of brick. The church was rebuilt at the expence of the proprietor of Sudbrooke Holme. In the church-yard is a fragment of an old cross.

In the adjoining parish of South Barlings, was a Premonstratensian abbey of regular canons, founded by Ralph de Haye, in the time of Henry the Second, the ruins of which are still standing. At the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at 242*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The celebrated Dr. Makerel, who, under the name of Captain Cobler, headed the Lincolnshire rebels, was abbot of this monastery. Makerel was taken and hanged at Tyburn, in March, 1537. The insurrection was occasioned by the suppression of some religious houses, or, according to others, by an unpopular tax.

Summer Castle.]—In the parish of Fillingham, 10 miles N. by W. from Lincoln, stands Summer Castle, a family mansion of the Wrays. It is square, in the castellated form, with a circular bastion tower at each corner, and an embattled parapet. It was built in the year 1760, from stone dug on the estate. It stands on an eminence, and has a great command of prospect. The Peak of Derbyshire on the west, the high lands of Leicestershire on the south, the Yorkshire hills on the north, and the Wolds of Lincolnshire on the east, may be distinctly descried. The park is well wooded, and the scenery is varied by extensive pieces of water. The marks of a Roman camp are evident in the grounds adjacent to the castle, as Roman coins, broken spears, and bridle ornaments have frequently been discovered on digging. A stone coffin was found with human bones, cased in sear-cloth and lead, the vacant space filled up with lime and alabaster. Fossil shells have been dug up here in great abundance.

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SWINESHEAD.

SWINESHEAD.]—The little town of Swineshead, is seven miles W. by S. from Boston. This was the first resting place of King John, after he lost the whole of his baggage, in his military progress from Lynn to Sleaford. He left this town on horseback, but being taken ill with a dysentery, was moved in a litter to Sleaford, and thence to his castle of Newark, where he died on the following day. An author who lived about a century after the event, asserts, that the king died in consequence of poison, administered to him by a monk of a religious house which then existed at Swineshead. This was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Robert Greslei, in 1134, and valued at the Dissolution, at 167*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* per annum.—Of the abbey buildings no vestiges are left; but a mansion was erected out of the ruins by one of the family of Lockton. In the church, a handsome spacious building, with a lofty chancel, is a monument of Sir John Lockton, who died in 1610.

TATHWELL.]—On a hill near Tathwell, 2½ miles S. W. by S. from Louth, are six oblong barrows, lying in a line from east to west. Here is a large mansion belonging to Charles Chaplin, Esq.

TATTERSHALL.]—The little market town of Tattershall, is nine miles S. S. W. from Horncastle, and 130 N. from London. It stands on the Bain, just before it joins the Witham. The Conqueror granted this place to Eudo, one of his followers, a descendant of whom built a stately castle here. The Fitz Eudos were barons of parliament; and, from the place, assumed the name of Tattershall. Robert Fitz Eudo obtained a grant from King John, by presenting that monarch with a well-trained Goshawk, for the inhabitants of this town to have the privilege of holding a market weekly on Fridays; and his son, in the time of Edward the Third, received the royal licence to erect a castle within his manor of Tattershall. The present fortress was built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, who was made, by Henry the Sixth, in 1433, treasurer of the Exchequer. Henry the Seventh, in 1487, granted the castle and manor to Margaret Countess of Richpound, and the following year entailed them on the Duke of Richmond; who dying without issue, they were, by Henry the Eighth, granted in 1520, to the Duke of Suffolk. About 1551, they were passed in fee, by Edward the Sixth, to Edward Lord Clinton, afterwards Earl of Lincoln. By marriage with the Clintons, it is now in the possession of Lord Fortescue. The castle stands on a level moor, and is surrounded by two great fosses, the outer one of earth, and inner one faced with brick, ten feet deep. This is occasionally filled with water from the river. Originally it was intended as a place of defence, and was progressively raised to great height and extent; but, in the civil wars, it was dilapidated. Till within a few years, the principal gateway was remaining. The part at present standing, is a square tower of brick, flanked by four octangular embattled turrets, crowned with spires, covered with lead. It is above two hundred feet in height, and divided into four stories. The main walls were carried to the top of the fourth

story, where a capacious machicolation enclosed the tower, on which there is a parapet wall of great thickness, with arches. This was to protect the persons employed over the machicolations. Upon these arches is a second platform and parapet, containing embrasures; above which the spired turrets rise to a considerable height. The tower is constructed upon ponderous grained arches; which support the ground floor. In this there is a large open fire-place, adorned with sculptured foliage and emblematic devices; such as the treasury bags and shields of the Cromwell arms, with the motto, "*a'aime je droit*," &c. On the second floor is another fire-place, decorated in a similar manner; and over these was a third story, with a flat roof. In the east wall are some narrow galleries, curiously arched, through which there were communications from the grand stairs, in the south east turret, to the principal apartments.—The church, which is cruciform, stands near the outer moat. It is beautiful and spacious; but greatly dilapidated. It consisted of a nave, having five large arches on a side, and eight clerestory windows, placed in pairs; a transept, and a magnificent choir. The windows of the latter were glazed with beautiful stained glass, which was removed by a late Earl of Exeter to the chapel of Burleigh, on condition that he replaced it with plain glass, which could have been done for the sum of forty pounds; but this being neglected, the inside has suffered from the weather. The walls, roof, and pavement, still remain. The body of the church and transepts had their windows richly adorned with the legendary histories of St. Catherine, St. Guthlac, and other saints. "In one of the windows the Passion, in another Hell Torments, with divers creatures bound together with a chain; among them one with a crown, another with a mitre, the devil tormenting them, and below, '*Sic affliguntur penis qui prava sequuntur*.' The history of Hermogenes, that raised up the devils; and of St. Guthlac, the saint of the fens; and of Catherine, who cast them into the sea, that Hermogenes and Philetus raised; and the history of Cosdre, with his decollation." A few fine fragments remain in some of the windows of the transept. Before the altar lay two rich brasses, figures of Ralph Lord Cromwell, and of his wife, who died in 1458. Ralph Cromwell, in 1438, obtained a licence to make the church of Tattershall collegiate, for seven priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers. He also founded, near the church-yard, an hospital for thirteen poor men and women, "for the good estate of King Henry the Sixth, and the said Sir Ralph, during life, and afterwards for the health of their souls, and the souls of their parents, friends, and benefactors; but chiefly for the soul of Lady Maud Cromwell, sometime lady of Tattershall, his grandmother." Henry the Eighth granted the collegiate revenues to Charles Duke of Suffolk. The hospital still remains, with a small endowment.

TEALBY.]—At Tealby, 4½ miles E.N.E. from Market Rasen, in the autumn of the year, 1807, as a man was ploughing on the estate of George Tennyson, Esq.

Esq. he struck upon an earthen pot or urn of coarse manufacture, containing upwards of 6000 silver pieces, all of which on examination, proved to be pennies of King Henry the Second. This is the greatest quantity of coins ever found in the kingdom: The pennies of that early period are nearly equal in intrinsic worth to 3*d.* of our own money; and considering the difference between the comparative value of money and commodities in the present age, and the twelfth century, in which the treasure was probably buried, the deposit would be equal, at the time, to about 1000*l.* of modern computation. The coins are of various mints, many bearing the names of towns where it has been hitherto unknown that money was ever struck, and whose moneys antiquaries were previously unacquainted with. A selection of the pieces has been deposited in the British Museum, others have gone to enrich private collections, particularly that of Sir Joseph Banks, who undertook their arrangement, and the rest continue in Mr. Tennyson's possession. The deposit was made in what, but a few years since, was a large and wide open field, on the highest part of the wolds; a road formerly ran near the spot, which is a rising ground, by some supposed to be a tumulus or barrow. The circumjacent land has been carefully dug over, in the expectation of additional treasures but without success.

TEMPLE BRUERN.]—At Temple Bruern, seven miles N. W. by N. from Sleaford; was, before the year 1185, a preceptory, of Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Hospitallers, whose possessions at the Dissolution were rated at 184*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Of the ancient church there remains only the tower, and a few vaults. It is said to be a model of the church of St. Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. The tower is a massy quadrangular pile, having a winding staircase to the top. The lower part is almost entire; the entrance is by a circular-headed door way: it has a window with a double pointed arch. Hermin Street is here very conspicuous, and appears to have been formed from stone dug out of the neighbouring quarries. It proceeds in a direct line from Ancaster to Lincoln, full north, inclining a little upon the west side of Lincoln town. The breadth of this road is about thirty feet, and the stones are laid in a convex position. There is also a trench on each side.

TETNEY.]—At Tetney, 10½ miles N. by E. from Louth, is a large old square edifice of stone, called the Tower. The walls of this place are of great thickness, and it is thought to have formerly belonged to the monastery of Hummerstone. The church is a large structure, the steeple of which exhibits a beautiful specimen of light gothic architecture. Upon the wall of the north aisle are some ancient inscriptions commemorative of Robert and William de Elkington, who lived in the 13th century, part of which are nearly effaced by time.

THORESBY.]—At South Thoresby, 3½ miles W. by N. from Alford, is a handsome seat of Charles Wood, Esq. proprietor of the lordship. The waters,

from a number of chalk hills in the vicinity, joining here, form a rivulet, which, increased by the springs of Belleau, runs to Witham, whence it might be made, at a small expence, navigable to the sea.—The effects of superstition were fatally displayed in Mr. Wood's mansion, in the winter of 1812-13. Three female servants entertaining the foolish notion that by partaking of a cake called a 'dumb cake,' which contained, among other ingredients, the juice or leaves of a certain tree, probably the "magic insletoe," they should enjoy the pleasure of dreaming of their sweethearts, wedding days, &c. went in search of this plant, but not being skilled in botany, they mistook either the hellebore, or the laurel tree, for what they were in search of, and with it imbued the cake. They all partook of the cake, and afterwards placed a portion of it under their pillows. The effects of the poison presently displayed itself; for soon after the family had retired to rest, they were alarmed by the cries and groans of the females, and a scene presented itself melancholy to contemplate. One of the girls had already expired, and the other two were in dreadful agonies. Medical assistance being procured, the two were with difficulty recovered.

THORNEHAM.]—Thorneham, or Thornholme Priory, founded by King Stephen, for Augustine monks, and granted, by Henry Eighth to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, is five miles N. from Glanford Bridge.

THORNTON ABBEY.]—A little to the south of Gokewell, already noticed, appear the beautiful ruins of Thornton Abbey, founded by William le Grass, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord Holderness, in 1130, for black canons. The founder, who died about the year 1180, was interred within the walls. King Henry the Eighth, his Queen, and attendants, were splendidly entertained, in a visit they made the abbot in 1541. At the Dissolution, when the revenues were valued at 730*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* the King reserved the greater part of the lands to endow a college, which he erected in its room, for a dean and prebendaries, to the honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity. After its Dissolution in 1553, nineteen members are said to have received pensions. It was then granted, in exchange, to the bishop of Lincoln. It consisted originally of an extensive square, surrounded by a deep ditch, with high ramparts, adapted for defence. Of the gate-house, which formed the western entrance, there are yet considerable remains. The entrance-road is flanked with brick walls, having loop-hole arches, supporting a broad battlement, and terminating in two round towers, between which was formerly a draw-bridge. The grand entrance arch is still perfect; over it is a parapet, four feet broad, opening into a cell, probably the porter's lodge. The front has been richly ornamented with cornices, niches, and statues. There is a groove for a portcullis, and parts of the great wooden doors are still pendant on their massy hinges. The roof is finely groined. Over the gate, are two rooms, and four handsome

handsome hexagonal towers form the four angles. A winding staircase opens into a spacious apartment, probably the refectory. The brackets which supported the ceilings are half length human figures, so distorted in their countenances, as if represented in purgatory. To the east of the gateway, are the remains of the abbey church. The chapter house, part of which is standing, was of an octangular shape, and highly decorated. The abbot's lodge, which stood to the south, is occupied as a farm-house. The site of this abbey belonged some years to the family of Sutton, but is now, or was lately, the property of George Uppleby, Esq.—In taking down a wall here, some years ago, a human skeleton, supposed to be the remains of an immured criminal, was found, with a table, a book, and a candlestick.

THURGUNBY.—In the neighbourhood of Market Raisen, stands Thurgunby, an old seat of the Willoughbys, now the residence of Lord Middleton. Situated on an eminence, the mansion commands a view over the vale, to Swinhop. The grounds contain some fine old timber. They are beautifully varied, their sloping sides terminating in a narrow vale, through which a small trout-stream silently meanders.

TORKSEY.—Torksey, seven miles S. by E. from Gainsborough, is situated at the junction of the Foss-dyke with the Trent. Though now an obscure village, Torksey was anciently a place of great note. It was built by the Romans to secure the navigation of the Foss, and to serve as a store-house for corn, and was encircled by a wall. From the Domesday book, it appears, that this place had 200 burgesses, who enjoyed various privileges; in consideration of which they were bound to convey the king's ambassadors down the Trent in their own barges, and conduct them to York, at all times when their official business brought them this way. Here Paulinus is said to have baptized the Lindisians on the bank of the Trent, in presence of Edwin king of Northumberland. The castle of Torksey was built on the site of the old Roman granary. Its present remains exhibit a western front, with four irregular turrets, and a fragment of the south end. It does not appear that any outworks ever existed. The edifice is of brick, but the battlements and corners are of stone. It stands almost close to the banks of the river, and is sometimes washed by the tide. Here was a priory of Austin Canons, and a nunnery called "Foss Nunnery," of the order of St. Benedict, both founded by King John. In the time of Leland, Torksey had two churches, one of which only at present exists. By virtue of an ancient charter, Torksey enjoys the privilege of levying a toll upon strangers who bring cattle and goods to the fair on

Whit-Monday. The manor belongs to Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

WALTHAM.—About three miles S. by W. from Great Grimsby, is the populous village of Waltham. It stands in a healthy situation, on a gravelly soil, and a small rivulet winds its course on one side of the place. Its name is derived from the Saxon word "Weald," or 'Wolt,' signifying a wood, and 'ham' a dwelling, from the wood with which this part of the country once abounded; indications of which are very visible in digging a little below the surface of the soil, which, at the depth of two or three feet, exhibits old roots, boughs, and even trees in a decayed state. This village gave name to the Walthams, who became extinct with Johanna Waltham, who died in 1420. Several monuments of this family may be seen in the church, which appears to be of very ancient date, and exhibits specimens of several kinds of architecture, probably of different dates. A rood-loft and other remains of Roman catholic pageantry are still visible. This is a very populous neighbourhood, and we might reckon 34 villages within the circuit of six miles. Its vicinity to the sea, and its healthy and pleasant situation, have invited numbers to settle in this part of the country. That part next the sea abounds with corn, cattle, and wool. The tenure of lands here is by the ancient custom of Borough-English, (see Strmsford) and a considerable part of the manor is held by such claim.

WAINFLEET.—The little market town of Wainfleet, 17 miles N. E. from Boston, and 132½ N. by E. from London, stands in a marsh, on a small creek, through which the river Limb flows into Boston Deep. Stukeley affirms, this to be the Vainona of Ravennas, whence he supposes the name evidently derived. "The ancient haven," says Leland, "was near St. Thomas's church, now called Northolm; 'tis still very deep thereabout, and appears to have been broad, being a pretty good river." However, by diverting the waters of the Fens more southerly, towards Boston, that place became the port town, in consequence of which the haven of Wainfleet was neglected. A road across the fen, still called Salter's Road, was probably the Roman road between Banovallom and Lindum. It is thought that the town before the decay of the harbour stood higher up the creek; for the church of All Saints, a handsome building, though apparently not older than the time of Bishop Wainfleet,* stands at a place called High Wainfleet. This church has a brick tower, of modern date, going fast to decay. In the south aisle, an alabaster monument still exists, which was erected by the bishop, to the memory of his father.—Wainfleet St. Mary's, or Low Wainfleet, has a School-house, which was founded in 1459. It

* William of Wainfleet, who was born here, was the eldest son of Richard Partin, Esq. the descendant of an ancient family in this county. He was educated at Oxford, where, being admired for the greatness of his abilities and acquirements, he was

quickly preferred, and rose to great eminence in ecclesiastical preferments. He was made bishop of Winchester, and was the munificent founder of that noble college, St. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford.

has a handsome window, and two octagonal turrets. The haven affords security to vessels when driven on the coast, in tempestuous weather.

WELL.]—On a heath, near the village of Well, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. S. W. from Alford, are three curious Celtic barrows, contiguous to each other. In 1725 were found here, in two urns, six hundred Roman coins. The church was rebuilt, some years ago, in the form of an elegant Grecian temple.

WHAPLODE.]—In the parish of Whaplode, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Holbeach, were discovered various pipes inserted in each other, for the purpose of conveying water: and in the Sea Dyke Bank, between Fleet and Gedney, was dug up a brass sword, considered to have been of Roman manufacture.

WILLINGHAM.]—At North Willingham, four miles E. by S. from Market Raisen, stands Willingham House, the seat of Ayscough Boucherett, Esq. It is an elegant mansion, erected in the year 1700.

WINTERTON.]—Winterton is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. S. W. from Barton-upon-Humber. At this place, where the Roman road disappears, Stukeley asserts, was the station Ad Abam. "Upon a rising ground at the end of the road," says he, "a little to the right, and half a mile east of the present Winteringham, stood the old Roman town, of which they (the people) have a perfect knowledge, and ploughed up great foundations within memory; 'tis now a common, skirted by the marshes of the Humber. The city was ploughed up six years ago, and great numbers of antiquities found, now lost; great pavements, chimney-stones, &c. often breaking their plows: in several places they found streets made of sea sand and gravel. The old haven mouth is called Flashmire. This place is over against Brough, the Roman town on the Yorkshire shore."—In Winterton Great Corn Fields, by ploughing, were discovered, in 1747, three curious tessellated pavements. One of them was thirty feet in length, by nineteen feet broad, and was supposed to have been the floor of a dining-room. It had, in the centre, a figure of Orpheus playing on his harp, surrounded by beasts; at the corners, four-handled wine vessels, for libations. In the centre of another, which was forty-four feet by fifteen, was the figure of Ceres, holding in her hands ears of corn: and on a third, which was the least perfect, was the figure of a stag, in a bounding attitude. At the same time and place, were dug up quantities of Roman bricks and tiles, but no coins; and a large brazen eagle, probably a military standard, or ensign.

WOOLSTHORPE.]—At this place, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Grantham, about half a century ago, under

an idea that coal might underlay this part of the country, the Duke of Rutland had the ground bored to the depth of 169 feet, where a stratum of soft coal, fourteen inches thick, was discovered. The miners bored deeper, but without further success. They again bored at Braunston, three miles to the west; to the depth of 469 feet, but no coal was found; nor did the strata appear similar to those at the former place.

WRAGBY.]—The little market town of Wragby is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E. from Lincoln, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. from London. Villiers duke of Buckingham, obtained for it a charter, to hold a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Of the duke, in 1674, it was purchased by Sir Edmund Turner, who erected and endowed here an almshouse for six clergymen's widows, and six other poor destitute persons. Here is a free-school, founded in 1633, by William Hansard, Esq. Edmund Turner, Esq. has a seat in the parish of Panton, east of Wragby, called Panton House, which was built by Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir John Vanbrugh's, 1724. Considerable additions have been made to it, and the adjacent country has been greatly improved by ornamental plantations. Here are portraits of Sir Robert Cecil, K. G. Earl of Salisbury, by Zuccherro; Sir Christopher Turnor, a baron of the Exchequer, by Lely, &c. Halton Lodge, a seat of the late Colonel Caldicot, in whose family the village of Halton has been vested for several generations, stands two miles to the north.—At Goltho are the remains of Goltho Hall, formerly the residence of the Grantham family; and at Bullington are some vestiges of a priory, founded by Simon Fitzwilliam.

WYNGALL.]—At Wyngall, eight miles N. W. by N. from Market Raisen, was an Alien Priory, or cell subordinate to the Abbey of Sees in Normandy. At this village, in the mansion of her father, Sir William Askew, was born Anne Askew, who, according to Fuller, "went to heaven in a chariot of fire."*

YARBOROUGH.]—At this place, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by N. from Louth, is a large entrenchment, said to be of Roman origin. From its lofty situation very extensive views are obtained, particularly to the east. Vast quantities of Roman coins have been found here, among which were some of the Emperor Licinius.

FAIRS.]—Alford—Whit-Tuesday, November 8, cattle and sheep.

Barnwell—May 14, October 10.

Barton-on-the-Humber—Trinity Thursday, cattle.

Belton—Sept. 25, hemp, flax, &c.

* This lady was born about the year 1520. She had a learned education, and when young was married to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination. On account of some harsh treatment from her husband she went to the court of Henry the Eighth to sue for a separation, when she was greatly taken notice of by those learned ladies who were attached to the Reformation; in consequence of which she was arrested, and having

confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield, in 1546, in company with her tutor, and two other persons of the same faith. From her letters and other pieces in Fox and Strype, it appears she was an accomplished, as well as a pious woman.

Boston—May 4, for sheep, principally; August 11, town fair; November 30, for horses, and horned cattle.

Bourn—March 7, May 6, Oct. 29. Nov. 30, for horses and horned cattle.

Brig—August 5, for horses.

Burgh—May 12, for sheep, horses, and cattle of all sorts; October 2, for cattle and clothing of all sorts.

Caister—Saturday before Palm Sunday; Saturday after May 12, Saturday before Whit-Sunday, and June 1, for sheep; Saturday after Old Michaelmas, for horned cattle and sheep.

Corby—August 26, Monday before Oct. 10, for horses and horned cattle.

Coulthorpe—July 5, for horses, and horned cattle.

Crawland—September 4, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Cromle—Last Monday in May, Sept. 4, Nov. 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Donnington—May 26, for horses, flax, and hemp; August 17, for horses only; Sept. 6 for cattle, flax and hemp; October 16, horses, cattle, flax, and hemp.

Epworth—Sept. 9, First Thursday after Old Michaelmas, for cattle, flax, and hemp.

Falkingham—Ash-Wednesday, Palm Monday, for horses and sheep; May 12, ditto and tradesmen's goods; June 19, horses and horned cattle; July 3, hemp, hardware, and besoms; Thursday after Old Michaelmas, November, 10, and 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods.

Fallingham—Thursday after Easter, Nov. 22, for pigs.

Gainsborough—Easter-Tuesday, and October 20; if the 20th of October falls on Tuesday, the fair is kept on the Tuesday after, for shews, toys, cattle, &c.

Grantham—Fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; Easter-Eve, Holy-Thursday, for sheep and horses; July 10, October 26, December 17, for horned cattle, and horses.

Grimsby—June 17, sheep; September 15, for horses.

Hazey—July 5, for merchandise goods.

Heckington—Thursday before April 29, and Thursday before Oct. 10, cattle, &c.

Holbeach—May 17, Second Tuesday in September, for horses.

Horncastle—June 22, August 21, for horses and cattle. This fair was formerly held at Stainton, and is called *Horncastle Stainton* fair.

Kirton—July 18, December 11, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise goods.

Lincoln—Friday in Easter week, Tuesday after April 11, sheep and pedlary; July 5, last Wednesday in July, and every other Wednesday for cattle and sheep; October 6, November 28, for horses, cattle, &c.

Louth—April 30, Third Monday after Easter,

August 5, and 17, for horses, and November 22, for cattle.

Ludford—August 12.

Market Deeping—Second Wednesday after May 11. Wednesday before Lammas; August 1, Oct. 10, Nov. 22, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts.

Market Raisin—Every other Tuesday after Palm Sunday; for sheep, &c. Sept. 25, for horned cattle.

Messingham—Trinity Monday, merchandise and goods.

Navenby—Aug. 18, for horses; Oct. 17, mostly for Welsh sheep, and swine.

Partney—August 1 and 25, Sept. 18 and 19, Oct. 18 and 19, for cattle and clothing of all sorts.

Scotter—July 6, for horses and goods.

Salfleet—October 3.

Sleaford—Plow Monday, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; Aug. 1, for provisions; Oct. 20, for horned cattle and sheep.

Spalding—April 27, for hemp and flax; June 29, for horses and beasts; August 26 for horses; Sept. 25, Wednesday before December 6, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Spilsby—Monday before Whit-Monday, Monday after ditto, Monday fortnight after Whit-Sunday, if it falls in May, if not, there is no fair; First Monday in July, Old Stile, for all sorts of cattle and clothing.

Stamford—Tuesday before February 13, for horses and stock of all sorts; Monday before Mid-lent, for horses only; Mid-lent Monday, stock of all sorts, and continues a fortnight for all sorts of haberdashery; Monday before May 12, for horses and stock; Monday before Corpus Christi, for Ditto; St. James's, Old Stile, for ditto; August 5, ditto; St. Simon and St. Jude, Old Stile, and November 8, for ditto and cheese.

Stockwith—September 4, for horses and beasts.

Stow Green—July 4, for cattle, sheep, &c.

Stow—Oct. 10, for horses and beasts.

Swineshead—First Tuesday in June, Oct. 2, for horses, beasts, and sheep.

Swinestead—Monday after Old Michaelmas, and Oct. 20, for sheep.

Tidford—April 16, and Dec. 6.

Tattershall—Friday after the 4th of May, and every other Friday in Spring, for sheep and cattle; May 14, and Sept. 25, for horses and other cattle, cloth, &c.

Torksey—Whit-Monday, for merchandise goods.

Wainfleet—Third Saturday in May, for cattle of all sorts; July 5, and Aug. 24, very small, chiefly pleasure; Oct. 24, for tups and other sheep.

Winteringham—July 14, for horned cattle and goods.

Winterton—July 5, for merchandise goods.

Wragby—Holy Thursday for sheep; Sept. 29, for horned cattle.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Alford.....Distance from London.....Miles..... | | 140 |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| Barton | 42 | Barton..... | 166 |
| Boston | 24 54 | Boston..... | 110 |
| Bourne..... | 40 65 | Bourne..... | 97 |
| Brigg..... | 38 12 45 | Brigg..... | 153 |
| Burton | 50 13 55 | Burton..... | 168 |
| Burgh | 12 48 18 36 47 58 | Burgh..... | 131 |
| Caistor..... | 30 15 40 52 11 20 35 | Caistor..... | 156 |
| Corby..... | 40 60 23 8 51 62 40 50 | Corby..... | 105 |
| Croyland..... | 42 72 21 11 65 75 40 60 22 | Croyland..... | 93 |
| Donnington..... | 25 55 4 13 47 60 25 43 17 20 | Donnington..... | 111 |
| Epworth..... | 45 20 42 55 10 13 55 22 54 70 53 | Epworth..... | 136 |
| Folkingham | 34 56 17 7 47 58 38 45 8 26 9 50 | Folkingham..... | 106 |
| Gainsborough..... | 44 15 45 48 13 20 50 20 48 63 45 10 43 | Gainsborough..... | 151 |
| Grantham..... | 38 55 25 15 47 56 44 43 7 30 20 45 13 38 | Grantham..... | 110 |
| Grimsby..... | 27 16 44 57 22 28 35 13 60 65 47 33 55 35 53 | Grimsby..... | 136 |
| Haxey..... | 45 22 50 54 12 11 54 24 50 66 50 4 50 6 45 38 | Haxey..... | 155 |
| Heckington | 28 50 11 15 42 54 28 38 17 24 7 47 8 40 24 45 45 | Heckington..... | 111 |
| Holbeach | 34 65 14 16 58 76 30 55 25 13 13 65 20 48 82 57 65 20 | Holbeach..... | 109 |
| Horncastle..... | 12 35 17 30 30 45 17 25 35 40 22 40 25 35 30 25 40 20 30 | Horncastle..... | 136 |
| Kirton | 24 54 47 50 4 14 47 16 50 65 45 7 45 7 42 30 8 40 60 33 | Kirton..... | 151 |
| Lincoln..... | 30 33 28 33 20 33 35 25 28 45 30 27 25 18 24 30 25 22 44 21 20 | Lincoln..... | 132 |
| Louth..... | 10 32 25 43 27 38 18 20 46 50 33 40 37 38 41 20 40 30 42 14 33 24 | Louth..... | 150 |
| Market Deeping | 58 74 28 10 65 75 46 61 17 10 22 70 20 60 24 70 68 25 20 43 63 43 55 | Market Deeping..... | 87 |
| Market Raisen..... | 16 24 30 13 15 30 30 13 43 53 33 25 35 20 37 20 24 33 46 18 18 15 7 53 | Market Raisen..... | 141 |
| Saltfleet..... | 14 34 34 52 36 45 20 27 53 57 40 50 45 45 45 18 50 40 45 23 44 35 20 60 43 | Saltfleet..... | 164 |
| Sleaford | 34 48 18 17 41 50 33 40 15 30 14 43 7 35 12 45 42 6 26 24 38 18 30 28 37 43 | Sleaford..... | 110 |
| Spalding..... | 35 66 14 10 58 68 32 54 20 8 11 63 14 60 26 57 62 17 8 31 58 38 45 14 60 48 20 | Spalding..... | 103 |
| Spilsby..... | 6 45 15 34 40 53 4 34 38 37 22 50 30 45 35 33 50 25 28 13 55 30 23 43 45 20 27 30 | Spilsby..... | 137 |
| Stamford..... | 50 72 30 11 66 74 50 60 5 17 23 64 17 57 21 68 62 23 26 43 60 43 55 10 60 63 25 20 14 | Stamford..... | 89 |

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

* * * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

1. LOUTH to GAINSBOROUGH, through MARKET RAISEN. (W. by N.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|
| South Elkington | 2 | 2 | |
| Division of the Road | 1 1/2 | 3 3/4 | |
| Kelstern | 1 | 4 1/2 | |
| Caistor | 1 1/2 | 6 | |
| Ludford | 2 1/2 | 8 1/2 | Seat of S. Tension, Esq. |
| North Willingham | 3 1/2 | 12 | Ascough Boucheret, Esq. |
| Market Raisen | 4 | 16 | Inn—White Hart. |
| Middle Raisen | 1 1/2 | 17 1/2 | |
| West Raisen | 1 1/2 | 19 1/2 | |
| Glenham | 5 | 24 1/2 | |
| Spital Inn | 3 | 27 1/2 | |
| Harpwell | 2 1/2 | 29 1/2 | R.—Norton Place. |
| Little Coringham | 4 1/2 | 33 1/2 | L.—Cainby Hall. |
| Gainsborough | 3 1/2 | 37 1/2 | L.—Glenworth, Earl Scarborough. |
| | | | L.—Summer Castle, Lady Wray. |
| | | | L.—Pass through Someby Park. |
| | | | Inns—White Hart, Monson's Arms. |

2. COLSTERWORTH to LONG BENNINGTON, through GRANTHAM. (N. by W.)

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|---|
| Stoke Collages | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | |
| Great Ponton | 2 1/2 | 4 1/2 | R.—Easton, Sir M. Cholmeley, Bart. |
| Spittlegate | 2 1/2 | 7 | R.—Stoke Rocheford, E. Turner, Esq. |
| Grantham | 1 | 8 | R.—Buckminster Park, Sir William Manners, Bart. |
| Gunnerby | 1 1/2 | 9 1/2 | L.—Hungerford Lodge, G. de Ligne Gregory, Esq. |
| Marston | 2 1/2 | 12 | R.—Denton House, Sir William Earl Welby, Bart. |
| Foston | 1 1/2 | 13 1/2 | R.—Croxted Hall, Hon. E. Percival. |
| Bennington | 2 1/2 | 16 | L.—William Pennyman, Esq. |
| | | | Inns—Angel George, Sir C. Kirt, Bart. |
| | | | R.—Belton, Earl Brownlow—Sytton Park, Sir John Thorold, Bart. |
| | | | L.—Lincoln Minster, Belvoir Castle, Duke of Rutland. |

3. GRIMSBY to LINCOLN, through CAISTOR and MARKET RAISEN. (S. W.)

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Laceby | 3 | 3 | |
| Irby | 2 1/2 | 5 1/2 | |
| Swallow | 3 | 8 1/2 | |
| Caiborn | 1 | 9 1/2 | |
| Caistor | 2 | 11 1/2 | Inn—George. |

4. LOUTH to GLANFORD BRIDGE, through CAISTOR. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|
| Market Raisen | 7 1/2 | 19 | |
| Sneland | 5 | 24 | R.—Ascough Boucheret, Esq. |
| Stainton | 2 | 26. | Inn—White Hart. |
| (Cross Barling's river) | | | |
| Langworth Bridge | 1 1/2 | 27 1/2 | |
| Lincoln | 6 | 33 1/2 | Lord Delaval. |

5. GAINSBOROUGH to CROWLE. (N. by W.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| South Elkington | 2 | 2 | |
| Division of the Road | 1 1/2 | 3 1/2 | |
| Ormsby Mill, the summit | 2 1/2 | 6 | |
| Binbrook | 4 1/2 | 10 1/2 | |
| Thoraby | 3 1/2 | 14 | |
| Rothwell | 1 1/2 | 15 1/2 | |
| Caistor | 2 1/2 | 18 | |
| Cleby | 2 | 20 | |
| Grassby | 1 1/2 | 21 1/2 | R.—Brocklesby, Lord Yarborough. |
| Bigby | 1 1/2 | 24 | R.—At Elsom,—Corbet, Esq. |
| Grandford Bridge | 3 1/2 | 27 1/2 | Inns—Angel, White Lion. |
| | | | L.—At Scawby, Sir Henry Nelthorpe, Bart. |

6. LINCOLN to GAINSBOROUGH. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| Morton | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | |
| East Stockwith | 1 1/2 | 3 1/2 | |
| (Cross the Trent) | | | |
| West Stockwith | 1 1/2 | 3 1/2 | |
| Owston | 4 | 7 1/2 | |
| Epworth | 3 | 10 1/2 | |
| Belton | 2 | 12 1/2 | |
| Crowle | 5 | 0 | R.—Temple Bell Wood. |
| | | | L.—Hirst. |

7. LINCOLN to GAINSBOROUGH. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--|
| Saxilby | 6 | 6 | |
| Fenton | 3 1/2 | 9 1/2 | L.—Thorney, George Neville, Esq. |
| Torksey | 1 1/2 | 11 | L.—Kettlehorpe, Sir Wharton Amcoats, Bart. |
| Marion | 2 | 13 | R.—Stow Park. |
| Kaith | 2 | 15 | R.—William Hutton, Esq. |
| | | | R.—H. Dalton, Esq. |

| 8. COLSTERWORTH to the GREEN MAN INN, through ANCASTER. (N. by E.) | | | |
|--|----|-----|---|
| Woodcock | 5 | 5 | |
| Cold Harbour | 3 | 8 | |
| London Thorpe | 1½ | 9½ | |
| Ancaster | 4 | 13½ | L.—Belton, Lord Brownlow. |
| Baynard's Leap | 2½ | 10 | L.—Siston Park, Sir John Thorold, Bart. |
| Green Man Inn | 9 | 25 | L.—Col. Neville. |
| | | | L.—General Bertie. |
| | | | —Col. B. Bromhead. |
| 9. BOSTON to LINCOLN, by SLEAFORD. (N. W.) | | | |
| KirtonHolme | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Swineshead | 1½ | 6 | |
| Garrick | 5 | 11 | |
| Hedlington | 2 | 13 | |
| Kirby Laythorpe | 3 | 16 | |
| Sleaford | 2 | 18 | |
| Holdingham | 1½ | 19½ | |
| Leasingham | ½ | 20 | R.—Miss Gordon. |
| | | | L.—Mrs. Birch. |
| | | | R.—Bloxholme Hall, Neville King, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Wellengrove, Col. Neville. |
| | | | R.—Blankney, C. Chaplin, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Coleby, Gen. Bertie, Col. Bromhead. |
| Green Man Inn | 7½ | 27½ | R.—Earl of Buckinghamshire. |
| Dunston Pillar | 1½ | 29½ | L.—S. Thorold, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Canwick, Col. Sibthorpe. |
| Lincoln | 6½ | 35½ | |

| 7. LOUTH to CROWLAND, through SPALDING. (S. by E.) | | | |
|--|----|-----|--|
| Lea | 1 | 16 | |
| Gainsborough | 2 | 17 | —Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. |
| | | | Inns.—White Hart, Monson's Arms. |
| Burwell | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Catesby Beck | 3 | 8½ | L.—Burwell Park, M. B. Lister, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Catesby Ruins. |
| | | | R.—W. B. Massingbird, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Wood, Esq. |
| Dalby | 3½ | 12 | R.—Langton Hall, George Langton, Esq. |
| Partney | 1 | 13 | Inn—White Hart. |
| Spilby | 1½ | 14½ | |
| East Keal | 1½ | 16 | |
| Stickford | 3 | 19 | R.—T. Collman, Esq. |
| | | | L.—The East Fenn. |
| Stickney | 2½ | 21½ | R.—Revesby Deer Park, and Revesby Abbey |
| | | | Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. |
| Sibsey | 5 | 26½ | Inns—Peacock, Red Lion, White Hart. |
| Boston | 5 | 31½ | L.—John Linton, Esq. |
| (Cross the Willam) | | | L.—Frieston Shore. |
| | | | L.—I. Tunnard, Esq. |
| Kirton | 3½ | 35½ | The Rev. Mr. Lindsay. |
| Sotherton | 2½ | 37½ | Colthorp, Esq. |
| Surfleet | 6 | 42½ | |
| (Cross the Glenn) | | | |
| Pinchbeck | 1½ | 45½ | Inns—George, White Hart. |
| Spalding | 2 | 47½ | |
| Cowber | 2½ | 50 | |
| Crowland | 5 | 55 | T. Orby Hunter, Esq. and the ruins of the Abbey. |

MIDDLESEX.

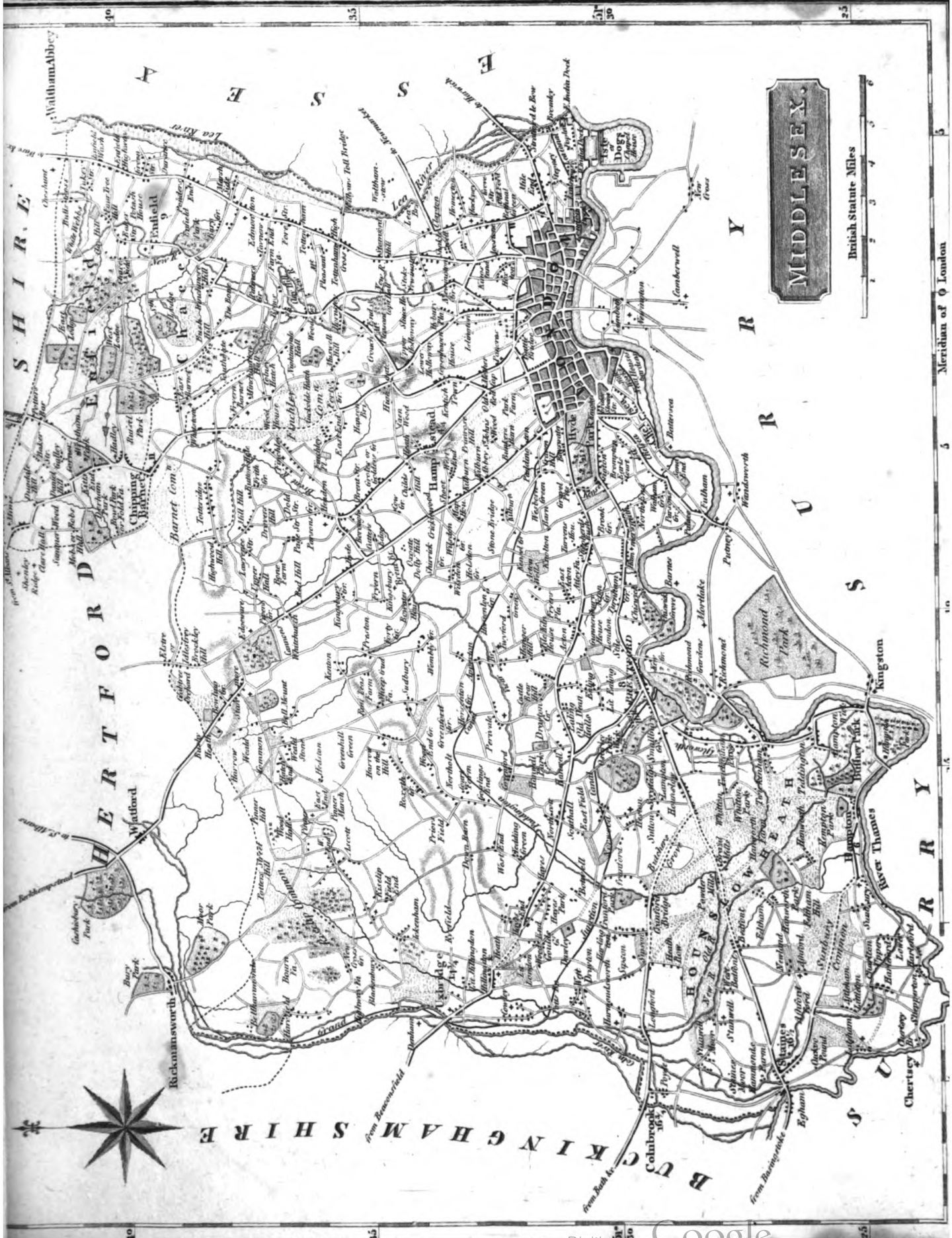
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE shape of the County of Middlesex is very irregular; but, on the whole, it approaches that of the quadrangle. On the north it projects considerably into Hertfordshire, where its boundaries are principally artificial; on the south, it is separated from Surrey by an imaginary line drawn down the middle of the river Thames; on the west, it is divided from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne; and on the east from Essex by the river Lea. Its greatest extent, from east to west, is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, about seventeen. Were its figure reduced to a regular parallelogram, of equal superficies, the medium length and width, says Middleton, would be about twenty miles by fourteen; consequently, it contains 280 square miles, or 179,200 acres. Some have estimated its superficial contents at nearly 218,000 acres; but, according to the statistical tables prefixed to the Population Returns of 1811, the number of acres is only 190,080.—The climate is generally healthy, as the soil is naturally dry. The temperature of the air, except in the immediate vicinity of London, is pretty uniform; but a sensible influence is produced by the smoke of London upon the atmosphere as far as it extends. The more stationary winds are from the south-west and the north-east; all others are variable and unsettled. Those from the south-west are supposed to blow nearly six-twelfths of the year; and those from the north-east five-twelfths; the varying winds blow from all the other points of the compass about the other one-twelfth. The greatest falls of rain come from a few points west of the south, and are of the longest continuance when the wind has passed through the east to the south.

RIVERS.]—The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, and the New River. The Thames, in respect to its commodious navigation, is not to be equalled by any other river. It rises from a small spring near the village of Himble, to the south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and, flowing eastward, becomes navigable at Lechlade for vessels of fifty tons burthen, at the distance of about a hundred and thirty-eight miles from London. From thence it continues its course north-east

to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell, the Windrush, the Evenlode, and the Thame, after which it flows south-east to Abingdon, and continues its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading, flowing through Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent; and washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Staines, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Shene, Isleworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammer-smith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth: whence both shores may be termed a continued city, through Westminster, Southwark, and the City of London, Horsleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, Deptford, and Greenwich, Woolwich, Erith, Grays, and Gravesend, to the sea. The banks of this noble river are, from London to Windsor, embellished with numerous villages, adorned with magnificent houses and beautiful gardens. The incredible number of boats and barges above the bridge continually passing and repassing, for the convenience and supply of the towns and counties, washed by its gentle stream, is an object of astonishment to strangers, nor can they view without amazement the vast number of ships that are constantly below the bridge, where they wait to convey to the most distant regions the manufactures of Britain, and bring back the produce of all other nations.

The Lea and the Colne have been described in our account of Essex.—That fine artificial stream, the New River, is brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, in Hertfordshire, for the supplying of London with water. It was finished by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, in 1613, who expended his whole fortune in this public undertaking. This river has a serpentine course of 39 miles in extent. It has 43 sluices, and 215 bridges; over and under it a number of brooks and water-courses have their passage. In some places this canal winds its course through vales, and in others through subterranean passages. The river contains some fine chub, perch, roach, gudgeon, &c. and, in the summer months, the parts between Hornsey



MIDDLESEX.

British Statute Miles

Meridian of London

and Enfield are much frequented by anglers. It terminates in a bason, called the New River Head, near Islington; and is under the direction of the New River Company. From the reservoir at Islington, the water is conveyed by 58 main pipes, of a bore of seven inches, under ground, along the middle of the principal streets; and thence, by leaden pipes, of about half an inch bore, it is conveyed to the different houses. Until lately, however, the New River Company had been unable to supply the higher parts of London with water; consequently, all the houses about Tottenham Court Road and Mary-le-bone had their water from the Hampstead ponds. To remedy this, an immense bason has been formed in the Hampstead Road, opposite Charles Street; into which water is brought from Islington: and, from the bason, pipes are laid to carry it to all those parts of the metropolis, whose situation is too elevated for the New River, near Islington. Thus, by means of the New River, and of the London Bridge and other water-works, every house in London, is abundantly supplied with water, at the expense of a few shillings a year.

CANALS.]—That important concern, the Grand Junction Canal, not only greatly facilitates the intercourse with the interior, but affords an additional ornament to the vicinity of the capital. This canal runs nearly 100 miles from the bason at Paddington to the village of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, where it enters the Oxford Canal, by which it is connected with the Coventry and Birmingham, and the Grand Trunk, Canals. This regular line of water conveyance from Lancashire and Yorkshire, is now extending to the Thames, near Limehouse, by means of that great work, the Regent's Canal, which crosses the Regent's Park, first passing through a subterranean tunnel, 272 yards long; crossing the Hampstead Road, and passing through the parish of Pancras, it enters another tunnel near White Conduit House, intersects the parishes of St.

Leonard Shoreditch, Hackney, and Bethnal Green, and will cross the Mile-end and Commercial Roads, into the Thames, on the west of Limehouse.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.]—The mineralogical substances of this county are not in great number; the principal sorts are argillaceous. The following is what are exhibited in the different strata:—Cultivated surface, siliceous gravel, clay, marine sediment, oyster and cockle-shells, forming a kind of stony stratum, or loose sand or gravel. No metallic strata have yet been discovered in the county.—A thin stratum of fuller's-earth was found, a few years ago, at Paddington, lying at a considerable depth, and a quantity of loose coal was dug at Chelsea, at the depth of 50 feet. At several places, fossil shells, and other marine substances, have been found.

MINERAL AND MEDICINAL SPRINGS.]—The mineral springs are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. They were formerly in much repute, though at present almost entirely neglected. The Spa Fields took their name from the different chalybeate springs that rose in them; of which, Islington Spa is in most repute, and is called the New Tunbridge Wells, from the resemblance of its waters to those of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent. At Bagnigge Wells are springs both cathartic and chalybeate. At Hampstead are several chalybeate springs: here are also saline springs, which resemble those of Cheltenham. St. Chad's Wells, at the bottom of Gray's Inn Lane, are impregnated with calcareous nitre, and are both diuretic and purgative: springs similar in their nature to these, are to be found near the church of St. Pancras. Acton Wells and Kilburn Wells were in great repute about the middle of the last century, for their medicinal virtues. At Shadwell also there are saline and chalybeate springs.

PLANTS.]—The plants of this county, as appears by the note below, are very numerous.*

WASTE LANDS, &c.]—The waste and common lands

* *Achillea Ptarmica*. Sneezewort, or Goose-tongue: in a field near Highgate, plentifully, and elsewhere, near London.

Acorus Calamus. Sweet-smelling Flag, or Calamus: in muddy rivers; on Hounslow heath; at Uxbridge; about Fulham moat; and in ponds near Harefield church.

Adonis autumnalis. Adonis Flower, Pheasant's Eye, Red Maithes, or Red Morocco: in the corn-fields about Acton.

Adoxa Moschatellina. Tuberous Moschatel: among the bushes near the wood on the top of Hampstead hill; at Highbury barn, near Islington; by the side of the brook at Maiden bridge, Enfield; in a lane near Tottenham High Cross; in Old Park wood; and in several other places about Harefield.

Egopodium Podagraria. Goutweed Herb Gerard, or Ashweed: in the walk from Baker Street, Enfield, to the church at Limehouse, near the Horse-ferry.

Agaricus alneus. Alder Agaric: on trunks of trees; in Bishop's wood, near Hampstead.

Agaricus bulbosus. Bulbous Agaric: in meadows and pastures, near Newington.

— *campanulatus*. Bell Agaric: in meadows, pastures, and woods, at Pancras.

— *cinnamomeus*. Brown Agaric: in Chelsea woods.

— *clavus*. Dwarf Agaric: in woods and hedges, near Pancras church, and on Hampstead heath.

— *Clypeatus*. Long-stalked Agaric: in Bishop's wood, near Hampstead.

— *equestris*. Starry Agaric: on Hampstead heath; and in Hyde Park, near London.

— *extinctorius*. Conic Agaric: in the meadows at Tottenham.

— *finetarius*. Egg Agaric: in Cripplegate churchyard, and in other places about London.

— *fragilis*. Brittle Agaric: in woods and hedges among dead leaves and moss; at Paddington, Pancras, Hornsey Wood, and Chelsea.

— *glutinosus*. Slimy Mushroom: (Curt. Fl. Lon.) in a pasture near Hornsey Wood.

— *procerus*. Ruffed Agaric: about Hornsey Wood; at the Spaniards, Hampstead Heath.

Agaricus

lands in Middlesex, do not, at this time, exceed 9000 acres. The most extensive waste is Hounslow Heath, which comprises about 5000 acres; the next

in extent, (now partly inclosed,) is Finchley Common, about 1500 acres, which is inferior land, but capable of great improvement. Large quantities of sheep

Agaricus integer. White Agaric: in woods, and woody places; at Paddington.
 — *muscarius*. Reddish Agaric: in woods and hedges of a sandy soil; on Enfield Chase, in Bishop's Wood, and between Hampstead and Highgate.
 — *separatus*. Blackish Agaric: in meadows and pastures at Paddington.
 — *violaceus*. Violet Agaric: in woods and hedges; at Chelsea, and in meadows about Newington.
 — *riscidus*. Clammy Agaric: in woods, and woody places; near the neat houses at Chelsea, at Paddington, and in Hornsey Wood.
 — *umbelliferus*. Wood Agaric: in St. James's Park, Westminster, and in the little nursery, just below Breakspears.
Agrostis polymorpha sylvatica. Woodbent Grass: in Hornsey Wood; and Bishop's Wood, near Hampstead.
Aira aquatica. Water Hair Grass: on the bank of the New River, behind Islington; and in many muddy ponds about London.
 — *præcox*. Early Hair Grass: on Harefield Common.
Alisma Damasonium. Star-headed Water Plantain: in ditches and stagnant waters; in a bog on Harefield Common; and at Uxbridge, towards Denham.
Alisma ranunculoides. Lesser Water Plantain: on the banks of the upper pond, near the brick kiln, at Harefield, plentifully.
 — *ranunculoides*, β . A variety of the last in the bogs on Iver Heath, near Uxbridge.
Allium ursinum. Ramsons: in woods and Hedges; at Kentish Town; at Hendon Place, near the church; and in a meadow at Gulchwell.
Alopecurus agrestis, β . A variety of Field Foxtail Grass: in a field, near Harefield Town, plentifully.
Althæa officinalis. Marsh Mallow: by the side of Chelsea water-works.
Anemone apennina. Mountain Wood Anemone: in woods, and woody places; near Harrow on the Hill.
Angelica Archangelica. Garden Angelica: on the walls of the Tower, London.
Anthemis nobilis. Sweet scented Chamomile: on Harefield Common; on Hounslow Heath; and in Tothill Fields, Westminster.
Antirrhinum Cymbalaria. Ivy-leaved Toad Flax: on the walls of the Botanic Garden, at Chelsea; and on the walls of the Thames, from Chelsea to Westminster, plentifully; on the wall of the Temple Gardens; and elsewhere, in London.
Anthoceros punctatus. Spotted Anthoceros; on Hounslow Heath.
Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbine: in woods and bushy places; about Harefield.
Arabis thaliana, β . A variety of Coddled Mouse-ear: on some walls about Harefield.
Atabis Turrita. Tower Wall Cress: on ditch banks; at Slough.
Arctium Lappa. A variety of this, called Rose Burdock, was observed, by Mr. Ray, near the Thames, between Westminster and Chelsea.
Arenaria rubra. Purple-flowered Chickweed, or Spurrey: in Hyde Park, and on Hampstead Heath.
 — *trinervia*. Plantain-leaved Chickweed: in moist places of the woods about Highgate and Hampstead.

Arundo calamagrostis. Branched Reed Grass: in damp woods and hedges; between Hornsey and Newington, and in a wood against the boarded river.
Asperula odorata. Woodroof: in the wood near Hampstead.
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Black Maiden-hair: on old walls, and in a shady places; in a lane near Finchley church; and in a lane going to Rickmansworth from Harefield.
 — *ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wallrue, or Teatwort: on Pinner church; on Brent bridge, near Hanwell; on an old stone conduit, between Islington and Highbury barn; on Finchley church; and on the walls in Fulham churchyard.
 — *scolopendrium* (fol. multifidis). A variety of the last, called Fingered Hartstongue: in a lane at Tanner's End, Edmonton.
 — *Scolopendrium*. Harts Tongue: in shady stony places; on a bank opposite the Hyde-field, in the road leading from Edmonton to Bush Hill; in shady ditches, on Hampstead Heath; at Highgate; on Finchley church; and in the orchard at Harefield Place.
 — *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair: on stony shady places, and old walls; on the walls of Chelsea Hospital, next the Thames, plentifully; in the orchard of Harefield Place; and at Breakspears.
Atropa belladonna. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale: in a shady gravel pit, near Old Park Wood, at Harefield.
Avena pubescens. Rough Oat Grass: in the pastures about the Earl of Cadogan's, at Twickenham.
Berberis vulgaris. Barberry Piperidge Bush: on Hampstead Heath.
Betula alba. Birch Tree; } in Bishop's Wood,
 — *alnus*. Common Alder Tree: } near Hampstead.
Blasia pusilla. Dwarf Blasia: on the sides of ditches and rivers, and in wet shady sandy places; on Hounslow Heath.
Boletus albus. White Boletus: on the stump of a dead tree, in the path leading from Hommertown to Lea Bridge.
 — *borinus*. Brown Boletus: in woods, at Highgate.
 — *igniarius*. Hard Boletus, Touchwood, or Spunk: on trunks of trees; in Hyde Park; and on the willows, near Tottenham mills.
 — *squamosus*. Scaly Boletus: at Clapton, in the lane leading from Hackney to Clapton, and elsewhere.
 — *sucerosus*. Cork Boletus: on a Willow Tree, in London fields, near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton, Hackney.
Brassica muralis. Wild Rocket: on old walls about London, frequently, as on London Wall, between Cripplegate and Bishopsgate, and on the walls of the Charter House and Tower.
Bromus giganteus. Tall Brome Grass: about Fulham moat.
 — *hirsutus*. Hairy-stalked Brome Grass: (Curt. Flora Lond.) in hedges, particularly about Hampstead.
 — *muralis madritensis*. Wall Brome Grass: on old walls, about London.
Bryum Fontanum. Marsh Bryum: on Iver Heath, near Uxbridge.
Bryum glaucum. White Bryum: on Iver Heath, and on Hampstead Heath.
 — *heteromallum*. Heath Bryum: on heaths; at Pancras, *Bryum*

sheep are here fed in the spring. Enfield Chase, and the commons at Edmonton, Harrow Weald, Pinner, &c. are now under cultivation: the first,

which was originally forest land, has long resisted all attempts which have been made to ameliorate it, but the application of new methods has been found successful

- and on a ditch bank, leading from Mother Huff's towards Hampstead.
- *hygrometricum*. Yellow Bryum: on some walls about Chelsea, and in several gardens about London.
- *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum: on Hampstead Heath; and on a ditch bank leading from Mother Huff's towards Hampstead.
- Byssus botryoides*. Green Byssus: on the bark of trees; on walls, and shady places; on Hampstead Heath, and elsewhere.
- *septica*, *β*. Mouse-skin Byssus: in moist vaults, sticking to wine casks.
- Bufonia tenuifolia*. Bastard Chickweed: on Hounslow Heath.
- Eupatorium rotundifolium*. Thorow Wax: in a corn-field, near the mill at Harefield.
- Butomus umbellatus*. Flowering Rush, or Water Gladiolus: in the marshes at Blackwall, plentifully, and elsewhere.
- Campanula hybrida*. Lesser Venus Looking Glass, or Coddled Corn Violet: in a corn-field adjoining to the chalk-pit, near the paper-mills at Harefield.
- *trachelium*. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells; in Old Park Wood, Harefield.
- Carduus helenoides*. Melancholy Thistle: on Hounslow Heath.
- *pratensis*. Meadow Thistle: on Hounslow Heath, near the end of Tuddington Town, but sparingly.
- Carduus marianus* *β*. Milk Thistle without white veins: on the bank of the New River between the two roads from London to Islington, in the brick field near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton, Hackney; and on the banks of the road near Shoreditch.
- Cardamine amara*. Bitter Cresses or Ladies Smock: on the banks of the Thames between Peterborough House and Chelsea; by the river side at Harefield, in the brook at Scarlet Spring, and about Uxbridge.
- *hirsuta*. Hairy Ladies Smock; in Scarlet spring, and Gutter's Dean wood near Harefield, in many places on the New River banks between Canonbury House and Newington, and in the lane opposite Mother Red Cap's, on the left hand of the road from London to Hampstead.
- *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock; on the side of the Thames near the Botanic gardens at Chelsea, and on the sides of Fulham moat.
- Carex leporina*. Naked Carex: in a wood near the boarded river, plentifully.
- *muricata*. Prickly Carex: in the dry parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- *pallenscens*. Pale Carex: in a wood near the boarded river.
- *paniculata*. Panicked Carex: in Hampstead wood, and on the Heath.
- *pendula*. Pendulous Carex: in wet woods and hedges; between Hampstead and Highgate, between Mary le Bone and Kilborn, and at Maidenbridge, Enfield.
- *pilulifera*. Rounded headed Carex: on Harefield Common.
- *pilulifera* *β*. A variety of the last: in a ditch near Hampstead Heath.
- Carex Pseudo Cyperus*. Bastard Cyperus: in a ditch between the boarded river and Islington road.
- *pulicaris*. Flea Carex: on turfy slimy bogs; on Hampstead Heath, and on Harefield Moor, plentifully.

- Carex sylvatica*. Wood Carex: in a wood near the boarded river.
- *ulpina*. Great Carex: in Bishop's wood, Hampstead.
- Carum carvi*. Caraways: in meadows and pastures about London.
- Centaurea calcitropa*. Star Thistle: in some barren fields near Whitechapel.
- Centunculus minimus*. Bastard Pimpernel; on the marshy ground near the powder mills on Hounslow Heath, and near Hampton Court.
- Cerastium semidecandrium*. Least Mouse-ear Chickweed: on walls and pastures about London.
- Chara flexilis*. Smooth Chara: in ditches and ponds near Hornsey.
- Chenopodium glaucum*. Spear leaved Orach: in Whitechapel Fields.
- *vulvaria*. Stinking Orach: common about London on dunnghills and waste places.
- Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. Common golden Saxifrage: in wet shady places; on Hampstead Heath, and by the side of a ditch, in a meadow just below Coney farm at Harefield.
- Cicuta virosa*. Long Leaved Water Hemlock: in a shallow pool of water on Hounslow Heath, by the road side, near the town; in some pools of water at Isleworth; on the banks of the river at Uxbridge, in the river Coln near Colnbrooke, and in one of the pools near the road at Hayes.
- Clavaria Hypoxylon* *β*. A variety of flat horned Clavaria: found on an old elm stump in a smith's cellar in the Haymarket, Westminster.
- *muscoidea*. Pointed Clavaria: in a field adjoining to the road at Newington.
- Clematis vitalba*. Great Climber or Travellers Joy: in hedges and woody places; in the way from Chelsea to Fulham.
- Cochlearia Anglica*. English or Common Sea Scurvy Grass: in the Isle of Dogs.
- Comarum palustre*. Purple Marsh Cinquifol: at the head of the lesser bog on Hampstead Heath.
- Conserva capillaris*. Thread Conserva; in the river at Uxbridge.
- *gelatinosa* *β*. A variety of Frogspawn Conserva: in a rivulet on Enfield Chase.
- *fontinalis*. Spring Conserva; in the new river by Hornsey.
- *furcata*. Forked Conserva; in slow flowing streams on Hampstead Heath.
- *reticulata*. Net Conserva; in a rivulet on Hounslow Heath, in ditches and ponds about Westminster.
- *rigida*. Rough Conserva: in the river which runs through Hounslow Heath.
- *servicea*. Silk Conserva; in the New River, near London, and on Hounslow Heath.
- Convallaria maialis*. Lily Convally, or May Lily: in the dryer parts of the wood about Hampstead and Highgate, as in Bishop's wood and on Hampstead Heath.
- Conyza squarrosa*. Plowman's Spikenard: in the old chalk pit near the mill at Harefield.
- Cotyledon Umbilicus Veneris*. Naval-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort: in an old gravel pit at Highbury Barn, near Islington.
- Crataegus Aria*. White Beamtree: in Bishop's wood near Hampstead, in the chalk pit near the paper mills at Harefield, and against the Warren house on Uxbridge Common.

Torminalis

successful, and it is now cultivated with advantage. The woodlands and copses of Middlesex scarcely amount to 3000 acres, and these are principally

situated on the northern slopes of Hampstead and Highgate Hills, the eastern side of Finchley Common, and on the north-west side of Ruislip: several hundred

- *Torminalis*. Common Wild Service, or Sorb Tree: in Bishop's wood, and in the drier parts of the woods, about Hampstead and Highgate.
- Crepis fatida*. Stinking Hawkweed; in dry meadows and pastures, about Chelsea.
- Cynoglossum officinale* β. A variety of Common Hound's Tongue; in a hedge beside the road on Stamford Hill.
- Daphne Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in woods and hedges at Kentish Town.
- Dentaria bulbifera*. Coral-wort: in Old Park wood, Harefield, abundantly.
- Dianthus Armeria*. Deptford Pink: by the side of the road leading from Harefield to Chalfont St. Peter's, and in a little wood on the right hand of the road, a little beyond the bottom of Highgate Hill.
- *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on Hampstead Heath.
- *glauca*. Mountain Pink; in the park at Hampton Court.
- Dipsacus pilosus*. Small Wild Teasel, or Shepherds Rod: about Fulham moat, between the Bishop's palace and Fulham Field, in a little coppice at Harefield, by the road side at Finchley, and in the lane from Edmonton, leading to the Hyde Field plentifully.
- Drosera longifolia*. Long Leaved Sun dew, or Rofa Solis: in the bogs of Iver Heath, near Uxbridge.
- *rotundifolia*. Round Leaved Sun-dew: on the bogs on Hampstead Heath, at Battleswell, and on the bogs on Iver Heath.
- Epilobium angustifolium*. Rose-bay Willow Herb: in Cane-wood near Hamstead, and by the side of a wood about the midway, between Beaconsfield and Uxbridge, plentifully.
- *tetragonum*. Square Stalked Willow Herb; in the lane leading from Newington Field to Hornsey wood, and elsewhere.
- Equisetum hyemale* β. A variety of Rough Horse-tail or Shove Grass; in a bog on Hounslow Heath.
- Equisetum limosum*. Smooth Horsetail; in the Warren pond at Breakspears.
- *syvaticum*. Wood Horsetail; in the moist parts of the woods about Highgate and Hampstead.
- Erica cinerea*. Fine Leaved Heath: on Hampstead Heath, and on the common at Harefield.
- *tetralix*. Cross Leaved Heath; on the common at Harefield.
- Erigeron Canadense*. Canada Fleabane; in many barren places about London.
- Eriophorum Polystachion*. Cotton Grass: in a bog on Hampstead Heath.
- Euphorbia exigua*. Dwarf Spurge; in many places about Harefield.
- *platyphyllus*. Broad Leaved Spurge: in the corn fields leading from Harefield common to Battleswell.
- Festuca decumbens*. Small Fescue Grass: in a shady field near Battleswell, near Harefield, and on Harefield Common.
- *elator*. Tall Fescue Grass: on the river Thames, between London and Chelsea.
- Fontinalis Antipyretica*. Greater Water Moss: in Harefield river plentifully, and on the walls of the Thames at Chelsea.
- *minor*. Lesser Water Moss; on the banks of the Thames about London.

- Fontinalis squamosa*. Scaly Water Moss; on old planks in the Thames at Fulham.
- Fritellaria Meleagris*. Common chequered Daffodil, or Fritillary; in meadows and pastures in Maude Fields, near Rislip common, and near Enfield.
- Galeobdolon biteum*. Yellow Nettle Hemp: in a thicket near the lower end of Pond Street, Hampstead, and in the thickets at Harefield.
- Gallium Anglicum*. The least Goose Grass: on a wall at Hackney.
- *uiginosum*. Marsh Goose Grass: on Hampstead Heath.
- Gentiana Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort: in the old chalk pit near the mill at Harefield.
- Geranium Columbinum*. Long-stalked Dove's Foot Crane's Bill; in a gravel pit in a field near Harefield common.
- *lucidum*. Shining Dove's Foot Crane's Bill; in a lane leading to the mill at Harefield.
- *pyrenaicum*. Perennial Dove's Foot Crane's-bill; in meadows and pastures; at Enfield, particularly in the church-yard; between Hyde Park and Little Chelsea, and about Brompton and Chelsea.
- *robertianum*, (flore albo.) Herb Robert, with a white flower: in an hedge by the road side near Rislip town.
- *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Crane's-bill; on a bank by the road side which leads from the back of Islington to Canonbury House.
- Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed: in a shady place near Battleswell plentifully, in the woods at Harefield, on Hamstead Heath, and between Highgate and Muswell Hill.
- Hedypnois hispidum* β. *hirtum*. Dwarf Rough Stone Hawkweed, with bitter roots; in the gardens at Breakspears, and thereabouts, not uncommon.
- Hedysarum Onobrychis*. St. Foin, or Cock's-head: in the meadows near the chalk pit at Harefield.
- Heracleum Spondylium* β. *angustifolium*. Jagged Cow Parsnip: in several places near Harefield.
- Herniaria hirsuta*. Rough Rupture-wort; in meadows near Colney Hatch, near Barnet.
- Hieracium murorum*. French or Golden Lung-wort: on a wall overagainst Hillingdon church.
- *subaudum*. Broad-leaved Bushy Hawkweed; in the Old Park at Harefield, and in the drier parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- *umbellatum*. Narrow-leaved Bushy Hawkweed; in the drier parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- Hippuris vulgaris*. Mare's Tail: in bogs; near Hornsey, in the river at Harefield, and in a bog on Uxbridge moor.
- Hydnum imbricatum*. Common Hydnum; in a wood at Tottenham.
- Hyoseris minima*. Small Swine's Succory, or Hawkweed: in Tuddington field, near Hampton Court.
- Hypericum Androsamum*. Tutsan or Park Leaves: in a thicket near Harefield church, on Bacher heath, near Harefield, by the side of the road from Highgate to Muswell Hill, and in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- *elodes*. Marsh St. Peter's wort: in the great bog on Hampstead heath, and on bogs on Iver heath.
- *pulchrum*. Upright St. John's-wort: in Old Park Wood, and other woods about Harefield,

hundred acres, in other parts, have within the last twenty years, been grubbed up, and appropriated to the scythe. In the hedge-rows are some timber. The hedges are in general full of live wood, consist-

plentifully, on Hampstead Heath, and in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, and elsewhere.

Hypnum alopecurum. Fox Tail Hypnum; in Bishop's and Cane Wood, Hampstead.

Hypnum brioides. Fern Hypnum; on Hampstead Heath.

—— *compressum*. Compressed Hypnum; in a wood near, and in the meadows at Tottenham.

—— *complanatum*. Flat Hypnum; in the woods at Hampstead.

—— *lucens*. Shining Hypnum; on the bogs on Hampstead Heath, and in Bishop's Wood.

—— *mysuroides*. Mouse Tail Hypnum; in Bishop's wood, Hampstead.

—— *ornithopoides*. Bird's Foot Hypnum; on beech trees, on Enfield Chase.

—— *riparium*. Water Hypnum; in the river Thames at London, and in the river at Hackney.

—— *sericeum* β *plumosum*. Winged Hypnum; on trunks of trees on Enfield Chase, and on walls at Newington.

—— *squarrosus*. Common Hypnum; on Hampstead Heath.

—— *velutinum*. Velvet Hypnum; on branches of trees, shady places and hedges; in Hornsey Wood.

Isoetes nudicaulis. Rock Cresse; in gravelly places and barren heaths; near Hampton Court.

Juncione montana. Hairy Sheep's Cabious; in a lane leading from Denham, to Iver Heath, and in Hackney common field.

Inula Helenium. Elecampane; in a meadow called Gantlets at Breakspears, and in a close adjoining to Harefield common.

Iris fetidissima. Stinking Gladdon, or Gladwin; in woods and hedges; at Hornsey, Kentish Town, near Highbury Barn, Islington, and in a hedge at Muswell Hill.

Juncus bufonius β . A variety of the common Toad rush; on moist hills at Highgate.

—— *campestris* β . Small Hairy Wood Rush; in a wood by the road from Bacher Heath to Hareford common.

—— *sylvaticus*. Great Hairy Wood Rush; in Bishop's wood, in the ditch of a close adjoining to Hampstead, in the woods about Highgate and Hampstead, in Hornsey wood, and in several places about Harefield.

—— *squarrosus*. Moss Rush, or Goose Corn; on Harefield common, plentifully.

Jungermannia ciliaris. Fern Jungermannia; in a small current which runsthrough Old Fall wood between Muswell Hill and Highgate.

—— *dilatata*. Scaly Jungermannia; on trunks of trees, at Harrow.

—— *epiphylla*. Broad Leaved Jungermannia; in the brook in Gutter's Dean wood, near Harefield common, plentifully, and in the bogs on Hampstead Heath.

—— *multifida*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in wet woods and shady places; about Hampstead, plentifully.

—— *pusilla*. Shining Jungermannia; in Bishop's wood near Hampstead.

—— *reptans*. Creeping Jungermannia; in shady places at Hampstead.

ing of hawthorn maple, elm, with black thorns, crabs, briars, &c. These hedges are renewed in the course of a few years.

AGRICULTURE, SOIL, &c.] — The author of the View

Jungermannia varia. Upright Jungermannia; in the brook Gutter's Dean wood, near Harefield.

Juniperus communis. Common Juniper; on Finchley common, on Hampstead Heath, and on Harefield common, plentifully.

Lactuca sativna. Least Wild Lettuce; in a lane over against Pancras church, near London, and on the banks of some fields between Pancras and Hampstead.

Lathraea squamaria. Tooth-wort; in a shady lane leading from Harefield to the river.

Lathyrus Aphaca. Yellow Vetchling; in the old camp called Oldbury Field, near Enfield.

—— *Nissolia*. Crimson Grass Vetch; on the sides of fields; over against Edmonton Church, in a meadow near Tottenham High Cross, near Pancras Church, and near Harefield Church, and elsewhere.

Lichen caninus. Ash coloured Ground Liver-wort; on Hampstead Heath, and in many other places about London.

—— *erictorum*. Hearth Liver-wort; on turfy heaths; near the Neat's House Chelsea.

—— *flavo rubescens*. Orange Liver-wort; on trunks of trees, rocks and stones; on Enfield Chase, and between Hampstead and Highgate.

—— *horizontalis*. Flat Shield Liver-wort; on roots of trees, wet stones, and rocks; on Enfield Chase.

—— *olivaceous*. Olive Liver-wort; on stones and trunks of trees; at Harrow.

—— *pyxidatus* α , *cornucopoides*. Radiated } on Hampstead
Liver-wort. } Heath.

—— *pyxidatus* ω , *gracilis*. Tall Liverwort. }

—— *rangiferinus*, *alopestris*. Rhen-deer Liver-wort; on healthy mountainous pastures and in woods; at Harrow.

—— *saxatilis*. Stone Liver-wort; on stones, rocks and stumps of trees; on Hampstead Heath.

—— *subfuscus*. Brownish Liverwort; on the barks of trees and on walls; at Fulham.

—— *sabulatus*. Horned Liver-wort: } on Hampstead
—— *tremelloides*. Fringed Liverwort: } Heath.

Limosella aquatica. Bastard Plantain: by the side of the warren pond at Breakspears, near Harefield Common, plentifully, and in a lane near the Devil's House, going to Hornsey.

Linum radiola. Least Rupture-wort, or Allseed; on Hounslow Heath.

Lithospermum officinale. Gromwell, Gromell, or Graymill; in dry sandy places; in the Isle of Dogs.

Littorella Lacustris. Grass-leaved Plantain; on Hounslow Heath, near Witton, and in some of the bogs on Harefield common.

Lonicera periclymenum, β . A variety of the common Honeysuckle, or Woodbine, with leaves like an oak in Whiteheath wood, near Harefield.

Lycoperdon cervinum. Branny Puff Ball; in Cane wood, Hampstead.

—— *pedunculatum*. Stalked Puff Ball; on a wall in Baker Street, Enfield.

—— *stellatum*. Star Puff Ball; on a bank in the lane leading from Hackney to Clapton.

Lycopodium annotinum. Vetch Club Moss; on Iver and Hounslow Heaths.

—— *clavatum*. Common Club Moss; on Hounslow Heath.

Lycopodium

View of the Agriculture of Middlesex has justly observed, that "from its gently waving surface, it is particularly suited to the general purposes of

agriculture, it being sufficiently sloping to secure a proper drainage, and at the same time without those abrupt elevations, which in some places so much increase

- *inundatum*. Marsh Club Moss: on Iver and Hounslow Heaths.
- Lysimachia nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods: in the ditches on Hampstead Heath, in Cane Wood, and at Scarlet Spring, near Harefield.
- *tenella*. Purple Money-wort: on the bogs on Hampstead Heath, and on Harefield moor, plentifully.
- *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow Herb, or Loose Strife: in the meadows about Uxbridge moor, and in some places near Harefield.
- Lythrum hyssopifolia*. Grass Poly Small Hedge Hyssop: in watery places, and where water has been stagnated in the winter; on Hounslow Heath, and in a marshy field, between Staines and Lalam.
- *salicaria*, *β.* A variety of Purple-spiked Loosestrife, or Willow Herb: by the side of the canals at Chelsea water-works.
- Marchantia polymorpha*, *β.* A variety of common Marchantia: on a wall at Hoxton, near London.
- Marrubium vulgare*. White Horehound: on Finchley Common, on Hampstead Heath, and on Uxbridge Moor, abundantly.
- Matricaria chamomilla*. Corn Feverfew: a variety of this, with a naked flower, is said to be found in Tottenham Fields.
- Melissa calamintha*. Common Calamint: in Harefield Street.
- Mentha aquatica*, *β. hirsuta*. Round-headed Mint: } in watery places, and
— *piperata*. Peppermint: } on banks of rivers, between Hornsey and Newington, and elsewhere.
- *pulegium*. Penny-royal, or Pudding Grass: on several parts of Harefield Common.
- *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Horse Mint: in Harefield and Hornsey church-yards, plentifully.
- *sativa*. Curled Mint: by a pond side, in a lane below Breakspears, abundantly; in Hackney river, near the Ferry House.
- *syloestris*. Horse Mint: in marshes and watery places at Hackney.
- Menyanthes trifoliata*. Marsh Trefoil, or Buckbeans: on the bog on Hampstead Heath, and on Harefield, abundantly.
- Mercurialis annua*. French Mercury: on rubbish and cultivated places about London; frequent at Homerton, near Hackney; and at Paddington church.
- Mnium androgynum*. Upright Mnium: in woods, heaths, and walls; at Hampstead, and near Paddington.
- *palustre*. Marsh Mnium: on turfy bogs, and wet heaths; at Hampstead.
- Montia Fontana*. Water Chickweed: near springs and running waters; on Harefield Common.
- Myosotis scorpioides, arvensis*. Mouse-ear Scorpion Grass: in Gutters' Dean Wood, and in Old Park Wood, near Harefield.
- Myosurus minimus*. Mouse Tail: in corn-fields, meadows, and pastures of a gravelly soil; between Kentish Town, and Hampstead, and elsewhere in this county.
- Myriophyllum spicatum*. Spiked Water Milfoil: in the canal at Hampton Court, in a gravel pit, in a field, called Innins, adjoining to Harefield Common, and in a slow rivulet at Poplar, near London.
- Nardus stricta*. Mat Grass: Hanwell Heath, and on Harefield Common.

- Narcissus poeticus*. Pale Narcissus, or Daffodil: in meadows and woods; in several places near Harefield.
- *Pseudonarcissus*. Wild English Daffodil: in woods and hedges; in several places about Harefield, and in the orchard at Breakspears.
- Nepeta cataria*. Nep or Cat Mint: in a meadow near Harefield Mill.
- Nymphaea alba*. White Water Lily: in the moat at Fulham and Uxbridge; in the rivulet at Brentbridge; in the Uxbridge Road; and in Harefield River, abundantly.
- *lutaa*. Yellow Water Lily: in the moat at Fulham, near the garden gate; on Uxbridge Moor; in the little rivulet at Brentbridge, and in Harefield River.
- Oenanthe crocata*. Hemlock Water Dropwort: in the Thames, near London.
- *fistulosa*, *β.* A variety of Water Dropwort: in Harefield, near the Paper Mills, plentifully.
- Ophioglossum vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue: on Hampstead Heath; in Hackney Marsh; in moist meadows, near Harefield; and in a meadow just beyond Cowley Church.
- Opherys apifera*. Bee Orchis: in the chalk pit, near the paper-mill at Harefield.
- *monorchis*. Yellow or Mush Orchis: in barren pastures of a chalky soil, near Enfield.
- *muscifera*. Fly Orchis: in the chalk-pit, near the paper-mills at Harefield, but sparingly.
- *Nidus avis*. Bird's Nest: in White Heath Wood, near Harefield.
- *ovata*. Common Twayblade: in White Heath Wood; and at Scarlet Spring, near Harefield; and in the moist parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces: on Enfield Chase.
- Orobancha major*. Broome Rape: on Iver and Hampstead Heaths.
- Orchis Conopsea*. Red-handed Orchis: }
- *militaris*. Man Orchis: }
- *militaris, β. purpurea*. Purple Man Orchis: }
- *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis: }
- *ustulata*. Little Purple-flowered Orchis: }
- Ornithopus perpusillus*. Bird's Foot: on Hampstead Heath, plentifully.
- Orobua tuberosus*. Wood Pea, or Heath Pea: in the drier parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, and elsewhere.
- Osmunda regalis*. Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal: towards the north side of Hampstead Heath.
- *apicans*. Rough Spleenwort: on Hampstead Heath, abundantly; and on Harefield Common.
- Panicum crusgalli*. Loose Panic Grass: about Fulham Moat.
- *sanguinale*. Cock's-foot Panic Grass: }
- *verticillatum*. Rough Panic Grass: }
- *viride, β.* Green Panic Grass: }
- Papaver Argemone*. Long Rough-headed Poppy: }
- *hybridum*. Round Rough-headed Poppy: }
- *dubium*. Long Smooth-headed Poppy: }
- Paris quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or One Berry: in Old Park wood, in the hanging woods, and elsewhere

crease the labour and expence of tillage; and from its being entirely free from large stones, those powerful enemies to the free operations of the plough.”—

- elsewhere about Hanfield, and in a wood not far from Hampstead.
- Parnassia palustris*. Grass of Parnassus: in moist meadows; near Harefield mill, plentifully.
- Pedicularis palustris*. Marsh Lousewort: in moist meadows and pastures; about Harefield, plentifully.
- Peziza acetabulum*. Cup Peziza: on rotten wood in woods and hedges; between Hampstead and Highgate.
- *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza: in woods; in Hornsey wood, and elsewhere thereabouts.
- *lentifera*. Seeding Cup Mushroom: on a bank in one of the fields called London fields, leading from Hackney to London, near the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton.
- Phallus impudicus*. Stinking Morel: in woods and hedges; at Hackney, and in a fir-wood, near the Spaniards, Hampstead.
- *caninus*. Head-headed Morel: in Caen wood, very sparingly; and in a small pine wood, near the Spaniards, Hampstead Heath.
- Phascum repens*. Creeping Phascum: on trunks of trees; at Acton.
- Phellandrium aquaticum*. Water Hemlock: in the ponds at the entrance of Hornsey wood, and in Harefield river, plentifully.
- Pitularia globulifera*. Pepper Grass: on Hampstead Heath; on the boggy ground, near the powder mills, on Hounslow Heath.
- Pimpinella saxifraga*. Lesser Pimpernel, or Burnet Saxifrage: in the meadows about Highgate and Hampstead, abundantly.
- Plantago Coronopus*. Buckshorn Plantain, Star of the Earth: on Hampstead Heath and Uxbridge Common, plentifully.
- *lanceolata*, *β*. A variety of Ribwort } on Hounslow Heath.
Plantain, or Ribwort: }
—— *major*, *β*. A variety of Greater Plan- }
tain, or Waybread. }
—— *major*, *γ*. Besome Plantain: by the path between the fords of the two rivers in Enfield marsh.
—— *media*. Hoary Plantain: on the grass-plots in the British Museum Garden, in great plenty.
- Poa compressa*. Creeping Meadow Grass: } in meadows
—— *pratense*. Great Meadow Grass: } near Maryle-bone.
—— *trivialis*, *γ*, *serotina*. Hair-leaved Meadow }
Grass: }
- Polygala vulgaris*. A variety of Common Milkwort: on heaths; near Highwood Hill, beyond Hendon.
- Polygonum amphibium*. Perennial Arsmart; in the river at Hackney; in watery places at Harefield; and on Uxbridge moor.
- *bistorta*. Greater Bistort, or Snakeweed: in the meadows by the river side at Uxbridge, and in a meadow by the side of Bishop's wood, near Hampstead.
- *hydropiper*, *β*. A variety of Water Pepper, or Arsmart: in Tothill Fields, and in the meadows just beyond Peterborough House, Westminster.
- Polypodium aculeatum*. Prickly Auriculate Male Fern; in Old Park wood, near Harefield; in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, and elsewhere.
- Polypodium cristatum*. Crested Polypody: on Hampstead Heath; in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, and at Battleswell.

The inequalities of the surface contribute to ornament, health, and beauty; though few parts of the county can be considered as being eminently picturesque.

- *filix femina*. Female Polypody: in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- *vulgare*, *β*. A variety of common Polypody: on shady old walls and roots of trees; between Edmonton and Winchmore Hill.
- Polytrichum commune*. Common Polytrichum, or Greater Golden Maidenhair; on the bogs on Hampstead Heath, and Harefield Common, plentifully.
- Potamogeton compressum*. Small-branched Pondweed: in slow flowing rivers and ditches; about Staines, plentifully.
- *lucens*. Long-leaved Pondweed: in many places in the Thames between Fulham and Hampton Court.
- *perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Pondweed: } in the New
—— *pusillum*. Small Grass-leaved Pond- } River Head
weed: } plentifully.
- *pectinatum*. Fennel-leaved Pondweed: in the Serpentine River in Hyde Park.
- Potentilla argentea*. Tormentil Cinquefoil: in a field near Harefield Common.
- *reptans*, *β*. Creeping Tormentil: in a ditch between the boarded river and the Islington Road.
- Poterium sanguisorba*. Burnet: in Harefield chalk-pits, and in the beech woods in the road from thence to Chalfont.
- Prenanthes muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce: in the lane leading from Harefield to Rislip, and elsewhere.
- Prunus cerasus*. Common Wild Cherry: in Bishop's wood, Hampstead.
- Pteris aquilina*, *β*. A variety of Female Fern, or Brakes: on many old walls in and about London, as on the wall of the Savoy, Gray's Inn, Westminster, Royal Gardens, &c.
- Ranunculus aquatilis*, *β*. Various-leaved Water Crowfoot: in the river at Harefield, and on the bogs at Uxbridge moor.
- *lingua*. Greater Spearwort: in the bogs on Iver Heath, and near Uxbridge.
- *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crowfoot: in a lane near Harefield, in Kentish Town, and about Hackney.
- Rhamnus catharticus*. Buckthorn, or Purging Thorn: in woods and hedges; in some places near Harefield, and in the hedges between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield, plentifully.
- *frangula*. Blackberry-bearing Alder: in woods about Hampstead, as in Bishop's wood, in Hornsey wood, in a wood adjoining to the boarded river, and in Whiteheath wood, near Harefield.
- Ribes nigrum*. Black Currants, or Squinancy Berries: in a meadow near the warren pond at Breakspears, plentifully.
- *rubrum*. Red Currants: in some coppices near Harefield.
- Rosa arvensis*, *β*. A variety of white-flowered Dog Rose: in Bishop's wood.
- *villosa*, *β*. A variety of Apple Rose, about London, everywhere.
- Rubus Idæus*. Raspberries, Framboise, or Hindberries: in a lane near Harefield moor, but sparingly.
- Rumex pulcher*. Fiddle Dock: in Bunhill and Moorfields, and elsewhere about London, plentifully.
- *sanguineus*. Bloodwort: in the woods about Hampstead, as in Bishop's wood, and in an orchard by

resque. The ground rises in general from the banks of the Thames towards the north, and a range of gently rising eminences, of which Hampstead, High-

- by the road side in the lane leading from Harefield to Rislip.
- Ruscus aculeatus*. Knee Holly, Butcher's Broom; in the little grove at Breakspears, in some thickets on Harefield and Bacher Heaths, and on Hampstead Heath.
- Sagina erecta*. Least Stitchwort: on Hampstead Heath, about Highwood Hill, and on Uxbridge and Harefield commons, abundantly.
- Sagittaria sagittifolia* β . A variety of Arrow-head: in the Thames between Peterborough House, and the Horseferry, Westminster.
- Salix pentandria*. Sweet Willow: in woods and hedges; in the way from Chelsea to Fulham, and among the willows near the brick kiln at Harefield.
- *repens* β . A variety of Creeping Willow: on Hampstead Heath.
- *repens* & *fusca*. Common Creeping Dwarf Willow: on Hampstead Heath, and near the bogs on Harefield common, plentifully.
- *rubra*. Red Willow: } among the willows on the
- *triandria*. Smooth Willow: } Thames side between Westminster & Chelsea.
- Sambucus Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wall-wort, Dane-wort: in a meadow at Breakspears, and on Uxbridge moor.
- Sanicula Europaea*. Sanicle: in Cane Wood, near Hampstead, in the woods about Highwood Hill beyond Hendon, and about Harefield, plentifully.
- Saponaria officinalis*. Soapwort: in a hedge near Uxbridge church-yard.
- Scandix anthriscus*. Small Hemlock: on banks of rubbish about London everywhere.
- Scirpus acicularis*. Least upright Clubrush: on Hounslow Heath towards Hampton.
- *cespitosus*. Dwarf Clubrush: on Harefield moor, plentifully.
- *fluitans*. Floating Clubrush: on the bogs on Harefield common, and on Hounslow Heath.
- *maritimus*. Round-headed Bastard Cyperus: on banks of rivers; in the Isle of Dogs.
- β . A variety of the last: in the Thames between Peterborough House, and the Horseferry, Westminster.
- *mucronatus*. Pointed Bullrush: on the banks of the Thames, above and below London.
- *setaceus*. Least Rush: in the drier parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, and on Harefield moor, abundantly.
- *sylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Grass: in a pond on the left side of the road from London to Highgate, and in the moist parts of woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- Scutellaria galericulata*. Hooded Willow Herb: by the side of the New River at Enfield, between Newington and Islington, and in Rosamond's pond, in St. James's Park.
- *minor*. Lesser Wooded Willow Herb: in the great bog on Hampstead Heath, and on the moist parts of Harefield common.
- Sedum album*. White Stonecrop: on a wall just beyond the chapel at Kentish Town, and on a wall near Bromley Hall.
- *dasyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stonecrop: on the wall of the Botanic Gardens at Chelsea, and on walls near Hammersmith.
- Sison inundatum*. Least Water Parsnip: on the bogs on Hampstead Heath, between Hornsey and Newing-

gate, and Muswell Hill, are the principal, varies in an agreeable manner, the scenery; and at the same time protects the metropolis from the blasts of the north.

- ton, in the boggy places on Harefield common, and in several places on Hounslow Heath.
- *segetum*. Corn-Parsley, or Honewort: about Hampstead Heath, and Hyde Park.
- Sisymbrium Irio*. Broad-leaved Rocket, or Hedge Mustard: on rubbish and old walls about London frequent; and on walls and elsewhere about Chelsea.
- Sisymbrium sylvestris*. Water Rocket: in the ditches about Tothillfields, Westminster, plentifully, on the banks of the Thames, and in a ditch in the road between Whitechapel and Mile End.
- Sium latifolium*. Great Water Parsnip: in rivers and marches; in the brick field near Tyburn turnpike, and in several parts of the river at Harefield.
- Smurnium olusatrum*. Alexanders: in the fields near Cowley.
- Solidago virgarea*. Common Golden Rod: on Hampstead Heath, and in the woods thereabouts, and in Hornsey wood.
- Solidago virgaria* β . A variety of common Golden Rod: on Hampstead Heath and Bishop's wood.
- Sonchus palustris*. Marsh Sowthistle: on the banks of the Thames about Blackwall.
- Sorbus aucuparia*. Quicken Tree, or Mountain Ash: in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, as in Bishop's and Cane woods.
- Spergula nodosa*. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Sanifrage: on Hampstead Heath and Harefield Moor.
- Sphagnum arborcum*. Creeping Bog Moss: on trunks of trees on Enfield chace.
- *palustre*. Grey Bog Moss: in the bogs on Hampstead Heath and Harefield common.
- Stellaria graminca* β . A variety of Lesser Stitch-wort: in the moist parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate.
- Tanacetum vulgare*. Common Tansy: in a meadow near Harefield Church, and in the watery lane at Edmonton.
- Thymus serpyllum* γ . A variety of Mother of Thyme: on hilly places and heaths: between Hampton Court, and Teddington.
- *serpyllum* γ . Hoary Thyme: on Oliver's Mount in Uxbridge moor, plentifully.
- Tragopogon porrifolium*. Purple Goat's Beard: in some meadows near Edmonton, and at Bromley near Bow.
- Tremella auricula*. Eared Tremella, or Jew's Ear: on rotten wood near the Neat's House, Chelsea.
- *purpurea*. Purple Tremella, on } on the side of
- } dying and dead branches of } ditches, rivers and
- } trees: } wet sandy fields;
- *granulata*. Granulata Tremella: } about Hackney &
- } Newington.
- Trifolium filiforme*. Small Trefoil: on Harefield common.
- *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in the lanes about Hornsey and elsewhere.
- Trifolium ornithopoides*. Bird's foot Trefoil: in Tothill fields, Westminster.
- *striatum*. Knotted Trefoil: on Oliver's Mount in Uxbridge moor, plentifully; once found on a bank in the first field from Southampton Row, in the road to Hampstead.
- *subterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: on barren pastures and heaths: about London frequently, as in Tothill fields, Westminster, and on Harefield and Uxbridge commons, plentifully.

Triglochin

north. From these heights the eye enjoys some very pleasing and extensive prospects. Mill-Hill, Highwood-Hill, and Harrow-Hill also afford some extensive views. The last eminence is detached from a very extensive ridge which stretches north-eastward in interrupted swells from Pinner, Stanmore, Elstree, Totteridge, and Barnet, to the forest scenery of Enfield Chase. These hills rise at a mean, about 400 feet above the level of the Thames: the southern sides are the most fertile. The banks of the Thames, Colne, and Lea Rivers, and those of the smaller streams in the county, display a series of luxuriant meadows. Those which lie contiguous to the Thames are occupied to an immense extent by gardens and nurserymen who supply the metropolis with vegetables and fruit. "All the lands to the south of the road passing from Brentford through Hounslow to Langford are so nearly level as to have no more than a proper drainage: From Staines, through Ashford and Hamworth Commons, to Twickenham, a distance of seven miles and a half, is a perfect level, and generally of from ten to twenty feet above the surface of the Thames." Cultivation is carried to high perfection in this county. The great quantity of manure procured from the metropolis is a great means of bringing the land to a superior condition. Those parts of the county which are considered the most unproductive are Hounslow Heath, Enfield Chase, and Finchley Common.—The chief soils in this county are loam and clay, or sand and gravel, more or less intermixed with loamy clay.—The moors near the Colne, along the whole extent between Rickmansworth and Staines, consist principally of peat on a subsoil of siliceous gravel, which, in various places, shews itself at the surface: peat has also been found on the borders of the river Lea, and in the Isle of Dogs.—The clay in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, particularly on the northern side, has in many parts been dug up to the depth of from four to six feet, and in some places considerably more, for the purpose of brick-making; and numerous buildings have arisen on the very spots where the soil has been thus excavated. "Round the one mile stone on the

Kingsland road, the surface is lowered from four to ten feet, by the earth having been dug up, and manufactured into bricks, over an extent of 1000 acres or more; and, except where the owners of the soil have been negligent of their interest, and where the works are now carrying on, it has been levelled, ploughed, and laid down to grass. It is sufficiently dry, and, by the aid of town manure, is restored again into excellent grass land; though it has previously yielded to the community, through the medium of the brick-makers, upwards of 4000*l.* per acre on an average of the whole level; but there are a few acres of choice marl earth, which have produced, through the same medium, 20,000*l.* per acre."

Excepting the gardens and nurseries immediately contiguous to London, and the banks of the Thames, and a strip of arable land about a mile and a half in average width, extending northward from Tottenham to the extremity of the county beyond Enfield, the whole of the eastern part of Middlesex, from Ealing, Harrow, and Pinner, may, in general, be described as appropriated to meadow and pasturage. The western division, excepting heaths and commons, and the moor and meadow-lands on the borders of the Colne, &c. is chiefly arable. The arable lands are for the most part spread out in common fields; though about one-fourth of the whole, which may probably amount to 18 or 20,000 acres, are now inclosed. With some exceptions, ploughing is practised on a bad system. The usual number of horses employed, is four; on the stronger lands five, and even six, horses, are used; and they are almost invariably harnessed at length, and have three men to attend them. These heavy teams seldom plough more ground than four or five acres in six days; and that at an expence of about 30*s.* per acre.—Since the introduction of green and root crops, fallowing has gradually fallen into disuse, and is now but very little practised throughout the country.—The rotation of crops varies in a certain degree with the facility of obtaining manure, and with the greater or less distance of the farms from the metropolis.—The corn grown in this county is nearly confined to wheat

Triglochin palustre. Arrow-headed Grass: in marshy grounds at Harefield.

Turritis glabra. Great Tower Mustard: in a lane near Isleworth, and on a bank at Slough.

Tussilago petasitis. Common Butterbur: by the river side near Harefield mill, abundantly, also about Chelsea Water Works.

Typha angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Cat's Tail: in ditches and ponds; on Hounslow Heath and elsewhere.

Ulmus campestris *l.* Wych Hazel or Broad-leaved Elm: in hedges; at Hoxton near London.

Ula lactuca *β.* A variety of Green Laver or Oyster Green: in ditches behind Newington.

— *lactuca* *γ.* Another variety of the same in shady, sandy, and moist places: on walls about London, common.

Utricularia minor. Lesser-hooded Milfoil: in the river at Uxbridge.

Utricularia vulgaris. Common-hooded Milfoil: in stagnated waters at Hornsey.

Vaccinium myrtillus. Blackwort, Whortleberries or Bilberries; in the drier parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, as in Cane Wood, and on the heath, in great plenty, and on Iwer heath, near Uxbridge.

Viola hirta. Hairy Violet: in the chalky field near the Paper Mills, and by the side of Old Park wood, Harefield.

— *palustre*. Marsh Violet: on Hampstead Heath.

Viscum album. White Mistletoe; on some trees at Clarendon House, St. James's.

Xanthium strumarium. Lesser Burdock: on dung hills and rich grounds: and at Staines.

Zannichellia palustris. Horned Pondweed: in ditches and ponds near Pancras Church.

and

and barley; rye and oats are cultivated only in small quantities. The green and root crops consist of a very considerable variety, as beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, white and red clovers, rye-grass cut green, tares with barley and oats intermixed, for the food of cattle; turnips, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, green-peas, beans, &c. for the use of man. Lucerne and buck-wheat are also occasionally sown. About 10,000 acres are annually cropped with wheat; new grain, recently thrashed, being mostly preferred for seed. The average produce is from 12 to 40 bushels per acre.—About 4000 acres are annually sown with barley, and that always in the spring.—The produce varies from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. About 6000 acres are appropriated to the cultivation of beans and peas. The peas grown with the intent of being gathered green, and sent in their pods to market, succeed clover, corn, or any other crop. The produce varies from ten to fifty sacks, and is sometimes sold at from 7*l.* to 9*l.* per acre, the buyer taking every risk, and expence of gathering, which frequently happens to from 30*s.* and upwards to 5*l.*—Turnips are always sown in the broad-cast method, and hoed twice by the hand. The produce is mostly consumed by cows, whose owners buy the turnips while growing, at from eight to ten or twelve guineas per acre. The cow-keepers are at the expence of pulling them up, loading, and carting them home.—Liquorice is cultivated to the extent of a few acres at the Neat Houses, near Tothill Fields; and about 20 acres adjoining to the Uxbridge Road, about three miles from Tyburn, are appropriated to the growth of hops.—The greater part of the upland meadow and pasture lands in this county, has, in former times, been under tillage, and still exhibits the marks of the plough. The produce is very abundant, owing to the ground being kept in a highly productive state by the great quantities of manure procured from the metropolis.—The grass lands on the borders of the river Lea contains about 2000 acres, about 1200 of which in the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton, were inclosed a few years ago, from which cause, the rental per acre has advanced from 2*s.* to 4*l.* the remainder is divided by land-marks among a great number of proprietors, in pieces containing from a rood to four or five acres each. The common meadows are open for the reception of the cattle of the respective parishes, from the 18th of August to the 5th of April, following; soon after which the ground is prepared for a crop of hay, which it yields in July, at the average of about a ton per acre. This tract is flooded every winter, and also once in two or three years in the summer, by water impregnated with manure from the chalky and well dressed lands of Hertfordshire. The several tracts of grass land on the banks of the Colne, include about 2500 acres; the soil of which is of a black peaty nature, and but little raised above the level of the river. The richest grass-land in the county is that of the Isle of Dogs, which was reduced to 500 acres, by the West India docks.—In

the art of hay-making, the Middlesex farmers are superior to those of any other part of the island, and may be said to have reduced it to a system.—Even in the most unfavourable weather, the method pursued by them is better than any other practised under similar circumstances.—The manures used in this county are various, consisting of stable litter, soil, soot, and the sweepings of the streets, procured from the metropolis. The lands in general are manured only once in three or four years, and that during the months of September and October; the gardeners manure their lands twice at least in every three years. On Enfield Chase, marl is dug out of pits, and is put on the land in the neighbourhood. Irrigation is not much practised by the farmers of Middlesex, though their situations are generally favourable for it.—The implements of husbandry are not of the most judicious construction. The plough is a swing one, clumsy and heavy. On the northern border, the Hertfordshire wheel-plough has been introduced. In harrowing, three harrows are generally chained together, and dragged by the same number of horses abreast. There are but few waggons employed: six-inch wheeled shooting carts, with wooden axle-trees, and iron arms, are in very general use. These carts are in general much too heavy, and of clumsy construction.

GARDENS, NURSERY GROUNDS, &c.]—In this county, the fruit-gardens, exclusively of those attached to private houses, are supposed to occupy about 3000 acres, situated chiefly on both sides of the road from Kensington through Hammersmith, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham. They furnish constant employment to about ten persons per acre, men, women, and children. During the fruit season, this number is increased to 35 or 40; the produce of whose labour is thought to amount to 300,000*l.* annually. To this, another 100,000*l.* may be added, for the produce of the fruit sent to the metropolis from the surrounding counties; making a total of 400,000*l.* Besides the quantity of fruits raised from these gardens, the London markets receive additional supplies from Surrey, Kent, Essex, Berks, &c.

The Nursery-grounds occupy above 1500 acres, mostly in the neighbourhoods of Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, Mile End, &c. The nurserymen spare no pains in collecting the choicest sort, and the greatest variety, of fruit-trees, and ornamental shrubs and flowers, from every quarter of the globe.

It is supposed that the Kitchen-gardens, in the immediate vicinity of London, comprise above 10,000 acres; about 2000 of which are wholly cultivated by the spade, and the remainder partly by the spade, and partly by the plough. Not more than one fourth, however, of this quantity is situated in Middlesex, the rest is in the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. The average produce of these gardens is supposed to amount to 200*l.* annually per acre; the profit upon which is calculated at about 120*l.* The annual

annual produce of all the garden-ground cultivated to supply the London markets, is estimated at 645,000*l.* which, with the 400,000*l.* produced by the fruit-gardens, make a total of 1,045,000*l.* for the consumption of the metropolis, and its environs, in fruits and vegetables only.

On the many little islands on the river Thames, in the neighbourhoods of Brentford, Twickenham, Sunbury, &c. and also in the wet borders of small extent which skirt that river, are plantations of osiers for the use of basket-makers, and for other purposes. The kinds chiefly raised are the *Salix Vitallina*, or yellow willow; the *Salix Amygdalina*, or almond-leaved willow; and the *Salix Viminalis*, or osier-willow; with their several varieties: the former sort, being of a tough but yielding nature, is principally grown for the purpose of tying up the branches of wall and espalier trees, and for binding packages of trees and shrubs in the drawing season; the two latter are chiefly used by the basket and corn-sieve makers. This is a very lucrative branch of cultivation.

CATTLE, &c.]—Excepting the cows kept in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, for a supply of milk, the quantity of live stock in this county is very small. The cows are chiefly of the Holderness breed, large, with short horns. The aggregate number, in the possession of the London cow-keepers, was recently estimated at 8,500; viz. 7,200 in Middlesex, 681 in Kent, and 681 in Surrey. The quantity of milk yielded by each cow, is, on an average, nine quarts a day, or 3285 quarts per annum: but from this latter number should be deducted, perhaps, the odd 285 quarts, for suckling, casualties, &c. the remainder, multiplied by 8500, gives the total of 6,375,000 gallons. The milk is sold to the retail-dealer, who agrees with the cow-keeper for the produce of a certain number of cows, and takes the labour of milking them upon himself. In delivering the milk to the consumer, a vast increase takes place, not only in the price, but also in the quantity, which is greatly adulterated with water, and sometimes impregnated with still worse ingredients; by which practices, and the additional charge made for cream, the sum paid by the public can hardly be less than 150 per cent. on the original cost. There are about ten bulls to a stock of three hundred cows. The calves are generally sent to Smithfield-market, at one, two, or three days old; where they sell at from 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* each. Such cows as give an extraordinary quantity of milk, are usually kept five or six, and sometimes even seven years; after which, they are fattened, and sold to the butchers. The net profit to the cow-keeper upon every cow is estimated at 6*l.* annually. When any quantity of milk remains unsold, the cream is taken from it, and made into fresh-butter for the London markets. The butter-milk is given to the hogs; but the business of the dairy is little understood or practised in this county. The sheep of Middlesex are purchased indiscriminately at the fairs of Wilts, Berks, and

Hants, &c. The flocks are proportioned to the rights of common appertaining to the respective farms; but those which have not been changed, or crossed, are much degenerated. The greater part of the hay farmers are without common rights, and devote much of their after-grass to the agistment of sheep and neat cattle, which they take in, sheep at 5*s.* per score, and bullocks at 1*s.* per head per week. The ewes, which are kept for the purpose of supplying the London markets with House Lambs, are all of the Dorsetshire breed. This profitable branch of farming is said to have originated in Middlesex. Early Grass Lambs are also an object of considerable importance with the farmers of Middlesex; and for these likewise the Dorset ewes are chiefly selected.

The horses in Middlesex amount to upwards of 30,000, yet very few are bred here remarkable for their quality. The cart-horses, which are compact and bony, are purchased at the different fairs in the neighbouring counties, and at the repositories and stables of the several dealers in the metropolis. Many of the horses employed for agricultural purposes, as well as those used by brewers, distillers, and carmen of London, are bred in Leicestershire, and the adjoining counties. The coach and saddle-horses are principally bred in Yorkshire. The draught-horses belonging to the brewers, distillers, coal merchants, &c. are scarcely to be equalled as to strength and figure. Hogs are kept in considerable numbers, but chiefly by the malt distillers, for whom they are purchased lean, at a large market held on Finchley Common, to which they are brought from Shropshire, and other distant counties. Great numbers of fattened hogs are bought for the hog-butcheries about London; and the bacon cured there is very little inferior to that of Wilts and Yorkshire. Much poultry is reared in this county, but chiefly for home consumption; and many pigeons are also bred. Rabbits are bred by the poor people in many places in and about London.

LANDED PROPERTY, TENURES, &c.]—In Middlesex, the landed property is much divided, the affluence obtained by so many persons in trade and commerce, having rendered small estates very desirable within a few miles round London. On many of them are the seats and villas of gentlemen and merchants, who, occupying their own grounds, keep them in a superior state of cultivation, and embellishment. The farms are generally small, the largest probably not exceeding 600 acres. The farmers are of various classes or descriptions. In the vicinity of London, the ground is mostly rented by cow-keepers, gardeners, and nursery-men. The land lying immediately beyond the last, is occupied by the villas of wealthy citizens and others; and at a still further distance, by farmers, who are again divided, into persons with whom farming is but a secondary occupation, (their primary occupation being generally in London;) and, secondly, by persons, who, having acquired a fortune by other pursuits, retire to farming, with the idea of uniting profit and amusement in their

their agricultural labours. A third class consists also of persons who, having a strong inclination for rural occupations, abandon their former employments, and resort to farming as a profession. The fourth and last class is about equal in number to all the rest, and is composed of farmers by profession, and who have at no time been engaged in any other line of business.—The rent of lands varies greatly, according to local and other circumstances; some as low as 10s. per acre, and from that sum to more than 10l. per acre. The rents are, with few exceptions, paid in money. Tithes are mostly taken in kind, or at an annual composition.—In respect to tenures, there is much freehold, a considerable portion of copyhold, and some church, college, and corporation land. Copyhold estates are mostly, if not entirely, of inheritance, subject to fines and heriots. In some manors the fines are certain, and so small, that the tenure is little, if at all, inferior to freehold: in others, they are at the will of the lord; that is, subject to pay two years of the full rent as a fine.—In Harrow, are some that are called head copyholders, and that have this seeming advantage, that the heir at law pays no fine on his admission; and one of these copyholders, having been once admitted, may purchase any other copyhold, or all the copyholds in the manor, and pay no fine; and they will descend to his heir in like manner; but if he sells, the lord may impose on the purchaser what fine he pleases; for instance, one thousand pounds, though the copyhold itself should not be worth one hundred pounds: the consequence to the copyholder is, that the seeming advantage of the custom restricts the sale to so small a number of purchasers, that he cannot get near the value which his estate would be of under the common tenure.—The general wages of labourers in husbandry in this county, is from ten to twelve, or fourteen shillings per week in the winter season, and from twelve to sixteen or seventeen in the summer months. Much of the agricultural business, however, is done by the piece. During the summer, and beginning of autumn, a vast number of women, chiefly from North Wales, are employed by the farmers and gardeners round London, in weeding and making hay, in gathering green peas and beans, and in picking fruits, as strawberries, cherries, &c. and carrying them to market.—The oldest farm-houses and offices now in the county, are of wood, lathed and plastered, with roofs thatched; the whole having the appearance as if erected by piece-meal, to suit the immediate wants of the farmer: being built with timber, they endure reparation even till all vestige of the original materials is destroyed or hidden. Those that have been erected within the last hundred years, are mostly of brick, and tiled; and, with a few exceptions, are well built, and furnished with offices, in a very convenient style.

ROADS.]—The turnpike roads of Middlesex are by no means in such a state as their connection with the metropolis would lead us to expect. Though branching off from the city as from a centre, they

continue during the winter in a very neglected condition, and the ruts are but imperfectly repaired even in summer. This is to be attributed to the imperfect methods of cleansing them, and to the inadequacy of the materials employed to sustain the constant pressure of carriages of all descriptions that are continually running over them. They are however in a much superior condition to what they exhibited thirty or forty years ago. The high ways which are repaired by parochial rates are, on the contrary, in good condition. The streets of London are principally paved with Scotch granite. It is estimated by Mr. Colquhoun in his *Treatise of the Police of London*, that the value of property conveyed along these roads to and from the metropolis is 50,000,000l. annually, and the number of carriages employed in the conveyance is not less than 40,000.

MANUFACTURES, &c.]—The manufactures of this county are of a very extensive description. London being the grand mart for every article both of elegance or utility, there is scarcely any thing in demand that is not manufactured within it, or in its immediate vicinity. To describe the variety would be a task of some difficulty. It may be stated generally, that every article of elegance or taste, such as jewellery, furniture, ornaments in gold and silver, cut-glass, cutlery, japan wares, watches, apparel, articles of consumption, &c. &c. are to be comprehended in the manufactures of Middlesex.

ETYMOLOGY.]—There can be no doubt this county derives its name from its relative situation to the three ancient surrounding kingdoms, of the east, west, and south Saxons; of the first of which, that is, East Sex, or Essex, it formed a part for about three centuries previously to the dissolution.

GENERAL HISTORY.]—The ancient inhabitants of this county were the Trinobantes, of whom some account will be found in our description of Essex. After the complete subjugation of the Island, this county was included in the division named Flavia Cæsariensis; and Londinium, or Augusta, now London, became a principal Roman station, though it was not dignified with the name of a colony.

ANTIQUITIES.]—In this county, the Roman stations, &c. appear to have been confined to Londinium, or Augusta, now London, and Sullonica, or Brockley Hills, above Elstree, and bordering on Hertfordshire; yet Roman remains have been found at various other places. The Roman roads that intersected Middlesex seem to have been concentrated in London, whence they diverged as from a centre, nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. The Watling Street, which had its southern termination at Dover, is presumed to have been continued from Stone Street, in Southwark, at the point now called Dowgate, on the northern bank of the Thames, and to have kept along the present Watling Street to Aldersgate, where it quitted the city. It probably turned westward at the end of Old Street, and continuing along Wilderness Row and Clerkenwell, crossed the Fleet-brook, and ascended the hill to Portpool

Portpool Lane; thence, pursuing a north-westerly course, it fell into the present high road to St. Alban's, by Paddington, Whitechurch, and Edgeware, and having skirted the station of Sullonica, passed on through Elstree to Verulamium. The Ikenild Street, is stated to have led eastward up Old Street, and over Bethnal Green; to Old Ford, where it crossed the Lea into Essex, and went on to Colchester. The Ermin Street led northwards, through Islington and Highbury, by Stoke Newington and Hornsey Wood, to Enfield, nearly on the line of the present high road; but turning off near that town, it passes Clay Hill, and enters Hertfordshire. Another Roman road from London led into Surrey and Berkshire, through Brentford, Hounslow, and Staines, in the same course as the present turnpike road. Another Roman road probably left the city at Aldgate, and pursued the track of the present high road, through Whitechapel and Stratford-le-Bow, into Essex.—The chief architectural antiquities, entitled to notice in this county, are the cross at Tottenham, Hanworth Church, Hampton Court, Sion House, Canonbury House, Pancras Church, Holland House, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—Middlesex returns eight members to Parliament: two for the county, four for the City of London, and two for Westminster. Those for the County are chosen by the freeholders; those for London by the liverymen; and those for Westminster by the inhabitant householders.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—This county, which is comprised within the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London, contains 194 parishes, and one part of a parish. It has nine divisional meetings, and 220 acting county magistrates.

MARKETS, MARKET TOWNS, &c.]—Exclusively of London and Westminster, there are nine market towns in this county. At Uxbridge, great quantities of corn are sold; and there is a large public granary over the market-place for depositing it from one

week to another. At Hounslow-market there is a considerable show of fat cattle; many of which are sent forward to London. Smithfield-market is celebrated for the sale of bullocks, sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, every Monday; and, in a less degree, on Friday, when there is a market for inferior horses. Leadenhall-market is the greatest in London for the sale of country-killed meat. At Leadenhall and Newgate markets, pigs and poultry, with fresh butter, eggs, &c. are sold in astonishing quantities. The three last mentioned markets supply the butchers of London, and its vicinity, almost entirely, and generally to the distance of ten miles and upwards. At Billingsgate, is the fish-market, which is principally supplied by fishing-smacks and boats coming from the sea up the Thames; and partly with fresh fish, by land-carriage, from every distance within the limits of England, and part of Wales. This market is held daily. The Corn-market is held in Mark-lane every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; but the chief business is done on Monday. The Coal Exchange, in Thames Street, is for the dealers only. At Whitechapel, Smithfield, and the Hay-market, hay and straw are sold thrice weekly; and the metropolis is further supplied with the same articles by the market established a few years since at Paddington; and from another market for hay and straw, held four times weekly in Southwark. Several other markets, for butchers' meat, vegetables, &c. are held in different parts of London.—The market towns are as follows:—

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Barnet | Enfield | Southall |
| Brentford | Finchley | Staines |
| Edgware | Hounslow | Uxbridge. |

POPULATION.]—The population of this county, in the year 1700, was 624,200; in 1750, 641,500; in 1801, 918,029; of whom, 420,773 were males, and 497,856, females. According to the returns of 1811, as appears below, the population was 953,276. The proportion of marriages is 1 to 94; of births, 1 to 40; of deaths, 1 to 36.

Summary of the Population of the County of MIDDLESEX, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| Edmonton..... | 3509 | 4060 | 34 | 189 | 1555 | 1336 | 1169 | 9941 | 10636 | 20577 |
| Elthorne | 2717 | 3123 | 29 | 76 | 1209 | 1129 | 785 | 7598 | 7668 | 15266 |
| Gore..... | 1440 | 1694 | 16 | 58 | 813 | 474 | 407 | 4348 | 4390 | 8738 |
| Isleworth | 1784 | 2290 | 25 | 50 | 541 | 818 | 931 | 4829 | 5840 | 10669 |
| Ossulstone..... | 13103 | 22391 | 377 | 352 | 588 | 17093 | 4710 | 42503 | 50035 | 92538 |
| Finsbury Division..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holborn Division..... | 24468 | 52108 | 989 | 959 | 858 | 29101 | 22149 | 94578 | 124726 | 219299 |
| Kensington Division..... | 7820 | 11396 | 287 | 331 | 1839 | 5652 | 3905 | 23343 | 30709 | 54052 |
| Tower Division..... | 38855 | 57336 | 910 | 1265 | 666 | 34516 | 22154 | 108090 | 129397 | 237487 |
| Spelthorne..... | 1949 | 2355 | 16 | 43 | 843 | 1031 | 481 | 5627 | 6029 | 11656 |
| City of London within the walls..... | 8158 | 11649 | 22 | 269 | 4 | 9779 | 1866 | 27566 | 27918 | 55484 |
| London without Do..... | 9255 | 15448 | 39 | 189 | 9 | 11790 | 3649 | 31677 | 33748 | 65425 |
| City of Westminster..... | 17555 | 38160 | 67 | 547 | 163 | 22679 | 15318 | 74538 | 87547 | 162085 |
| Totals..... | 130613 | 222010 | 2811 | 4326 | 9088 | 135398 | 77524 | 434633 | 518643 | 953276 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ACTON.]—Acton, six miles W. from London, contains a few substantial mansions. The parish comprises about 2000 acres. At this village, Cromwell, on his triumphant return to London, was met by the members of the House of Commons, and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the city. This parish contains two manors: one of which belongs to the see of London, and the other to Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh, bart. Near the entrance of the village, is Bery Priory, the seat of E. F. Akers, Esq. In the neighbourhood, are vestiges of several moated houses, among the residents of which we shall mention the celebrated Sir Mathew Hale, and Francis Rous, provost of Eton. To the north of the London road lies the small hamlet of East Acton, in the neighbourhood of which are three mineral springs, which were formerly in considerable repute, though now sunk in neglect. The waters contain calcareous glauber, and are powerfully carthartic. The assembly room, which was erected for the accommodation of the company, has long since been converted into a private residence. Near East Acton is a range of alms-houses, built by the company of Goldsmiths, for the reception of its decayed members. The church of Acton possesses no very striking character. It has been rebuilt with brick, and the tower is of the same materials. The interior has various monuments. In the church-yard is a beautiful obelisk to the memory of John Raymond Way, Esq. Here lies interred William Alridge, a wheelwright, who died in 1698, at the advanced age of 115. A school for the instruction of poor girls was established here in 1808, and supported by voluntary

contributions. Near the church-yard, stood lately a house where Skepton, the parliamentary general, resided, and which became afterwards tenanted by fugitive nuns from the continent, who were driven by political convulsions to seek an asylum in this country. At the entrance into the village is a public conduit, constructed by Thomas Thurney, in 1612.

ASHFORD.]—Ashford, three miles east from Staines, is a chapelry annexed to that place. It appears to have been anciently called Exe-forde, from the ford over the river Exe. It lies about a mile to the south of the great western road, and is distant from London about 14 miles. Ashford Common before its inclosure was selected for military reviews. The manor continued an appendage to Staines until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Guy Godolphin and John Smyth, and is now in the Baker family.—The chapel, a plain brick building with a steeple, was erected in 1796, by voluntary contributions. Among the tombs in the chapel-yard, is one to the memory of the Rev. John Jebb, D.D. dean of Cashel, and his consort.

BARNET.]—The rural village of Fien Barnet is about nine miles N. by W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The manor formerly belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and, at the Dissolution, was granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's: the whole was purchased a few years ago by John Bacon, Esq. The manor-house, having been erected at different periods, exhibits a motly kind of architecture. In the interior of the mansion are various portraits, among which, is one of Roger Bacon, painted on board, and another of the Lord Chancellor Bacon. It is supposed that this house was a cell to the priory of St. John. The parish church

church is of Norman architecture. At the west end is a wooden turret. The interior possesses no very peculiar feature. Not far from the church are some almshouses, for 12 poor children, the endowment of which is only slender. The memorable battle, in which the Lancastrians were totally defeated, is said to have been fought in this parish.

The hamlet of Colney Hatch consists of a few respectable villas, which have a very pleasing character.

BEDFONT.]—The little village of Bedfont is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. S. W. from Hounslow. It is often called East Bedfont, to distinguish it from West Bedfont, a hamlet in the adjacent parish. The principal manor of Bedfont belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The church is a very ancient structure: the chief door-way on the south side is of Saxon architecture. The interior consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a round-headed arch. Among the monuments is a sarcophagus of various coloured marble, in memory of H. Whitfield, D.D. vicar of this parish, who died in 1795. At the south entrance to the church-yard are two aged yew trees, curiously cut, so as to form an arch, at the top of which are shaped two figures, intended to represent two peacocks.

BETHNAL GREEN.]—This hamlet, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, was made a distinct parish in the year 1743. One part of it is comprehended in the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, and this division is very populous, being inhabited chiefly by journeymen silk weavers. The other part of the parish is chiefly grass land, or gardens. The Green comprises about seven acres, and is encircled by buildings. Sir Balthazar Gerbier, a painter and architect, instituted at Bethnal Green, in 1649, an academy, in imitation of the Museum Minervæ, designed by Sir Francis Kynaston, in the reign of Charles the First. Here he delivered his weekly lectures, and invited discussion on a variety of subjects. The institution, however, speedily sunk into discredit, and was abandoned by the projector. Here is an extensive establishment for insane persons. The mansion appropriated for the institution is connected with a local tradition, upon which is founded the ballad of "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal-Green." This ballad was written in the reign of Elizabeth. The hero is Henry de Montford, who is supposed to have fallen, together with his father, Simon Earl of Leicester, at the battle of Evesham, in 1265. The younger de Montford, however, was not killed, but he was deprived of sight, in consequence of his wounds. He was conveyed from the field of battle by a fair lady, whom he afterwards married, and to prevent all suspicion of his identity put on the disguise of a silly blind beggar. He fixed his residence at Bethnal-green. Part of the premises occupied for the reception of insane persons is said to be the remains of the 'palace' of this celebrated beggar. And it is worthy of remark that the beadle's staff is embellished with

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an allusion to the story. At a little distance from the Green stood an ancient house which tradition mentions as having been the residence of Bishop Bonner. The church is a heavy brick building, with a square tower. Here are also a Roman Catholic church, a Presbyterian, and several Methodist chapels. An episcopal chapel for promoting Christianity among the Jews was built here in 1814. It is a capacious building, and has a clergyman of the established church to officiate; annexed to this is a school for the children of Jews. A Free School and Almshouses were founded in 1722. Subsequent benefactions have considerably enlarged the establishment. There is also a subscription school, in which 35 boys, and an equal number of girls, are educated and clothed.

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.]—See Hammersmith.

BRENTFORD.]—New Brentford, the County Town, at which the elections are holden, is 10 miles W. by S. from St. Paul's Cathedral. Its name is evidently derived from the river Brent, which here falls into the Thames.—The town is first noticed in History, as the theatre of a conflict between Edmund Ironside and the Danes, A. D. 1016. Edmund, when he had compelled the Danish invaders to raise the siege of London, followed them hither, obtained a victory, and destroyed great numbers. He afterwards forded the Thames in this neighbourhood at low water, and obtained considerable advantages in Kent.—A chapter of the garter was held in the Lion Inn, at this town, in 1445. On the 14th of July, 1558, six persons suffered death at the stake here, in consequence of their religious opinions.

On the 12th of November, 1642, a battle was fought here, between some of the royal troops and several regiments in the service of the parliament; and several skirmishes took place near this town in 1647, when the parliamentary army was mustered on Hounslow-heath, and the guards were quartered at Brentford.—The town suffered much injury from a violent storm, in 1682. The sudden flood occasioned by the tempest was so great, that the whole place was laid under water. Boats were rowed up and down the streets, and several houses were carried away by the force of the torrent.—The grants of a weekly market at Brentford, and of an annual fair, were obtained in the reign of Edward I. by the prioress of St. Helen's, who then possessed the manor of Bordeston.—The market-house is a mean and inconvenient building, situated in the front of an area termed the Butts, in which place is erected the Booth for receiving votes during the elections for the county. Little corn is sold at this market, as Uxbridge constitutes the great mart for the western divisions of Middlesex. Poultry, fruit, &c. are sold here in considerable quantities.

Brentford has been, from time immemorial, subordinate to the parish of Hanwell. The chapel, which stands near the centre of the town, is not of prominent interest. At the west end is a square tower of soft white stone, erected about the 15th century.

century. The body of the structure was rebuilt with brick, in 1764, at the expense of about 2450*l.* a great part of which was raised by voluntary subscription. The new building is dull and heavy. Its interior is fitted up in a plain, but neat manner, with galleries on three sides. Over the gallery at the west, is placed an organ.—The most ancient memorial, now remaining, is on a brass plate affixed to the west wall, on the south of the font, and commemorates Henry Redman, chief mason of the King's works, who died in 1528. The font, which is placed in a recess, is of the ancient large kind designed for the entire immersion of the infant in the baptismal ceremony.—In the chancel, are several monuments of the Clitherow family, long connected with this county; and, on the east wall, is a handsome monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of William Howell Ewin, LL.D. (1804) and his sister, Sarah Howell (1808) enriched by figures of Faith and Hope, designed with exquisite simplicity. On a flat stone, in the nave, is an inscription to Mr. John Horne, father of the celebrated John Horne Tooke. William Noy, Attorney-General to Charles the First, was buried in the chancel of this chapel, in 1634.—In the adjacent cemetery, are interred Luke Sparks, the comedian (1769,) and Henry Giffard, proprietor of the Theatre, in Goodman's Fields, when Garrick commenced his brilliant career.—The learned and acute John Horne Tooke was appointed curate of New Brentford, in 1760, and the income arising from the cure was enjoyed by him for eleven years. The money for the assistance of the poor, and for other parochial purposes, was raised, in the early part of the 17th century, by means of collections at the celebration of certain periodical public sports and diversions.—There is, in this town, a meeting-house for Anabaptists.—A charity-school was established by subscription, in 1703; and a school-house was built nearly at the same time. This institution has long afforded education and clothing to 23 boys and 13 girls; and, in 1815, a spacious new school-room was erected, by subscription, for the education of 200 poor boys of this parish; of old Brentford; and of Brentford-end. The Madras, or national mode of instruction, is successfully followed.

Over the Brent, is a bridge of considerable antiquity. A grant of aid towards the repairs of this structure, in the 9th year of Edward the First, allows a toll to be taken upon all cattle and merchandise for the term of three years. Jews and Jewesses, passing on horseback, were to pay one penny; if on foot, one halfpenny; all other persons to pass freely.—This bridge has been found dangerously narrow and inconvenient to the increased traffic of the great western thoroughfare in late years. It was repaired and widened a few years ago, at a considerable expense, but is still incommodious.—The Grand Junction canal unites at this place with the Brent; and its waters flow through the same channel towards the Thames. The Grand Junction Company has a wharf here.

New Brentford contains but one manor, which is named Bordenston, or Burston. It was formerly possessed by the prioress of St. Helen's, near Bishopsgate; and, after several changes, in 1770, it was purchased by James Clitherow, Esq. an eminent merchant, in London, whose descendants have ever since resided on the estate. Burston House, the manorial residence, is about a mile north from the town. It is a substantial family-seat, partly built by Lady Reade, in 1622, and enlarged in 1671, by James Clitherow, Esq. The grounds are ornamental, and well-shaded with wood. In the plantations are some cedars of considerable beauty.—On the same side of Brentford, are several respectable villas.

The south side of this noisy place of passage and traffic, is, likewise, far from being destitute of circumstances naturally conducive to beauty. On the opposite shore, the palace founded by his present Majesty, which yet remains unfinished, lifts its cluster of Gothic towers from a flat and pensive, but richly verdurous extent of decorated scenery.—Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, in Scotland, a brave and persevering General in the royal army, was created Earl of Brentford, by Charles the First, in 1644, as a reward for his services in the battle at this place, two years before. The title became extinct at his death, in 1651, but was revived by William the Third, in 1689, in favour of Frederic, Marshal de Schomberg; whose son, Meinhard, the last Duke Schomberg, and Earl of Brentford, died in the year 1719.

BROMLEY.]—This village, four miles E. by N. from St. Paul's cathedral, acquires its distinctive appellation from a nunnery of the Benedictine order, which was founded by William, Bishop of London, in the reign of William the Conqueror. This nunnery was valued, at the Dissolution, at 108*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The chapel, which now constitutes the parochial church, is all that remains of this structure.

The manor was formerly attached to the nunnery, and is now the joint property of George Johnson, Esq. and James Humphries. Another manor within this parish, called the manor of Bromley, originally belonged to the priory of Christ-church, London, and is now in the hands of Mr. Joseph Foster.—The church has undergone various alterations, but still retains traces of Norman architecture. The interior consists of a nave and chancel. At the west end, are the remains of a large round-headed arch, carved in the Saxon, or Norman style. On the south side of the chancel, are three stone stalls, and near the spot, are two recesses; one of which probably contained the piscina. On the south wall of the chancel, is a monument for Abraham Jacob, Esq. the effigies of the deceased and his lady are represented kneeling. An additional burial-ground was consecrated, in 1813, by the Bishop of London. On digging this ground, large quantities of human bones were

were discovered.—Here is a Sunday school for girls, by which 100 children are instructed and clothed. On the southern side of the road, at the entrance of the village, are two ranges of almshouses, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre. In this parish, are extensive calico-printing-grounds, and a distillery, on a large scale.

BROMPTON.]—Brompton, five miles S. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, has been long celebrated for its nursery and garden-grounds. This village has considerably increased within these few years, and is now divided into two parts, Old and New Brompton. The former still retains a rural character. In this part is an ancient building termed Hale-house, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell. An almshouse for six poor women was founded here in 1652, by William Methwold, Esq. a former resident of Hale-house. Brompton chapel was opened in 1769. The Rev. Thomas Frognal Dibden, F.A.S. the celebrated antiquary, once officiated here.

BROOK GREEN.]—See Hammersmith.

CHELSEA.]—The church belonging to this interesting and populous village stands two miles S. from Buckingham House; but its buildings now extend, on the N. E. nearly to Hyde Park Corner, and proportionately in other directions. The reach of the Thames on which the church is placed, is nearly two miles in length, and is wider than any part of the river westward of London Bridge. The water is sometimes rough, and not altogether free from danger. The streets and dwellings of Chelsea, convey the idea of a town of great population and traffic. Several new ranges of building are conspicuous for beauty; but the general architectural character of modern Chelsea is exceedingly various, and houses are often pressed on each other for support, apparently unable to stand alone.—The parish of Chelsea is bounded on the north by the Fulham road, which separates it from Kensington; on the east by a rivulet, which divides it from St. George's, Hanover Square; on the west, by a brook, which rises near Wormholt Scrubs, falls into the Thames facing Battersea church, and divides this parish from that of Fulham; and, on the south, by the Thames. Nordon says, "that Chelsey is so called of the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel, which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones. Thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is Chelsey in Sussex."—According to a charter of Edward the Confessor, the manor of Chelsea was bestowed by Thurstan, who held it of the King, on Westminster Abbey.—Maitland, in his History of London, supposes that when the Britons, after experiencing a defeat in the reign of Claudius, were compelled to ford the Thames, and were followed by the Emperor, who then completely routed them, the spot chosen for their passage through the river was in the close neighbourhood of Chelsea College Garden. He also conjectures this to be, "the place which Julius Cæsar forced, when he routed the Britons; notwithstanding what has

been alledged by Camden and others in favour of Coway Stakes." There are no earth-works, however, or remains of fortification, in the vicinity of Chelsea, to strengthen the probability of the supposition; while, in the neighbourhood of Coway Stakes, such vestiges are frequent. Chelsea was the chosen residence of some of the most conspicuous persons connected with the councils and warlike operations of the country, in ages celebrated for wisdom and valour. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who acquired high renown at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have occasionally resided here; and it is supposed that he occupied a mansion which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, which was granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose. The site of this mansion is now unknown; as is, also, the spot once occupied by a house which William Marquis of Berkeley, who died in 1491, and who was an adherent of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. possessed in this village.—A spacious house, near the bank of the river, which was pulled down four or five years ago, was the occasional residence of the Shrewsbury family, through several descents.—About the year 1520, Sir Thomas More purchased an estate at Chelsea; but the spot on which his dwelling stood cannot be ascertained. The arguments in favour of Beaufort House are the strongest. Sir Thomas More built the south chancel of the church of Chelsea; and he was interred in the rector's chancel, on the south side near the communion table.—After the Restoration, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, recovered his father's estates; and at Chelsea, on the spot believed to have been once occupied by Sir Thomas More, occasionally resided this profligate nobleman. The mansion was ultimately purchased by Sir Hans Sloane; and, in 1740, it was pulled down. A part of the site is now engrossed by Beaufort Street, which proceeds nearly in a right line northwards from Battersea-bridge. Portions of the wall formerly surrounding the premises are yet to be seen, in nearly every direction. A portion of the grounds is now occupied as a place of burial for the Moravian Society; and some parts of the building intended for a Moravian chapel, but now used as a school for gratuitous education on the Lancaster system, consist of remains of the stables formerly appertaining to Beaufort House.—Contiguous to the site of Beaufort House, probably on a part of Sir T. More's domain, is a mansion which is thought to have been built by Sir Theodore Mayerne, a celebrated physician, who died at Chelsea in 1655. The house afterwards became the property of the Earl of Lindsey; was subsequently possessed by several noble families; and, about the year 1750, was purchased by Count Zinzendorf, bishop, or ordinary, of the people known by the name of Moravians. The Count intended to establish a settlement at Chelsea; but this project failed, and, in 1770, the house was sold.

sold. The building now constitutes several respectable tenements, which bear the name of Lindsey Row. In one of these resides H. C. Jennings, Esq. who possesses a valuable collection of natural and artificial curiosities; among which occur some fine miniatures, in enamel.—A collection of a more trifling character—that of Don Saltero—formerly preserved here, demands brief notice. The coffee-house named after this personage, situated in Cheyne Walk, was first opened in 1695, by Salter, who had lived in a menial capacity with Sir Hans Sloane, and had accompanied him in his travels. In the principal rooms Salter placed various “Alligators stuffed,” snakes, butterflies, shells, medals, &c. the refuse of his former master’s superb collections. His visitors occasionally added to this assortment, by presents; and the articles remained, as originally arranged, till 1799, when they were sold by public auction.—See Tatler, Number 34.

Chelsea had the honour of affording a retreat to Queen Katherine Parr, who possessed the manor, as a part of her jointure, and resided here with her last husband, the Lord Admiral Seymour. The present Earl Cadogan, inherits one moiety of this manor; the other, left by the late Hans Stanley, Esq. to his two sisters, is now the property of Sarah, wife of Christopher Doiley, Esq. In the event of her dying without issue, the reversion of her moiety is vested in Earl Cadogan and his heirs.—The ancient manor house stood near the church, but on the northern side. It is believed that King Henry VIII. constructed the more recent manorial residence, which stood to the east of the spot now occupied by Winchester House, and is said to have been intended by the king as a nursery for his children. The Princess Elizabeth was about fourteen years of age when she resided at Chelsea. Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the decapitated Duke, died in this manor-house, in 1555. The Earl of Nottingham resided in this mansion many years; but the connection of Sir Hans Sloane with the building is the circumstance best calculated to render its site an object of curiosity with posterity. It was in the decline of this good and great man’s life that he retired to Chelsea; and here, in the large and numerous rooms of the manor-house, he assembled round him those books, and curious collections, which since his death have formed the foundation of the British Museum. He resided here from the latter part of the year 1740, to the close of his life in 1753. The whole of the structure was taken down shortly after the death of Sir Hans Sloane, and a row of houses erected on the site. These dwellings form part of that handsome line of buildings termed Cheyne Walk, which ornaments the Chelsea bank of the Thames in the vicinity of the church. A great part of the grounds formerly attached to the manor-house is now occupied by the

Rev. Thomas Clare, who resides in the house contiguous to the mansion appropriated to the Bishops of Winchester.

The seat of the Danvers family was taken down about the year 1696, at which time Danvers Street was erected on the site.—Winchester House, the residence of the bishops of Winchester, adjoins the site of the manor-house constructed by Henry VIII. It is a heavy brick building, devoid of architectural ornament. The interior is commodious, and much enriched by a collection of antiques, and specimens of natural history, placed there by the present Bishop. The celebrated Duchess of Mazarine, of whom Charles II. had been enamoured during his exile, occupied a house which stood on the site of the buildings now termed George Place. The Duchess died at Chelsea, in 1699. Faulkner says, “that she appears, from the parish books, to have been in arrears for the poor’s rate during the whole time of her residing in this village.”—Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, who commanded at the celebrated battle of La Hogue, resided in Chelsea, from 1703 to 1707. His premises were between the stable-yard of the royal hospital, and the building now termed Gough House. Sir Robert Walpole subsequently obtained from the crown a lease of the house and gardens, and made this spot his occasional residence. On the death of Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford) the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore; and after passing to the late George Aufrere, Esq. and the Earl of Yarborough, the premises were purchased, in 1808, by government, for the purpose of erecting an Infirmary to the Royal Hospital. Gough House, built by John Earl of Carberry, in the latter part of the 17th century, is now a school for young ladies.—On the eastern side of the Royal Hospital stood the mansion of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, built by the earl on land originally belonging to the hospital, of which he obtained a lease, and afterwards a grant. In 1783, this estate was sold in lots; and Lacy, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, in conjunction with a person named Rietti, took a lease of the premises, with a view of establishing a place of entertainment on a large and splendid scale. They were unable to accomplish the design. The undertaking went forward, but the property was divided into thirty-six shares. This place of public amusement consisted of an elegant rotunda, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter in the clear, and attached gardens. It was first opened, with a public breakfast, April 5, 1742; and, for some time after, morning concerts were given. These soon gave place to evening amusements, combining musical performances, fire-works, &c. For many years Ranelagh constituted one of the most fashionable spots of resort. The premises were taken down about the year 1805, and the site is intended to be built upon.*

The

* Robert, Earl of Sussex, Lord High Chamberlain of England, died at “his place at Chelsea,” in the year 1549.

Richard Fletcher, successively bishop of Bristol, Worcester, and London, appears from the parish register to have resided here

The Pavillion, Hans Place, to the west of Sloane Street, is the residence of Lady Charlotte Denys. On the west side of the lawn are some artificial ruins, intended to represent the remains of a priory. The stone-work, of which they are chiefly composed, was brought from the demolished residence of Cardinal Wolsey, at Esher, in Surrey.—The interior of the Pavillion is ornamented by some pictures, and by several busts and casts. Near the western extremity of the parish, is the seat of Lady Cremorne, built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, agreeably situated on the bank of the Thames. Here is a small but good collection of pictures.—To the west of Lady Cremorne's villa, is the agreeable cottage residence of Joseph Brown, Esq. formerly the property, and in the occupation of Dr. Hoadly. On a part of the grounds formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, general Gordon has now a residence. "General Gordon has a lease of these premises, granted to him by government, for the term of 99 years; and here he had the honour of entertaining the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the Duke of York, when those illustrious personages visited Chelsea Hospital in the year 1814."—To the east of the site of Ranelagh gardens is the substantial and handsome residence of General Wilford.

Chelsea Church, near the margin of the river, is chiefly composed of brick. It was raised at various periods. The oldest part is a chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern end of the north aisle. At the east end of the south aisle is a chapel, constructed by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1522. At the west is a heavy brick tower, measuring from the battlements to the base, ninety feet in height, built between the years 1667, and 1679. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, comprehending the two chapels before mentioned. The chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern termination of the north aisle, is small and contains several monuments. Sir T. More's chapel is engrossed by pews, and the walls are now replete with monuments unconnected with his family. On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Lady Jane Cheyne, the work of Bernini. The effigies of

here a few years previous to his death. Fletcher, the dramatic poet, was son of this bishop.—John Pym, the parliamentarian, occupied a house here. The Earl of Manchester lived here in 1647. Charles Duke of St. Albans, natural son of Charles II. by Eleanor Gwynn, had a house at Chelsea about the year 1692. Henry, Duke of Kent, was a resident about the year 1715. Sir Francis Windham occupied a house in Paradise Row, in the year 1700.—John, Earl of Radnor, and the eminent statesman Sir Thomas (afterwards Baron) Pelham, occupied houses in Paradise Row.—Mrs. Mary Astell, born in 1668, one of the most learned women of her age, passed the greater portion of her life in Paradise Row. Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, resided several years in Church Lane. Dean Swift took a lodging opposite to the Doctor's house, in 1711. Dr. Mead, eminent as a physician and a scholar, was a resident in 1714. Dr. Arbuthnot had, likewise, a house, for a short time, at Chelsea; in which he was succeeded by Sir John Shadwell, whose father,

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the deceased (a haggard figure, apparently worn thin by disease and premature old age) is represented, in a semi-recumbent attitude, on a black sarcophagus; the left elbow leaning on a cushion, and the hand on a book. Over the effigies is an arch, sustained by veined marble columns of the Corinthian order. A Latin inscription relates that she was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, and the beloved wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq. "whom she never grieved, but in her death." Her ladyship died in 1669, at the age of 48. On the sarcophagus, is an inscription to the memory of her husband, who died in 1691.—Attached to the south wall is the monument of Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, who died in 1555. Over the tablet bearing an inscription to her memory, is a Gothic canopy, once supported by pillars of Mosaic work; but the whole monument is now in a ruinous condition.—Against the wall of the south aisle is also a large marble monument, to the memory of Gregory Lord Dacre, who died in 1594, and Anne, his wife, who died in 1595. The parish has, by Lady Dacre's will, some presentations to her alms-houses, on condition of keeping this monument in repair.—Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, are the monuments of Dr. Chamberlayne, three of his sons, his widow, and his daughter.—In the south east corner of the church-yard, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and his lady, bearing the following inscription:

To the memory of
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.
President of the Royal Society
And of the College of Physicians;
Who, in the year of our Lord 1753,
The 92d year of his age,
Without the least pain of body,
And with a conscious serenity of mind,
Ended a virtuous and beneficial life,
This monument was erected
By his two daughters,
Eliz. Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

Amongst other eminent persons interred within this church-yard, are Thomas Shadwell, poet laureat; Mrs. Mary Astell; Abel Boyer, author of a Life of Queen Anne, &c.; Philip Miller, author of the Gardener's Dictionary; Henry Mossop, the actor;

the Poet Laureat, died in this village. Sir Richard Steele rented a house by the water-side, about the year 1716. Elizabeth Blackwell, who published "A curious Herbal, containing five hundred cuts of the most useful plants," &c. resided in a house facing the Physic Garden, while composing that work. The Herbal was published in 1739. Thomas Stackhouse, known by his "History of the Bible," had a residence here about the year 1750. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly lived in a house adjoining the present mansion of Lady Cremorne.—John Martyn, F.R.S. distinguished for the ardour with which he cultivated Natural History, resided at Chelsea, as a practitioner of Physic, more than twenty years. His house was in Church Lane. Dr. Smollett removed to Chelsea in 1757, and rented the building termed Monmouth House, in Lawrence Street, now occupied as a boarding-school. Dr. Burney, many years organist of the Royal Hospital, died in Chelsea College, aged 88 years, in April, 1814.

6 F

William

William Kenrick, LL. D. editor of the *London Review*; Sir John Fielding, the magistrate, &c.—At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the church, is an additional ground for the purpose of burial, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1733, and enlarged in 1790, by a grant from Lord Cadogan. Another auxiliary burial ground, was also consecrated in 1813. It is surrounded with iron rails, and possesses a chapel for the performance of burial service.

Shortly after the commencement of the 17th century, Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, instigated the foundation of a college for the study of polemical divinity, to consist of a stated number of learned divines, whose time and talents were to be employed in the controversial defence of the reformed religion. After a succession of adverse circumstances, Charles II. in 1669, gave the structure, and its attached grounds, to the Royal Society, then newly incorporated; but of this society they were again purchased, for the king's use, by Sir Stephen Fox, in January 1682. This purchase was preliminary to the foundation of "the Royal Hospital," as an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. Its first stone was laid by the King on the 12th of March, 1682. Sir Stephen Fox (ancestor to the present Lord Holland) is believed to have been the projector of this hospital; and Collins says that it is certain he expended above 13,000*l.* on the institution. Tradition bestows the honour of the design on Eleanor Gwynn, one of the king's mistresses. The sum of 1000*l.* was presented by archbishop Sancroft: and the same sum was given by Tobias Rustat, whose whole fortune was dedicated to public benefactions and works of charity. The whole was finished in the year 1690. It was built from the design, and under the direction of, Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense, it is said, of 150,000*l.* The edifice is solid, commanding, and of elevated proportions, presenting a happy medium between a degrading humility of style, and the splendour of ill-placed ostentation. It is composed of brick, with coigns, columns, cornices, &c. of free stone; and consists of three courts, the principal of which is open on the south side, towards the river. Large gardens extend to the edge of the water, and finish with an elevated terrace. The eastern and western wings of this court are 365 feet in length, and are occupied by the pensioners' wards, sixteen in number, spacious and airy. In the centre of the court is a bronze statue of Charles II. larger than life, in a Roman habit, presented by Tobias Rustat, and thought to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. At the extremity of the eastern wing, is the Governor's House, a large and commodious building. The ceiling of the state-room is divided into oblong compartments, ornamented with the initials of Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, with the royal arms, military trophies, &c. The sides of the same apartment are enriched by portraits of Charles the First, his Queen and two sons; Charles Prince of Wales, and James Duke of York; Charles the

Second; James the Second; William the Third and Queen Mary; and their present majesties. In the long-room, in the second story, are two correct and well executed views of the Royal Hospital, by Peter Tilleman.—The centre of each wing is ornamented with a pediment of free stone, supported by Doric columns. In the western wing are the apartments of the Lieutenant-Governor. The north side of this court, which presents the most important face of the structure, has in the centre a handsome portico of the Doric order. A colonnade continues along the whole range. The buildings occupying this side are divided into a chapel, a hall, and a vestibule terminated by a cupola. On the top, is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the hospital. The water is conducted from the Thames, by means of an engine placed in a small building in the gardens.—The Chapel, one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty in width, is paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with Dutch oak. Over the communion table is a painting of the Resurrection, by Sebastian Ricci. Here is a good organ, the gift of Major Ingram. James II. presented a handsome service of plate; four prayer books, richly bound; an altar cloth; a pulpit cloth; and several velvet cushions. The pews of the various officers of the establishment range along the sides, and the pensioners sit in the middle, on benches. Regular service is performed in this chapel on Sundays, and prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays.—The Dining Hall, on the western side of the vestibule, is of the same dimensions as the chapel. The furniture is massy and simple. At the east end is a gallery. The west, or upper end, is occupied by a painting, designed by Verrio, and presented by the Earl of Ranelagh. The chief figure is Charles II. mounted on a horse richly caparisoned. In the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital; Hercules, Minerva, Peace, and "Father Thames," are introduced by way of allegory.—A dinner for the pensioners is placed in the hall, every day, except Sundays, at 12 o'clock; but they do not dine in public, as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own berth, or apartment.—The East, or Lighthorse Court, comprises the apartments of many official persons connected with the institution. The west court, similar to that on the east, is partly occupied by the board-room, used by the commissioners, and by the apartments of various officers connected with the establishment.—Farther to the west is the stable-yard; and, on the site of the mansion formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, has recently been erected a spacious Infirmary for the use of the Royal Hospital, after the design of J. Soane, Esq. It is composed of brick, and consists of three sides of a quadrangle. The western division is appropriated to patients requiring surgical aid; that on the east, to such as are peculiarly under the notice of the physician. The central portion of the structure consists chiefly of wards for these two classes of patients, and has an arcade of the whole length, which conducts



From the Collection of the Admiralty and Navy

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

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ducts to the principal apartments. Each ward is spacious, and well arranged. Attached to the buildings are warm and cold baths, a dispensary, surgery, and every requisite office.—The north front of the hospital is not of lofty proportions. The central division is of free-stone, comprising a pediment supported by four Doric columns, with an entablature. This division is crowned by a light and ornamented cupola. The entire length of the principal buildings, from east to west, is 790 feet; and the whole of the premises comprehend about 50 acres. On the north, is an enclosure of fourteen acres, with avenues of limes and horse chestnuts. The principal entrance to the hospital is through this enclosure, by an iron gateway, provided with lodges, and ornamented on each side with stone pillars, surmounted by military trophies.—The care of this institution is vested in the following commissioners, appointed by patent under the great seal: the lord president of the council; the first lord of the treasury; the secretaries of state; the pay master general of the forces; the secretary at war; the comptrollers of army accounts; the governor, and the lieutenant-governor, of the Royal Hospital. The establishment consists of a governor; a lieutenant-governor; a major; an adjutant, and assistant-adjutant; a treasurer; a secretary; two chaplains; a physician; a surgeon; and an apothecary; a comptroller; a steward; a clerk of the works; and other subordinate warrant officers. The in-pensioners are in number four hundred and seventy-six, and are divided into the following classes: twenty-six captains, one of whom acts as serjeant major; thirty-two serjeants; thirty-two corporals, and sixteen drummers; three hundred and thirty-six privates; and thirty-four light horsemen. The light horse are generally serjeants of cavalry, selected for eminence of service, or for good behaviour while in the hospital. The captains, serjeants, and corporals, are also appointed from the most deserving and orderly men. They are all annually clothed in a uniform of scarlet, faced with blue. The in-pensioners are lodged in sixteen wards, to each of which two serjeants and two corporals are appointed, with a matron under the inspection of the housekeeper. They are allowed daily, with the exceptions of Wednesdays and Fridays, the following provisions each man: one pound of meat, one loaf of bread, of twelve ounces. One quarter of a pound of cheese. Two quarts of beer.—On Wednesdays and Fridays they have, instead of meat, one pint of peas soup, and an extra allowance of cheese and butter. In addition to provision, clothing, &c. the in-pensioners have weekly pay, in the following proportions: captains 3*s.* 6*d.* serjeants 2*s.* corporals and drummers each 10*d.* privates 8*d.* light horse 2*s.* Regular garrison duty is performed by the pensioners.—Besides the persons provided for in the hospital, there is an unlimited number of out-pensioners, paid in different proportions, according to their length of service, corporeal disability, &c. They are liable to be called upon to perform garrison

duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. Their pay varies from five-pence to three shillings and six-pence per day; and since the year 1754, they have received their allowance half-yearly in advance. The expense of the hospital and out-pensioners is chiefly defrayed by an annual grant from parliament, voted with the army estimates. The Earl of Ranelagh, in 1695, vested 3,250*l.* in the hands of the trustees; and, by a deed-poll, dated 1707, he directed that the interest should be expended in the purchase of great coats for the pensioners, once in three years. John de la Fontaine, Esq. left the sum of 60*l.* 10*s.* to be annually distributed among the pensioners, on the 29th of May.—In 1729, Lady Catherine Jones, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Lady Coventry, and others, founded a school at Chelsea, for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been, pensioners of the hospital. Twenty suitable objects are thus educated.—On the eastern side of the hospital is a burial ground for the officers, pensioners, &c. Among the numerous persons whose ashes repose in this cemetery, may be noticed William Heselwood, a pensioner, who died in 1732, at the age of 112. William Cheselden, the eminent practitioner to whom the English school of surgery is so much indebted: Mr. Cheselden was head-surgeon of the hospital from the year 1737, till his decease in 1752: and General Sir William Fawcett, K. B. who died in 1804, and who had for several years filled the office of Governor of the Hospital.

The Royal Military Asylum, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of York, on the 19th of June, 1801, is after a design of Mr. Sanders; and is chiefly formed of brick, with embellishments of stone. "The principal parts compose three sides of a quadrangle; and the western or chief front has, in the centre, a spacious stone portico of the Doric order. Four pillars, of noble and commanding proportions, support the pediment; and on the frieze is the following inscription:—'The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army.' On the tympanum of the pediment are the Imperial arms.—The asylum is enclosed by high walls. An iron railing opens towards the great front; and the grounds connected with that part of the building are disposed in a simple, but ornamental manner." Attached to each wing is a spacious area, for exercise; and, in several parts of these grounds, are arcades, for the protection of the children in inclement seasons. The western, or principal division of the structure, comprises three dining-rooms for the boys, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide; a dining-room for the girls, of the same dimensions; and three school-rooms for the boys, and one for the girls, of equal length and width with the apartments used by them while taking meals. Over a small vestibule is the committee room; and, at the extremity of the dining-halls, on one side, is a room for washing and cold bathing, appropriated to the girls; on the other side is a similar apartment for the use of the boys. The children

children are educated, according to the system of Dr. Bell, in reading, writing, &c. The school-rooms are ventilated, well lighted, and lofty. One of these rooms is used as a chapel, having a gallery along the east side and the two ends. On one side of the pulpit is a small, elegant, mural monument, by Westmacott, to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel George Williamson, the first commandant of the establishment, who died in 1812. On the other side of the pulpit is a tablet, stating the benefaction of John Vickers, late a private soldier in the Royal Welsh fuzileers, who, by will, in 1810, devised, on the decease of a cousin, the sum of four hundred pounds, for the purpose of promoting the welfare and advancement in life of the female orphans of the Royal Military Asylum.—The north wing is divided into three wards, consisting of dormitories for the boys: and the south wing, in a similar manner, for the girls. Several officers of the establishment have suites of apartments in both these divisions.—The domestic affairs are regulated by commissioners appointed by the King's sign-manual, who hold four quarterly boards yearly. The official establishment consists of a commandant; adjutant and secretary; chaplain; quarter master; surgeon; matron; and various subordinate persons. The board is directed to select, first, "orphans, or those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign stations; or those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; or those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The merit of the father, as to regimental character, is always considered as a principal recommendation. None are admitted but children, born in wedlock, of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. Every child admitted must be free from mental or bodily infirmity. The parents, or friends who apply for the admission of children, are required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the Asylum as long as the commissioners may judge proper, and to their being disposed of, when of proper age, as apprentices or servants; or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the regular army, as private soldiers." The number of children is not to exceed seven hundred boys and three hundred girls, exclusive of such as, on an exigency, may be admitted to the infant establishment in the Isle of Wight. The boys are clothed in red jackets, blue breeches, blue stockings, and black caps; the girls in red gowns, blue petticoats, straw hats, &c.

York Hospital, situated in the five fields, is intended for the reception of wounded soldiers, waiting to have their claims investigated.

The Apothecaries' Garden, on the margin of the Thames, comprises between three or four acres. In 1673, Charles Cheyne, Esq. lord of the manor, demised to the company of apothecaries this plot of ground, for a lease of sixty-one years; and the garden was soon stocked with a satisfactory variety

of medicinal plants. Sir Hans Sloane studied his favourite science here; and, at the expiration of the original lease, he granted the freehold of the premises to the company of apothecaries, on certain salutary conditions; enriched the establishment with many rare and estimable plants; and contributed largely to the increase of the buildings. Near the centre of the garden is a good marble statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrach, erected at the expense of the Company of Apothecaries, in 1733. On the south side of the premises are two fine cedars of Lebanon. Four of these trees were planted in 1683; at which time, according to Miller, they were only three feet in height. Two have failed. These cedars were measured in 1809, when the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was 14 feet 8 inches; and that of the smaller, 13 feet 8½ inches. Periodical lectures are delivered for the improvement of the apprentices of the Apothecaries' Company, by a person appertaining to the establishment. Philip Miller was long gardener here.—A second Botanical Garden, in Sloane Street, was founded by Mr. William Curtis, whose name is well known by his two great works, the "*Flora Londinensis*," and the "*Botanical Magazine*." The grounds comprise rather more than six acres, and are disposed with much taste. Lectures are annually given at the garden in the months of May and June.—In several other parts of this parish are large nursery-gardens.

Manufactures are not extensively cultivated at Chelsea. The principal are those of stained paper; floor-cloth; melting-pots, and crucibles.—The Company conducting the Chelsea Water Works was incorporated, by act of parliament, in 1724. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico; where there is a steam-engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it, in various directions, to the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west-end of London. The Company have recently completed new and extensive works on their own freehold land, adjoining the site of Ranelagh Gardens.

The Bridge over the Thames, from the west end of Chelsea to Battersea, begun in 1771, and completed in the following year, is of wood, one furlong in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. It was built by Holland and Phillips, and cost upwards of 20,000*l*. The bridge is freehold property, and is divided into fifteen shares, each of which entitles the proprietor to a vote for the counties of Surrey and Middlesex.

In 1706, a vestry-room, school-room, &c. were erected here at the expense of William Petyt, Esq. There are now forty boys educated in this school, thirty of whom are clothed, and two are apprenticed yearly.—Dr. Sloane Ellesmere bequeathed, in 1766, the profits arising from a volume of sermons, for the foundation of a charity-school for girls. The book produced 115*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. Twenty-five girls are now clothed and educated here.—There is a united Sunday School and School of Industry, in which thirty girls

girls are instructed, and employed in sewing, knitting, and plain-work. It is under the patronage of Lady Cremorne.—Four persons belonging to this parish are admitted into the hospital founded by Lady Ann Dacre in Tothill Fields; and several sums have been bequeathed for charitable purposes.

Here are three meeting-houses for Methodists, and one for Independents.

The hamlet of Little Chelsea is partly in the parish of Kensington. The buildings of this hamlet have greatly increased within the last few years; but they are irregularly disposed.—In 1699, Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristics," purchased a house in Little Chelsea, which was, at a subsequent period, the residence of Edward Wynne, Esq. the author of "Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Laws and Constitution of England," &c. In 1787, it was purchased by the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional poor-house. A summer-house is yet remaining, in which it is traditionally said that Locke, while on a visit to Lord Shaftesbury, wrote a part of his works. It is said too, that Addison wrote several papers of the "Spectator" at Lord Shaftesbury's villa.

Park Chapel, built by Sir Richard Manningham, in 1718, is now held by lease of Hans Sloane, Esq.—Stanley House, a respectable mansion, on the north side of the King's road, was rebuilt in the early part of the 18th century.

OUTSWICK.]—The parish of Chiswick, comprising the hamlets of Stanford-Brook, Strand-on-the-Green, Little Sutton, and Turnham Green, is distant about seven miles W. by S. from St. Paul's Cathedral. Chiswick House, Corney House, and Grove House, here also fall under our notice. Here are two manors, which, for a long period, have belonged to the church of St. Paul's: one of them is held on lease by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the other by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the favourite of Charles the Second, once resided at Chiswick. Here Sir Stephen Fox, an eminent statesman in the reign of that monarch, erected a mansion, in which he resided several years. On the death of Lady Coke, the late proprietor, the estate was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire, who took down the building.—Near Chiswick field, on the west side of the village, stands a house once inhabited by the celebrated Hogarth. In the garden is a summer-house which was appropriated by this great artist for his painting-room.

Sutton Court, the manor-house of Sutton, is at present in the occupation of R. Sidebotham, Esq. Macky, in his journey through England, at the commencement of the 18th century, thus notices Sutton-court: "I saw here a great and curious piece of antiquity, the 'eklest' daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was then fresh and gay, though of great age." This lady was 'third' daughter of Cromwell. She married Lord Falkenberg, in 1657, and

died in 1713. At the time when a lease of the prebendal manor was granted, a stipulation was made by Dean Goodman, that the lessee should erect a commodious building for the reception of the master and scholars of Westminster school, at any time during the prevalence of contagious disorders in the metropolis. This retreat was frequently used in the time of Busby, and, but a few years back, the names of Dryden, the Earl of Halifax, and other celebrated pupils of Busby, were to be seen on the walls. The premises are now occupied as a ladies' school.

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, a small hamlet by the water side, is inhabited principally by watermen. A few buildings however may be distinguished from the rest, one of which was the late residence of J. Zoffani, a portrait painter of considerable merit. Joseph Miller, of facetious memory, was long a resident at this place. Here are some small almshouses, erected in 1725, at the public expence.

TURNHAM GREEN, situated on the western road, contains several respectable dwellings. The old Roman road from "Regnum," to London, according to Stukeley, may be traced in the direction of the present one from Staines to this place, whence it proceeds more to the north, but its traces are very discernible. A Roman urn, containing various silver coins, was dug up here in 1731. This neighbourhood was often the scene of action between the contending parties during the civil wars. After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex here collected his forces, and was joined by the City trained bands. Prince Rupert encamped his army at Turnham Green, and a battle took place, on which occasion 800 cavaliers were left on the field of battle. Turnham-green was the residence of Sir John Chardin, author of "Travels in the East," and also of Lord Heathfield, the brave defender of Gibraltar. A school house, supported by voluntary contributions, was lately erected here, in which 120 boys are instructed.

The principal manufactory in this parish is that for cleansing old junk, which, on being freed from tar, is rendered proper for the manufacture of paper used in printing. The paper produced from this process is of a superior quality. The manufactory belongs to Mr. Whittingham, who has also established a printing-office on the premises.

The church of Chiswick consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles: the latter appear to have been subsequently added to the original plan. The tower was built by William Bordall, vicar of the parish, in 1435. On the south wall are two handsome monuments, one to the memory of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who died in 1615, and the other of Thomas Bentley, Esq. whose talents were employed in perfecting the Staffordshire ware. On the north wall is a tablet to the memory of Charlotte Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1773; and another to the memory of Mr. Charles Holland, the tragedian, who lies buried in the church-yard. In the church-yard are the remains of many distinguished persons,

among whom we shall mention the celebrated Hogarth, who, with his wife, lies in a vault, over which is placed a monument with a poetical inscription by his friend Garrick; Dr. W. Rose, a writer in the *Monthly Review*, and well known by several respectable works; Dr. Griffiths, the original editor of that publication; and George Earl of Macartney, who died in 1806. A charity-school was lately established here by subscription, by which 128 children are instructed, and 48 clothed.

Chiswick House, the elegant villa of the Duke of Devonshire, which we have yet to notice, stands near the site of an ancient mansion, once the property and residence of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset. The estate was purchased by Richard Earl of Burlington, in the latter part of the 17th century; and on the death of Richard, the last Earl, it passed to William fourth Duke of Devonshire, who married his lordship's daughter and sole heir. The present edifice was planned and constructed by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. The design is partly from that by Palladio, the villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza. Kent, the architect, carried on the work. The central part of the edifice contains the whole of his design; and this is of such circumscribed proportions that Lord Hervey took occasion to say "the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch." Two wings, designed by Wyatt, were added by the late Duke of Devonshire. The central compartment is crowned by an octagonal dome, of delicate proportions; and the entrance is by two flights of stone-steps, each having a double approach. The portico is supported by six fluted columns of the Corinthian order; the architrave, frieze, cornices, &c. being of the richest possible character. On one side of the double flight of steps is a statue of Palladio; on the other a statue of Inigo Jones. The interior is enriched by a fine collection of paintings, chiefly formed by the Earl of Burlington.—The house is entered by an octangular apartment, usually termed the dome-saloon; the ceiling of which is richly stuccoed in compartments. In different recesses are valuable antique busts. Among the pictures, is that of Charles I. his Queen and two children, with the crown and sceptre on a table; by Vandyck.—The west-saloon, adjoining, has been much enlarged, as well as the saloon on the east. The ceiling is painted in compartments. Here are many fine historical and other paintings.—The drawing-room occupies a portion of the western wing, and is a spacious apartment, of fine proportions, furnished in an elegant taste, and containing numerous beautiful pictures. In the dining-room are also many fine pictures.—The gallery, occupying the whole northern side of the original edifice, is an elegant specimen of the Italian style of arrangement, and is formed of a centre, with two recesses, and an octangular division at each extremity. The ceiling and sides of the whole are richly ornamented in stucco; the mouldings, pateræ, and principal embellishments being gilt on a white ground. In the

central compartment of the ceiling is inserted an oval battle-piece, painted by P. Veronese. In addition to a few pictures, here are some fine statues, vases, and other works of art.—The east saloon adjoins the apartment which is surmounted by the dome, and is chiefly formed by a portion of the original structure. The stucco-work of the ceiling is gilt, on a white ground, and the sides are enriched by numerous valuable paintings. Here also are many specimens of minerals and marbles, chiefly collected in Italy by the late Duchess.—A small apartment contiguous to the east saloon is hung with well-executed tapestry. The gardens were laid out by the Earl of Burlington, in the Italian style, with a redundancy of statues, vases, and other sculptural embellishments; but many judicious alterations have been effected since the time of Lord Burlington. The pleasure-grounds comprise about thirty-two acres, and are amply adorned by wood and water. Many of the statues placed in different parts of the garden are antique; and three, which were dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, are of most excellent workmanship. Among the recent improvements is a flower-garden of considerable extent, in which is an elegant conservatory, and a range of forcing houses, not less than 300 feet in length. Attached to the pleasure-grounds is a small park, stocked with deer.

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox died here, in September 1806.—In 1814, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and many illustrious personages were entertained here by the Duke of Devonshire.

At Corney House, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Macartney, to the west of Chiswick, the late accomplished Earl of Macartney breathed his last. The Russel family had a house on this site in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Grove House, the seat of the Rev. Robert Lowth, finely seated on the bank of the Thames, at a short distance from Chiswick, was purchased about the year 1745, by the Earl of Grantham. It was afterwards the property of the Right Hon. Humphrey Morrice, who made considerable additions to the buildings.

[CRANFORD.]—Cranford, seated on the borders of the Crane, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by W. from Hounslow. A bridge has been thrown over that part of the river that was formerly forded, which forms a continuation of the high Bath road. The parish comprises about 500 acres of enclosed land, the greatest part of which is arable. In the village are several ornamental dwellings; and a long avenue of oaks connects it with the Bath road. Cranford is divided into two manors, Cranford St. John and Cranfordle mote, which belong to the Berkeley family. The manor-house of Cranford St. John, which is the family mansion, is of moderate proportions, and consists merely of additions made to an ancient structure since taken down. Here are several portraits of the ancient family of Berkeley. The grounds attached

attached to Cranford Lodge are flat, but abound with wood, and afford a shelter for immense quantities of game, particularly pheasants, which the late Lord Berkeley was careful to preserve. The manor-house of Cranford le Mote was taken down in the year 1780. It was an ancient moated building. The church is a small irregular building, containing several monuments, some of which are worthy to be briefly described. One on the north side of the chancel, in memory of Sir Robert Aston, Knt. who died in 1612. This monument is crowded with figures, coloured in the fashion of the time. Beneath an arch in the central compartment, are the figures of Sir Robert Aston and his two wives in an attitude of supplication. At the side of Sir Robert is the effigy of his son; and at each of the two lateral compartments are the figures of two daughters. The arms of Aston, and inscriptions, are introduced in different parts of the monument. Contiguous to this is a mural tablet of black marble, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the 'Church History' and other works. Near this is a mural tablet to the memory of Sir Charles Scarborough, author of several mathematical works. On the south wall of the chancel are several monuments to the Berkeley family; of these the most conspicuous is one to the memory of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thomas Berkeley, K.B. who died in 1635. The church-yard is in a very neglected state. Among the rectors of this church have been Dr. Fuller and Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester, characters of high celebrity.

COWLEY.]—The little village of Cowley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from Uxbridge, is surrounded by the parish of Hillingdon. The manor, under the appellation of Covelie, was anciently annexed to the Abbey of Westminster, and is now the property of Edward Hilliard, Esq. The village consists for the most part of cottages and farm houses. Among a few substantial dwellings may be mentioned Cowley Grove, at the entrance of the village. This mansion is said to have been the residence of the celebrated comedian, Barton Booth, and afterwards of Rich, of Covent Garden Theatre. In the church is a monumental inscription to Walter Pope, who died in 1593, and another to the memory of Booth, who lies buried here.

DRAYTON.]—The large and straggling village of West Drayton, lies three miles N. E. from Colnbrook. The parish is on the borders of Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Colne. The manor formerly belonged to the canons of St. Paul's, in whose hands it long continued. Henry the Eighth obtained it in exchange for other lands, and granted it to Sir William, afterwards Lord Paget. On his attainder, the manor was forfeited to the crown, and was granted to Sir Christopher Hutton for life. It afterwards returned into the Paget family, where it continued until 1780, when the Earl of Uxbridge sold it to the late Fysh De Bury, Esq. and it is now the property of his

widow. The manor-house is a commodious dwelling, situated near the church. There is an old and spacious brick mansion, the residence of General Anabin, connected with which tradition has handed down many improbable stories: among others that Oliver Cromwell occasionally resided here, and that, after the Restoration, when a disgraceful exposure of his remains was about to take place, his friends privately reinterred his bones beneath the pavement of the hall. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, composed of flint and stone, which has suffered much from the injuries of time. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and aisles. On the walls are several monuments of ancient and modern date. The font is of great antiquity, and is an object worthy the attention of the curious. Its form is octangular, and it is very capacious. The stone work is divided into compartments, embellished with representations of the crucifixion. At each corner of the base is a grotesque figure. A thick coating of whitewash, with which the whole is at present disfigured, does little credit to the taste of those who contrived this species of ornament. Here is a small meeting house for dissenters.

EALING.]—Ealing, 10 miles W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is situated in the vicinity of the Uxbridge road. This village possesses a rural character, the principal buildings being detached from each other. On the borders of the Green are several respectable dwellings, among which we shall distinguish the mansion of General Cameron, erected by I. Soane, Esq. It is of brick, with fluted Ionic pillars, supporting four statues of females. In the front, are various sculptured tablets; and on the parapet, are placed urns. At a short distance from the Green, stands Ealing House, lately the residence of Colonel Douglas, and contiguous to this, is Ealing Grove, the seat of Charles Wyatt, Esq. The grounds are laid out with considerable taste, and comprise about forty acres.—Elin Grove, situated at a short distance from the village, on the edge of Ealing Common, formerly belonged to Sir William Trumbull, secretary of state to William the Third, and the early friend of Pope. The estate was purchased by the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, who in the recesses of business used here to spend his hours, in the bosom of a numerous family. Sir Henry Carr, who married the widow of Mr. Perceval, now resides in this mansion. About a mile from the village is Castle-hill Lodge, belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. The mansion is rather low, but the proportions are pleasing. In the centre is a portico, with four Ionic columns, surmounted by a triangular pediment. The grounds comprise between thirty and forty acres.

At Little Ealing, a hamlet on the south side of the parish, is Ealing Park, the seat of Mrs. Fisher. The grounds are pleasingly diversified, and have abundance of wood, and a fine sheet of water. Several other respectable dwellings might be pointed out here. There are three subordinate manors within

within the parish of Ealing, which are held under the bishop of London. One of these, the manor of Gunnersbury, is supposed to have derived its name from Gunyld or Gunnilda, niece of King Canute. Edward the Third bestowed the estate upon his mistress, Alice Pierce. In the latter end of the 17th century it was the property of the celebrated Serjeant Maynard, who resided upon it several years, and it was afterwards purchased for the late Princess Amelia, aunt to his present majesty. After her decease, the estate was sold, and the manor-house taken down. The grounds belonging to this manor comprise about 70 acres. It is now the property of Alexander Copeland, Esq. who has erected an agreeable villa on the site of the ancient mansion. Mr. Edwards, author of the *Canons of Criticism*, spent the early part of his life at Pitshanger, in this parish; and Fordhook, about a mile from the village of Acton, is pointed out as the spot where Fielding passed the last melancholy year of his life. The parish church of Ealing is a modern erection, built on the site of an old one, which in 1720 fell to the ground. The interior forms an oblong square, with galleries at the two sides, and the west end. A small organ was presented by Mrs. Fisher, of Ealing park, in 1804. Several monuments to distinguished persons may be seen on the walls. Near the entrance of the village are four alms-houses, erected in 1783, for poor families belonging to the parish. A charity school was endowed in 1721 by Lady Chapel, which has been considerably enlarged by subsequent donations; 20 boys are now clothed and instructed at this institution. There is also a school for girls, upon a principle similar to the other, by which 20 girls are instructed and clothed.

Old Brentford, a hamlet to Ealing parish, comprises a considerable portion of the town known by the name of Brentford. This place has become remarkable from an immense quantity of fossil bones and marine productions which have been dug up. These consisted of the bones of various animals, among which those of the elephant and hippopotamus, were chiefly observable; a trunk of the former measured nine feet three inches, but was broken in an attempt to remove it. The horns and bones of oxen, and those of the deer, were dug out in a state of great perfection. In one stratum the fossils were chiefly marine, with the exception of some specimens of fruit and petrified wood, such as oysters, the teeth and bones of fish, shells, &c. The horn of an ox, which was dug out, measured four feet six inches in length, and five inches in diameter at the large end.—Several large establishments in various branches of manufacture have at different periods been instituted at Old Brentford, but have all fallen to decay. A large pottery, a and distillery, are however carried on here with considerable spirit; as likewise some malting concerns, and brick and tile manufactories. Here is a chapel of the established church, and several meeting houses of dissenters. A free day school has lately been established here

in addition to a Sunday school, and a School of Industry for girls. The judicious regulations of these schools reflect great honour on the late Mrs. Trimmer, who was very active in promoting their utility by suggesting plans, &c.

EDGWARE.]—This town, 11 miles N. W. by N. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is situated upon the high road to St. Albans. Its name was formerly written Eggeswere. It consists of one wide and long street. The houses on the west side of the town, are in the parish of Stanmore Parva. It had formerly a weekly market, which has, for some time, been discontinued. The manor of Edgware belongs to All Soul's College, Oxford. In the year 1328, one hundred acres of land were held under this manor by the tenure of a pair of gilt spurs; and fifty acres by the yearly payment of a pound of cummin. It was formerly the custom of the lords of the manor to provide a minstrel for the amusement of his tenants: and a small piece of land in the parish is still known by the name of "Piper's Green." It is on record concerning this town, that in 1551 two men were fined for playing at cards and tables. In the next year, the inhabitants were presented for not having a tumbrel and cucking-stool. The church has lately been rebuilt, but the tower of the ancient structure was suffered to remain.

At Brockley Hill, in this parish, is the pleasing residence of William Godfrey, Esq. who occupies the estate under Thomas Smith, Esq. of Edgware-house. This mansion was formerly the property of Mr. Sharpe, secretary to the first Duke of Chandos. A handsome drawing-room was fitted up by Mr. Sharpe for the reception of the duke and some officers of state, who occasionally met here. This room, which has suffered no alteration, displays a very rich collection of pictures, among which are the portraits of James the First, and Mary Queen of Scots, at full length. Several of them are said to have formed part of Charles the Second's splendid collection. This villa commands a fine prospect, and the gardens are tastefully ornamented.

EDMONTON.]—This village, which gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, is 8½ miles N. by E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The parish of Edmonton is divided into four wards, viz. Fore Street; Church Street; Bury Street; and South Street. The first of these presents an almost uninterrupted line of buildings, from Shoreditch to the northern extremity of Church Street, Edmonton. The two last are more detached. The whole parish, independent of an allotment in Enfield Chase, is estimated to comprise about 3660 acres. The manor belongs to the crown, and is held by Sir William Curtis, Bart. under a lease. The church of Edmonton is a spacious structure, with a square tower. It has undergone various alterations, which however have added nothing to its beauty. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. At the west end and north side, are galleries, over the former of which a good organ has been constructed.

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Here are several ancient monuments. In the north-east corner is an altar tomb of purbeck marble; richly ornamented, but the inscription and impressions of the brasses are nearly defaced. In the south-east corner of the nave is a monument, evincing marks of great antiquity, on which some faint impressions of armorial bearings and figures may be traced on a slab at the back, but no inscription nor brass is to be seen. There are several memorials of the Huxley and the Middleton families. A chapel formerly adjoined the church, founded by Peter Foulcon, in the thirteenth century.—In this parish are five dissenting meeting-houses, three for Methodists; a Quaker's and a Presbyterian's. There are two charity schools, by which 51 boys and 50 girls are educated and clothed. Adjoining the church is a neat range of alms-houses. This place, in addition to the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," has produced a witch of considerable notoriety, in allusion to which are these well known lines:

"The town of Edmonton has lent the stage
A Devil and a Witch—both in an age."

The name of this wretched woman was Elizabeth Sawyer, the supposed adventures and transactions of whose life were given to the world in 1621, under the title of "The wonderful discovery of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of Edmonton; her conviction, condemnation, and death; together with relation of the Devil's access to her and their conferences together." A play, from which the above lines are taken, was founded upon the adventures of this unhappy victim of superstitious ferocity. The Bell Inn, celebrated by the muse of Cowper, still exists, and the landlord has added to his sign a representation of Gilpin travelling towards Ware, with involuntary speed.

Brook Taylor, author of *Linear Perspective*, and the friend of Newton, was a native of this place.—The seats in this parish and neighbourhood are of an interesting description. Weir, or Wyer Hall, situated about one mile from Fore Street, towards the north west, is a very ancient mansion of brick. The principal entrance is by a porch which forms the lower part of a projecting turret. The upper divisions are ornamented with pediments of scroll-work. It is at present occupied as a boarding-school. On the side of the road leading to Bush Hill, and at a short distance from the church, stands the Rectory-house, which was formerly the residence of Archbishop Tillotson.—Bury Hall, situated in Bury Street, is said to have been the seat of President Bradshaw, and over the chimney piece of the dining-room, are the arms of this revolutionary leader. On Bush Hill, a pleasing eminence in the north part of the parish, are the following elegant villas.—Bush-hill Park, the seat of William Mellish, Esq. is a commodious brick mansion. The principal front is placed towards the park, which is well wooded and watered by the channel of the New River. Among the embellishments of the interior of this mansion is a fine piece of carving representing the stoning

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of St. Stephen, by Gibbons.—The villa of Isaac Currie, Esq. is situated on the most desirable point of this fine swell of land. It occupies the site of a residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, whose name is deservedly celebrated for the services he rendered the metropolis.

On Winchmore Hill, a prominent elevation, stands a large and agreeable village.

Southgate, seven miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is a very populous hamlet, adorned by many desirable residences, among which Arno's Grove, the seat of the late John Walker, Esq. stands conspicuous. This mansion, both as to its external and interior character, is in every respect deserving of attention. The stair-case was painted by Lanscroom, representing the triumphal entry of Julius Cæsar into Rome, and the Apotheosis of that hero. These paintings may be considered superior to any thing of the same kind in the country. Several of the principal rooms are fitted up in a costly stile. In the dining room is a fine chimney-piece of Sicilian jasper, executed in Italy, comprising a beautiful mask of Apollo, in statuary marble. The chimney-piece of the drawing room is of the same materials, and the apartment is adorned with pillars and pilasters. The following are some of the principal pictures with which the mansion is adorned. Peasants reaping, and a Dutch peasant smoking, by Teniers; a miser, by Vanderman; Dutch vessels in a calm; a large and beautiful picture by Vanderville. A large collection of Etruscan vases and various articles from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and innumerable specimens of minerals and rare specimens of natural history, invite the attention of the antiquary and the mineralogist. The grounds attached to this mansion comprise about one hundred acres, are watered by the New River, which here flows in a broader current. The grounds are well wooded, and afford some charming prospects.—Culland's Grove, the seat of Sir William Curtis, Bart. is a very respectable mansion, and the grounds are laid out with considerable taste.—Southgate Grove, the seat of Walker Gray, Esq. is a regular building of the Ionic order, and a fine specimen of that style of architecture. This desirable residence is surmounted by grounds, which are agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and a fine piece of water.—Minchenden House, a capacious brick mansion, was the occasional residence of the Marchioness of Buckingham. In this hamlet is a chapel of the established church, the patronage of which is vested in the vicar of Edmonton.—A place of worship for dissenters has lately been erected, at the farther end of the hamlet, which is well attended.

ENFIELD.]—The parish of Enfield, 11 miles N. by E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, "is divided into three districts, each of which has its separate Church-warden and overseer, viz. "The Town Quarter," containing the town, Baker-street Forty-hill, Clay-hill, the houses on the Chase side, &c.; "Green-street Quarter," containing Green-street, Ponder's

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Ponder's End, South Street, Enfield Highway, Enfield Wash, and Tuckey Street; and "Bull's Cross Quarter," containing Bull's Cross, Bullsmore Lane, and White Webbs.—Upon the "Chase" are three Lodges, distinguished by the names of the East Bailey, the West Bailey, and the South Bailey. This parish comprises about 6430 acres, exclusive of the Chase, and is separated from the county of Essex by the river Lea. The New River winds through the south-eastern parts, with a devious course, and a stream called the Enfield Wash takes its rise on the Chase, and falls into the Lea. Richard the First granted to this town various privileges, among which, was an exemption from toll; this has been confirmed by succeeding monarchs. The manor of Enfield was granted by William the Conqueror to Geoffry de Mandeville, one of his most potent followers. It is at present annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is held on lease by the Marquis of Buckingham. The site of the ancient manor-house has been a field of wide speculation to antiquaries. A moat near the West Lodge, termed Camlet-moat, conjecture has fixed upon as the spot where it formerly stood. The present manor-house, which is situated in the vicinity of the church, is celebrated for being the residence of Queen Elizabeth, previously to her accession to the throne. It is now the property of Daniel Lister, Esq. and is occupied as a boarding school. The mansion has undergone many alterations, and a considerable part of the original structure was a few years back taken down. On the ground floor is a spacious apartment, which appears to have formed one of the principal rooms of the Princess Elizabeth's residence. The ceiling is richly studded with pendant ornaments, and the sides are lined with oaken pannels. The chimney piece is of stone, handsomely carved and embellished. Columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders grace the sides. In the centre, are the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and royal supporters. Beneath is this motto:—"Sola Salus servire Deo, sunt cætera Fraudes." Another chimney-piece, ornamented in a similar manner, may be seen over one of the doors, having been removed from an upper apartment; the motto attached is:—"Ut Ros Super Herbam, Est Benevolentia Regis." The decorated ceiling of one of the original upper apartments may still be seen: among the ornaments are the crown, the rose, and the fleur-de-lis. A botanical garden was formed contiguous to the manor-house, by Dr. Uvedale: among the other trees, is a remarkably fine cedar of Libanus, which measures 15 feet 8 inches, and is 45 feet 9 inches in height.

Forty Hall, the residence of James Myers, Esq. is said to occupy the site of a palace belonging to Edward the Sixth, and subsequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth. It is a substantial family residence, and stands in a commanding situation. Among a choice collection of pictures, with which the interior is adorned, are the following:—A Holy Family, by Rubens; the body of our Saviour supported by

Mary, by Annibal Caracci; the miraculous Draught of Fishes, by Teniers; Uriah bearing the fatal letter, an exquisite picture by Albert Durer; a portrait of Sir Nicholas Raynton, in his robes, as Lord Mayor, by Dobson.—The grounds attached to this residence are finely ornamented with wood and water.

The extensive district, denominated Enfield Chase, is situated to the north-west of the town, and extends through several of the neighbouring parishes. It is supposed to have been a vestige of the ancient Forest of Middlesex, and, previously to the reign of Edward the Second, was termed the "Great," or "Outer Park." In a record of that reign, the present name of "Enfield Chase" first occurs. At the period of the Commonwealth, the Chase was seized upon as crown lands, by order of the Parliament. The greatest part of it was afterwards divided into allotments, and sold to individuals. Previously to the inclosure, in 1777, a considerable portion of the Chase remained in woodland, exhibiting a highly picturesque and rural character. For several centuries the superintendence of Enfield Chase has been assigned to a ranger, forester, keeper of lodges, master of the game, and chief steward of the manor. These united offices are at present vested in the Marquis of Buckingham. Three lodges, known by the name of East Lodge, West Lodge, and South Lodge, originally assigned for the residence of the underkeepers of the Chase, deserve a brief notice. East Lodge, the seat of the Hon. William Elphinstone, was occasionally used by Charles the First as a hunting seat. It was subsequently occupied by Lord Loughborough. West Lodge, at present occupied as a farm, was for many years the residence of the Right Hon. Henry Coventry, secretary of state to Charles the Second. South Lodge was once the favorite retreat of the great Earl of Chatham, who expended considerable sums in adorning the grounds and improving the mansion. At present, it appears to be fast sinking into neglect.

In addition to what we have already enumerated, the parish of Enfield has the following residences, which we shall introduce to the reader's notice by a concise description.

Trent Place, the seat of John Cummins, Esq. is a spacious brick structure, seated on a rising ground in the midst of a park, which comprises about five hundred acres. The grounds exhibit traces of forest scenery, and are characteristic of those periods, when this part of the country was enveloped in vast forests. Venerable trees, the growth of ages, are scattered in picturesque and wild irregularity over this portion of the ground, which is rendered almost impenetrable by a thick underwood. In the front of the dwelling is a fine sheet of water. The house and grounds have undergone considerable improvements, under the direction of the present proprietor.

Situated to the north of the above, is Beach Hill, the residence of Archibald Paris, Esq. The mansion commands a variety of picturesque and varied scenery,

scenery, and the grounds comprise some extensive plantations.

At Ponder's End is a spacious building, called Lincoln House, the residence of Captain Whytock. The interior exhibits several ancient ornamented ceilings, and the windows, a short time ago, were richly adorned with painted glass.

At a short distance from the church stands the handsome family residence of the late celebrated antiquary, Richard Gough, Esq.

The church of Enfield is a handsome and venerable edifice, in the Gothic style. It is divided into a chancel, nave, and aisles. At the west end is an organ. Here are several monuments to distinguished persons, both of ancient and modern date; among the former is one of Edmund Lord Ross, who died in 1508, and Lady Tiptoft; among the latter, are several, commemorative of the Middlemore family. Here are meeting-houses for Anabaptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1507, upon a liberal scale. The school house was rebuilt in the 17th century, at the expence of the parish, and two charity schools are supported by voluntary contributions. A fund of 10*l.* per annum, arising out of a bequest of Sir Nicholas Raynton, in 1646, is applied to the apprenticing of three poor children. A sum of money was granted to the parish by James the First, as a compensation for part of the Chase which he had annexed to Theobald Park.

FELTHAM.]—Feltham, or Feldham, signifying the "Field Village," or "Village in a Field," is four miles S. W. by W. from Hounslow. It has in general a rural character, but in the neighbourhood are several ornamental dwellings. The manor was anciently in two parts: these were united under the Earl of Mortain. In 1537 it was surrendered to Henry the Eighth, and afterwards came into the Vere family, by whom it was disposed of to Mr. Fish. The church is a new structure, built on the site of an old one taken down in 1800. The interior consists of a nave and chancel, with a gallery at the west end. The rectory, together with the manor, belongs to Lord Cottington. Here is a small meeting-house for dissenters.

FINCHLEY.]—This village is eight miles N. N. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The manor of Finchley has been for ages in the see of London. The recent inclosure of waste lands, called Finchley-common, has been productive of incalculable benefit to this parish, and skilful culture is all that is requisite to secure the best crops, the soil being chiefly a strong loam, and of the depth of ten or more feet.—Finchley is a small but respectable village, and has a very rural and agreeable character, and many respectable villas are scattered in different parts of the parish. The church is a pleasing structure, of the 15th century. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and north aisle, over which is a gallery, and at the west end is placed a small organ. On the floor are several brasses, and on the walls are affixed various

monuments, among which is one to William Seward, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. author of "Anecdotes of distinguished persons," and the "Biographiana." The rectory of Finchley is in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Some lands were bestowed upon this parish in 1485, for charitable purposes, which now produce 200*l.* per annum. Some almshouses have been erected on this foundation. A charity-school, on Dr. Bell's plan, was established here in 1813, for 35 boys and 30 girls, who are clothed and have a dinner given them on Sundays.

FULHAM.]—The ancient and interesting village of Fulham, in describing which we shall notice also Parson's Green, Walham Green, and North End, is seven miles S. W. by W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. Delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, it is nearly five miles in length from north to south; and about two miles in breadth. It is separated from Chelsea on the east by a small rivulet, and its southern boundary is formed by the Thames, whose banks are here adorned with elegant villas. On the north is Wormholt Scrubs, which divides it from Wilsdon and Kensington. The original name of this village was Fullonham, a Saxon word, signifying "the habitation of fowls." It consists of several streets, the principal of which is nearly half a mile in length. The whole parish is highly cultivated. The lands consist chiefly of gardens and nursery grounds, whose productions furnish an immense supply of fruits and vegetables to the London markets. The manor of Fulham belonged to the see of London a considerable time previously to the Conquest, to which it is still attached. In the year 879, a Danish army encamped at Fulham, where they passed the winter previous to their invasion of Flanders. During the civil war, this village was occasionally the scene of warfare between the contending armies. The church of Fulham is situated near the river side. It is a spacious building, but without regularity in the design. The tower, which appears to be of a date anterior to the church, has suffered considerable dilapidation, and has been farther defaced by a wooden spire. The interior of the church comprises its nave, chancel, and aisles. In the window of the chancel are some armorial bearings, among which may be distinguished the arms of the see of London, impaling Compton, and in the south wall is a single stone stall, surmounted by a Gothic canopy. The church contains numerous monuments, among which are those of Lord Viscount Mordaunt, and Bishop Porteus. In the church-yard are the elegant altar tombs of Bishops Louth, Terrick, Sherlock, Hayter, Robinson, and Porteus.—The principal manufactory here is for stone jars, pots, &c. which is carried on to considerable extent. The fisheries are a source of considerable profit to this place. The principal fish furnished by the stream are salmon, smelts, eels, and sturgeon; the last of which is claimed by the Lord-Mayor. In the Back Lane are some almshouses endowed in the year 1680. A school, upon the system

system of Dr. Bell, has lately been established here, by which 150 boys are educated. This school is partly on the foundation of a former gratuitous establishment. A bridge was constructed over the Thames in this place in 1729, which forms a communication with the village of Putney. It is of wood, from a plan by Surgeon Cheselden.—Among the numerous respectable dwellings at Fulham we shall select the following for a short description:—

Stourton House, the late residence of W. Sharp, Esq. is an agreeable mansion, situated near the banks of the Thames, adorned by the taste of its late resident.

Claybroke House, occupied as a boarding-school, was named after the family of Claybroke, who resided here in the reign of Elizabeth.

On the north of the town leading to Hammersmith is Colehill House, lately the property of James Madden, Esq. The grounds attached to this mansion are extensive, and arranged with judgment and taste.

Mustow or Munster House, on the north of the Fulham road, is in the occupation of J. W. Croker, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty. This mansion is said to have been a hunting seat of Charles the Second. Few traces, however, of its original character are to be found.

The most ancient domestic structure in Fulham is the Golden Lion Inn, which appears to have been erected in the time of Henry the Seventh, and was doubtless, originally, a princely residence. The interior has undergone little alteration. In a large upper room is a curious carved chimney-piece, the centre of which represents a human figure, surrounded by various devices. In the walls are two stone stair-cases, now blocked up. Tradition mentions it to have belonged to Bishop Bonner.

The banks of the river in the neighbourhood of Fulham, are adorned with numerous splendid mansions, among which stands conspicuous the Palace of the Bishop of London. This palace, from a very early period, has been the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. It is of brick, and appears to have undergone considerable alterations since its original construction. That portion of the building which alone exhibits marks of antiquity was erected by Bishop Fitzjames, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, whose arms may be seen carved in stone over a gateway, and on one of the walls. Early in the year 1814, the Bishop of London commenced some important alterations in this residence. The building is surrounded by a moat, and the grounds comprise about thirty-seven acres. The gardens have been long celebrated for the excellent order in which they are kept, and for the rare plants they contain.

On the eastern side of the bridge are several elegant villas. The first of these, the residence of the Earl of Ranelagh, occupies an agreeable situation, and the grounds are richly ornamented with trees.

Eastward of the above are the beautiful seats of Gen. Torrens and James Bowden, Esq.

At a short distance, the elegant villa of the Countess of Egremont meets the eye. The style of architecture is light, and well adapted for a summer retreat. The grounds are laid out in a manner appropriate to the character of the building, and display considerable taste.

PARSON'S GREEN is pleasantly situated on the King's Road, and is surrounded by spacious and substantial houses. Its name seems to have been derived from the parsonage-house on the west side of the Green. An attempt was lately made by some officious individuals to suppress the annual fair here, but without success. On the east of the Green is a handsome mansion, once the residence of Dr. Etkins, Dean of Carlisle.

At a short distance from Parson's Green is Peterborough House, the residence of Mr. Sampeyo. This is a handsome modern villa, which occupies the spot, where, a few years back, stood a mansion, once the residence of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, from whom the name of the place is derived. Here the celebrated wits of the age were wont to resort, and partook largely of the friendship and hospitality of the noble host. Addison, Locke, Swift, and Pope, were his continual guests, and Peterborough House might be said to be the point of attraction to all that was splendid in arts and in letters.

South-Field-Farm is remarkable for having been in possession of one family for the space of two centuries, during which time it has been occupied as a nursery and garden ground. The father of the late occupier, Mr. Rench, was the first who instituted the annual exhibition of flowers, and produced in his garden the first pine and Chinese strawberry. The late Mr. Rench introduced the moss rose into this country from Holland.

At Parson's Cross is a celebrated garden, laid out and planted by the late Mr. Ord, which has for a long time produced the finest trees of their respective kinds in England.

WALHAM GREEN is a populous village, remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and for the longevity of its inhabitants. The name is derived from the manor of Wendan. The village consists of one street on the London road. The ancient manor-house stands at the east end of the road.

NORTH END extends from Walham Green to Hammersmith, and contains several pleasing residences. On the east end of the road is a house once the residence of the celebrated Foote, and recently in possession of Capt. Cormand.

At a short distance from the above, on the opposite side of the road, is a house once inhabited by the celebrated engraver Bartolozzi. Jacob Tonson, the publisher, resided here in the 18th century.

On the eastern side of the road, a little below Hammersmith, is a house which was once the rural retreat of Richardson. Here this celebrated novelist

is said to have written his *Clarissa*, and Sir Charles Grandison. The house forms part of a large building erected by Lady Ranelagh. The gardens are large, and still exhibit a grotto, embellished with shells, spars, and curious fossils, where it is supposed that Richardson was wont to repair, early in the morning, to indulge his fancy.

GREENFORD.]—Greenford Magna is five miles N. by E. from Hounslow. This is a long and straggling village. The parish adjoins Northall on the south, and contains about 2000 acres of inclosed land. The manor belongs to the see of London. The church is a small building, with a low turret of wood, and a spire. The interior consists of a nave and chancel. In the windows are some fragments of painted glass. On the north wall, within the rails of the communion table, is a mural tablet, with two figures in an attitude of supplication: these are designed to represent Michael Gardner, a former rector of the parish, and Margaret his wife. Several other monuments and brasses may be seen in different parts of the church.

HACKNEY.]—The large and populous parish of Hackney, comprising Clapton, Shacklewell, Dalston, Homerton, &c. lies three miles N.E. by N. from St. Paul's cathedral. It is bounded, towards the east, by Stratford-le-Bow and Bethnal Green; and, on the north-east, it borders upon the parishes of Low Layton, Wanstead, and Walthamstow, in Essex. From Stamford Hill it extends along the London road, comprehending parts of Kingsland and Newington; and, towards the south, it meets the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. This parish embraces an extent of eleven miles in circumference, and contains 3227 acres; one-half of which is grass land, and the remainder is of various descriptions. The grass-land is occupied chiefly by cowkeepers. There are several manors within the parish of Hackney; the principal of which, called Lord's-hold and King's-hold, are the property of Daniel Tyssen, Esq.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Hackney was a place of great fashion and resort, and the favourite residence of the nobility. In subsequent periods, it has been chosen by wealthy citizens for their country retreat. It is said, that in the year 1761, there were kept here nearly 100 hackney coaches.

The church of Hackney is a large modern structure, of brick, above the plinth, which is cased with Portland stone. The plan is cruciform, and exhibits considerable uniformity in the design. There are five entrances to the church; the principal of which, to the north, is by a semi-circular portico of the Ionic order. The interior is equilateral, and the walls and ceiling are stuccoed. There are three galleries, supported by columns of the Doric order, and a fine organ. The whole of the interior possesses a highly respectable character. The only monument, within the body of the new church, is a mural cenotaph, in memory of Henry Newcome, Captain in the Royal Navy, who died at Madras, in the year 1797. In the two vestibules, however, on

the north side of the building, are preserved several monuments removed from the ancient edifice, which was taken down, in 1798, many of which deserve attention.

The most ancient building at Hackney, is situated near the entrance of the village, at present occupied as a boarding-school. It appears to have been erected in the 16th century. In the interior may be seen a number of carved chimney-pieces, together with ornamented ceilings. The Rowe chapel, a place of burial for the Rowe family, was erected in 1614. The present Marquis of Downshire has cased the chapel with stone, and it is now called the mausoleum.

CLAPTON, distinguished by the names of Upper and Lower Clapton, adjoins Hackney on the north-east. The village is adorned with many beautiful villas. The manor-house is yet standing, and is at present used as a receptacle for insane persons.—Here formerly resided the Earl of Northumberland. The most ancient part of the edifice consists of a quadrangle, with internal galleries. On the ceiling of the south gallery, are the arms of Lord Hudson, and his lady. The other divisions of this building are of a more modern date. The school of Hackney has been long celebrated. It is situated in Lower Clapton. Here are alms-houses for ten poor widows.

SHACKLEWELL is a small hamlet on the west side of the parish. Here was an ancient mansion, in which the daughter of Sir Thomas More once resided. The house became afterwards the property of the Rowe family.

DALSTON was the favourite spot of Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, in the early period of his life.

HOMERTON adjoins Hackney, on the east. It is a straggling village, but contains some good buildings. Here is an academy for rearing young ministers of the Calvinistic persuasion. In this institution, are united two foundations. The building is spacious, and is provided with a library, containing more than 3000 volumes. The number of students is at present 20, who are directed by a divinity tutor, a classical tutor, and a lecturer on elocution. The expences of this institution are defrayed by donations and bequests.

At the south-east part of the village, is a range of alms-houses, called the Widow's Retreat, erected and endowed by Samuel Robinson, in 1812, for twelve widows of dissenting ministers.

Ram's Chapel, a very respectable building, was erected by Stephen Ram, Esq. in 1723. In the east window is some ancient painted glass.

At Hackney Wick stands the residence of John Christie, Esq. a handsome and commodious mansion. Here is a judicious selection of pictures, and a valuable library. The grounds are laid out with taste, and adorned with wood and water. Here are also some extensive silk-mills, belonging to Lary Smith, Esq. which afford employment to nearly 600 persons. There are in various parts of the parish

of

of Hackney, meeting-houses for almost every denomination of dissenters.

A variety of gratuitous establishments for the education of the lower orders, have been lately united in one comprehensive system, upon the plan of Dr. Bell, which affords instruction for 200 boys and 100 girls, of whom the greater part are clothed.—In Dalston Lane is a school of Industry, by which 20 boys and 80 girls are clothed and instructed. The dissenters have here also several establishments of this sort.—In Church Street, are alms-houses for six poor widows. In Well Street, are some for six poor men.

HADLEY.]—Monken Hadley, formerly a hamlet to Edmonton, lies to the north-west of Enfield, and comprises about 580 acres of land. The name of this village is compounded of the Saxon words, *Hæd-leagh*, which signify a high place. The appendage of Monken, which occurs in ancient records, probably originated from its having been formerly connected with the abbey of Walden. The approach to this village, from the high road, is through an irregular avenue of trees, which progressively open to the view the succession of rural retreats scattered in pleasing irregularity. The manor was the ancient property of the Mandeviles, and now belongs to Peter More, Esq. M.P. The church of Hadley is a handsome structure, and exhibits various styles of architecture. The body has been rebuilt; but the chancel is of ancient date. The tower is composed of flint, with quoins of freestone; on the front of which is cut in stone, 1491, in ancient figures, with the addition of a sculptured device of a wing and a rose. At the south-west angle of the tower, is a turret, raised several feet above the battlements, on which is an iron beacon. This, in remote periods, was used as a signal of alarm, on the approach of an enemy. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and north and south transepts. On the north side, and at the west ends, are galleries. Here are various monuments and inscriptions; some of the latter bear a very ancient date, and bespeak the antiquity of the chancel. Among the former, we shall notice those of John Monro, M.D. eminent for his success in the cure of mental disorders; Mrs. Hester Chapone, celebrated for her moral writings; the Rev. David Garrow, father of the present Sir William Garrow, not long since his Majesty's Attorney-General.

Besides a charity-school for girls, here is an extensive Sunday-school, upon Dr. Bell's system; both of which are highly indebted to the liberality and benevolent exertions of the late pastor, the Rev. D. Garrow. Alms-houses for six decayed housekeepers were founded in 1616. The endowment of which has lately been enlarged by a voluntary subscription.

Near the church, stands an ancient structure, which tradition mentions as having been formerly connected with a monastic establishment. The interior exhibits two chimney-pieces, in alto-relievo,

rudely sculptured; one of which is illustrative of the story of Samson; and the other alludes to the various passages of the life of our Saviour.

HAMMERSMITH.]—Hammersmith is situated on the great western road, in the parish of Fulham, six miles W. by S. from St. Paul's cathedral. It extends to the margin of the Thames, comprising Brook Green, Pottenswick, (or Stanbrook Green) and Shepherd's Bush. This place has, within a few years, been much improved, not only from the many new buildings which have been erected, but likewise from the paving of the road. A new chapel has been also built here. This village was frequently the scene of operations between the contending forces in the civil war. A plot was laid here, in 1656, against the life of Cromwell. A discharged soldier, named Miles Syndercomb, was to shoot the Protector, as he passed on his way from London to Hampton Court, and a house was hired, in which he was to take his station. The conspiracy, however, was detected before it was fully ripe, and Syndercomb was tried and convicted.

Butterwick House stands nearly opposite the chapel. This mansion was originally the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, and Baron of Butterwick, who died in 1646. The principal front is adorned with columns of stone, over which is a balustrade; the whole is executed with elegance and taste.

Brandenburg House, some years ago a seat of her Serene Highness the Margravine of Anspach, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Thames. This mansion was once the property and residence of the celebrated Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe. The chief approach is from the Hammersmith side. The interior is elegant. The drawing-room is of large proportions, and is fitted up in a style of great splendour: the ceiling was painted by the direction of Lord Melcombe, to whom is also attributed the very costly chimney-piece of white marble, embellished with elegant sculpture. At the upper end, is a chair of state, over which is placed a whole-length portrait of Frederic of Prussia. The whole is surrounded by a canopy, embellished with the arms of Prussia. There are, contiguous to this, four other state rooms, of smaller dimensions, but highly adorned with productions of art. The gallery is 82 feet in length by 20 feet wide, and 30 feet in height, and was fitted up by Lord Melcombe. The flooring was formerly of marble; but a boarded floor has lately been substituted. The ceiling is of mosaic work, chastely ornamented. The whole gallery is hung with pictures, well placed, and of considerable estimation. In the small drawing-room, is a cabinet, containing a collection of miniatures, several of which are in enamel. In other apartments are numerous specimens of the arts.—The marble-hall is a spacious apartment on the ground-floor, used as a dining-room. The floor consists of black and white marble, and is well adapted for a cool retreat in the summer months.

The



Thames & Severn in June

HAMPSTEAD.

Middlesex.

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The grounds are not extensive, but they command some fine views of the river and its banks.

Southward of Brandenburg House is the seat of the Earl of Cholmondeley. It is a fanciful structure, with a colonnade in front, supported by rustic columns, and thatched with reeds. As the workmen were employed in digging the foundations of this house, in 1809, they discovered, about four feet from the surface, two human skeletons lying parallel with each other: one of the bodies was without a head and the other had a dagger thrust in the side, the blade of which was corroded by rust, but the handle was in good preservation, and bespeaks the age of Charles the First.

At a short distance is Craven Cottage, a beautiful villa, the seat of Richard Wilson, Esq. The situation of this cottage is of the happiest kind, and the architecture of the building possesses a character of classic elegance. An Egyptian Hall was fitted up from a design of the French traveller, Denon, and also a chapel. In the windows is some stained glass, which was brought from France and Italy by the late Walsh Porter, Esq.

The Upper and Lower Malls of Hammersmith, which range along the bank of the river, contain many substantial and commodious buildings, which command a fine view of the Surrey shore. Queen Katherine, Dowager of Charles the Second, resided many years in the Upper Mall. The mansion which she occupied has been recently taken down, but a building that was attached to it, called the banquetting-house, still remains.

Dove Coffee House, a small house of public entertainment, claims our notice from its having been a favourite resort of the poet, Thomson; and here, it is said, he wrote the greatest part of his "Winter." The house commands some fine views of the river.

Hammersmith Terrace comprises a pleasant row of houses, and has been selected by several eminent characters for the place of their residence. Here the late Arthur Murphy resided for many years; and Philip James, the eminent painter, spent the last years of his life on this terrace.

In King's Street, near the Broadway, is a convent of English Benedictines, which was founded in the reign of Charles the Second, for the education of young ladies whose parents still adhered to the Roman Catholic religion. This institution maintained a high degree of reputation throughout the 18th century, and many ladies of distinction were educated. It was also an asylum for female devotees whom political convulsions had driven from their native country. The nunnery is approached by an arcade in imitation of cloisters. Behind the chief building is a large garden, and a burial-ground.

The chapel of this hamlet was built about the year 1631, and in addition to this, another chapel has lately been erected, which the increased population of the place rendered expedient. The latter was erected at the expence of Mr. Hunt. The Presbyterian dissenters have long had a meeting-house in

this hamlet. There are also places of worship for Quakers, Methodists, and Anabaptists. Here is a charity school for boys, and another for girls; in addition to which, a large Sunday school has lately been introduced.

The West Middlesex water-works, by which Hammersmith and the neighbouring places are supplied with Thames water, were established, in 1806. The reservoirs are situated at the back of Theresa Terrace, and occupy about three acres of land. To these reservoirs, the water is conducted by a tunnel of bricks. A recent act of Parliament has empowered the Company to extend their works to several of the western parishes of the metropolis.

BROOK GREEN contains many desirable residences, which command some pleasing views to the north, including Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hampstead, and Highgate. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school for the education of children of that persuasion. An alms-house for four poor women was founded in the 17th century, by Thomas Isles.

PALLENSWICK, or STANBROOK GREEN, situated to the north of the western road. The manor formerly belonged to Alice Pierce, the favourite mistress of Edward the Third. And the manor-house is said to have been a hunting seat of that monarch, and his arms, richly carved in wood, were to be seen in an upper room a few years ago. The crest of Edward the Black Prince remains in the parlour.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH is situated on the Uxbridge road, and has within these few years experienced a great accession of buildings. The Grand Junction Canal, over which is a bridge, passes along the northern part.

HAMPSTEAD.]—The delightful village of Hampstead, 5½ miles N. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is separated from the metropolis by Pancras and Mary-le-bone, and is bounded in other directions by Finchley, Hendon, Wilsdon, and Paddington. The greater part of Hampstead is situated on an eminence about 400 feet above the level of the sea; and from this circumstance it has been justly celebrated as a situation highly salubrious. The domestic buildings are of a various character. The most ancient may be ascribed to the reign of James the First; but these are in a ruinous state. Many of the buildings appear to be of the latter part of the 17th century. But the most ornamental, are of a modern date. The situation of the principal houses derives charms from the devious and romantic nature of the hill on which the village stands. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, Hampstead was chiefly inhabited by washerwomen, employed by the families of the nobility and gentry. In the 17th century it was the occasional resort of families of distinction, and from that period it gradually rose to the notice of the fashionable world. This village in the commencement of the 18th century, acquired great celebrity as a watering place. Dr. Gibbons was the first physician who recommended the use of these waters; and every accommodation was provided that was calculated

calculated to attract the votaries of fashion. But what was intended at first for public utility or innocent recreation, was presently converted into haunts of idleness and dissipation, and Hampstead Wells gradually lost their reputation, till they sunk at length in total neglect.—The manor of Hampstead is the property of Lady Wilson, relict of General Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart.—The Roman road called Watling Street is supposed to have passed through Hampstead. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance of a Roman Sepulchral urn having been dug up near the wells; and it is well known that the Romans selected the border of a military way for the burial place of their warriors.

Among the domestic structures of Hampstead we shall notice the following:—

Chicken-house, situated near the entrance of the village, is an ancient mansion of brick, supposed to have been a hunting seat of James the First. In the windows was lately some painted glass, part of which exhibited small portraits of that monarch and the Duke of Buckingham; under the former was this inscription—

*Icy dans cette chambre coucha nostre
Roy Jaques, premeir de nom. Le 25 mo
Aoust. 1619.*

The late Earl of Mansfield in early life had apartments in this mansion.

On the left hand, on approaching the village from London, is a spacious mansion, supposed to have been built by Sir Henry Vane. It was subsequently the residence of Dr. Buttre, bishop of Durham, who ornamented the windows with painted glass, of various ages. The house has been greatly modernized of late years: some parts however remain in their ancient state; as the back front, the entrance hall, and a highly carved staircase.

In the lower part of the village is an old mansion, called Queen Elizabeth's House; but the style of architecture bespeaks it to be of a later date than the reign of that queen.

Rosslyn House, the residence of General Disney, is approached from the London road by an avenue of lofty trees. It is chiefly formed from an old mansion, called Sheffield's Lodge. On the east side of Hampstead High Street, on the borders of the heath, is a handsome domestic building, formerly the Upper Flask Inn, or Tavern, a place of some notoriety. At this house the Kit Cat Club held their meetings during the summer months. It was afterwards converted into a private dwelling, and became the residence of the celebrated George Steevens, well known as a writer and a critic. Here he brought out his edition of the plays of Shakespear. The house is of a highly respectable character, and one of the fronts is towards a retired and well wooded expanse of pleasure garden.

Montague Grove, the residence of the Reverend Samuel White, D.D. minister of Hampstead, is agreeably situated to the north-west of the village.

It derives its name from Edward Montague, Esq. Master in Chancery, the friend of Lord Mansfield.

Branch-hill Lodge, situated at the north-western extremity of the village, is a very desirable family residence. The grounds are extensive, and in their disposition nature has not been lost sight of. The gardens and contiguous pasture land command a fine extent of rural scenery.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH comprises a large extent of common land, more interesting to the lover of the picturesque and the naturalist than to the farmer. Many rare plants are found in this district; and the views from the Heath are more striking and of greater extent than any that can be pointed out in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. From a mount in the garden of the Spaniards are to be seen the following distant objects.—Hanslop Steeple, in Northamptonshire; Langdon-hill, in Essex, sixty miles east; Banstead-downs, in Surrey; Shooter's-hill, Kent, south-east; Red-hill, Bucks, south-west; Windsor Castle, Berks, west. The distant scenery is fine and various. The immense tract of country to the south and west is thrown into wavy lines; and both hill and vale are covered with verdure and garnished with wood. Many handsome villas are scattered over the heath. Near the house of public entertainment called the Spaniards, is a residence which was lately the property and occasional retreat of Lord Erskine. The grounds comprise several acres, and are disposed with great judgment. The gardens are separated from the house by the high road, under which is a communication by means of an archway.

Near this is a substantial residence formerly in the occupation of the late Edward Cane, Esq. and is now the property of his widow.

At a short distance hence is the seat of Charles Bosanquet, Esq. which commands some extensive prospects towards the north and west.

On the road leading to the North-end are several desirable dwellings, among which is conspicuous the residence of Sir Francis Willes, Knt. The mansion is embowered with trees and nearly excluded from the view on the side towards the road; but the reverse front is open and finely situated.

North End occupies a delightful site, and contains many desirable residences.

Child's Hill House, the property and residence of Thomas Platt, Esq. is situated on the western border of the parish. The situation is eminently beautiful, and the prospects which it embraces is various and extensive. The attached grounds and gardens are ornamented with luxuriant shrubberies.

West End is a hamlet on the western boundary of the original manor of Hampstead. An annual fair is held here for toys.

PRIMROSE HILL, situated at the southern extremity of the parish, obtained some historical notoriety from its connection with the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. The body of this gentleman was found here, but the perpetrators of the bloody deed were never

never discovered. The spot on which the corpse was found, is thus described in a publication of that day:—"As to the place, it was a ditch on the south side of Primrose Hill, surmounted with divers closes fenced in with high mounds and ditches; no road near, only some dirty deep lanes, made for the convenience of driving cows &c. in and out of the grounds; and those very lanes not coming near 500 yards of the place."

KILBURN is situated on the Edgware road at the distance of two miles from London. A recluse, named Godwin, in the reign of Henry the First, built here a hermitage which he afterwards gave to the conventual church of St. Peter, Westminster, with some lands annexed, which afterwards became a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict. The site of the ancient building may still be distinguished by some inequalities of surface in a field adjoining the wells.

At Kilburn Wells, a house of entertainment much frequented, is a mineral spring whose waters possess a permanent quality, but are at present in disuse.

The manor of Belsise, occupying a district on the south side of the parish, was given to the abbot and convent of Westminster, by Sir Roger le Brabazan, in the year 1317, on condition that they provided a chaplain to celebrate divine service in their church, for the souls of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Blanche his wife, the said Sir Roger, and all the faithful departed this life. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Westminster, under whom it is held, together with the mansion and park, on a lease for lives, by James Abel, Esq. The manorial residence was, in 1720, converted into a place of public entertainment. It was afterwards taken down, and a handsome modern edifice is now raised on the site. It is the residence of William Everett, Esq. The park possesses much beauty, and is approached from the Hampstead road by an avenue of trees.

At Haverstock Hill, on the road between London and Hampstead, are the remains of a dwelling, which has acquired a title to remembrance from two celebrated characters who were once its tenants; Sir Charles Sedley, and Sir Richard Steele.

The Church of Hampstead is a brick structure, erected in 1747, on the site of an ancient church. The interior is handsome, and comprises a nave and two aisles. At the north, west, and south are galleries, which, together with the roof, are supported by pillars of the Ionic order. Over the door of the south gallery is a well executed monument, to the memory of the Lady of Lord Erskine. Here are likewise monuments to Anthony Askew, M.D. F.R.S. Mrs. Tierney, mother of George Tierney, Esq. M.P. The Right Hon. David Erskine, Earl of Buchan, grandfather of the present Lord Erskine, &c. The following are among the numerous persons of great respectability, who are interred in the church yard:—Nathaniel Booth, Lord Delamere, Dr. George Sewell, James Pettit Andrews, Esq. the historical

writer Mrs. Dorothea Baillie, Robert Milligan, Esq.

A Sunday school has been established upon the system of Dr. Bell, by which 150 children of each sex are instructed; and the permanent benefactions to the poor of the parish are very numerous.

HAMPTON.]—Hampton-upon-Thames, 16 miles W. S. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is eminently interesting to the student of history, and to the admirer of the fine arts, by a palace connected with some important passages of national story, and which presents, in many parts, a splendid specimen of the English style of domestic architecture, at a period conspicuous for pomp and adornment.—The parish of Hampton is bounded towards the south by the River Thames, and meets on the other side the parishes of Twickenham, Teddington, Hanworth and Sunbury. When Henry the Eighth was unable, from age and corpulency, to pursue his wonted field sports in the forest, an act of Parliament was passed for making a royal chase, called Hampton Court Chase, which extended over the parish of Hampton and several other parishes on the opposite side of the Thames, the whole of which district was enclosed by a wooden paling, and stocked with deer. This oppressive measure occasioned great discontent, and, in consequence of the numerous applications for relief by the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, an order of council was made by the lord protector, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, by which the deer were removed, and the paling taken down. But the district formerly inclosed is still considered as a royal chase, and the paramount authority over the game within its limits, has been reserved by the crown. The manor of Hampton Court was created an honour by act of Parliament, in 1540.

HAMPTON COURT.—The royal palace of Hampton Court is situated on the northern border of the Thames, at the distance of one mile from the village of Hampton. Although founded by a subject, and constructed at different periods, it is perhaps the most magnificent of all the Royal Palaces of England, and the most capacious. It consists of three principal quadrangles, but there are several minor courts appertaining to parts of the original structure. The usual approach to the Palace is from the west. On the right and left are ranges of subordinate chambers, and domestic offices, portions of the building constructed by Wolsey; and on the latter side are also the royal stables, with marks of modern alteration. The entrance into the office range is by a plain gateway, and at each extremity of the same front is an octangular turret of brick. The west front is of low proportions, though it comprises three stories. The material is of brick, with embellishments of stone, which mode of construction prevails throughout the whole of the edifice. Over the portal is a bay window, adorned with the Royal Arms, and divided by mullioned compartments into two series of lights. This central division of the west front is flanked by towers. An embattled parapet ranged along

along the whole line of the building, with the exception of the part immediately over the bay window and portal, where the parapet is perforated, and finished in a more ornamental style. The entrance-court forms a quadrangle of 167 feet from north to south, and 141 feet from east to west. On the turrets are placed the initials E. R. The east side is more highly finished. Over the portal in the centre is a bay window of considerable beauty, with an octangular tower on each side, and on the face of the towers which flank the gateway are introduced busts of the Roman Emperors. Through a groined archway, finely ornamented, is the entrance into the second or middle quadrangle, which measures 133 feet 6 inches, from north to south, and 91 feet 10 inches from east to west. The eastern side comprises a third portal, flanked with octangular turrets, and is of a superior character to that of the preceding flanks. On the face of each turret are again introduced busts of the Cæsars. Some repairs took place in this division in the reign of George the Second. The south side is disfigured by a colonnade, supported by Ionic columns, executed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. Immediately over the entrance passage are the arms of Henry the Eighth, and on the face of the embattled towers which flank the gateway are busts of the Cæsars. On the front of the third story is a large and curious astronomical clock, made by Tompion. The remaining division of this attractive court is entirely occupied by the southern side of the Great Hall, the exterior walls and embellishments of which must be ascribed to Wolsey. The parapet of the hall is embattled, and the walls are strengthened by buttresses. The "Third great Quadrangle," is usually termed the Fountain Court, and consists chiefly of buildings constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, when the palace underwent important alterations in the time of King William. The south and east sides were then entirely taken down, and the present apartments in those divisions were erected. The dimensions of this quadrangle are 110 feet by 117. In the area is a fountain, and on each side of the court is a beautiful colonnade, of the Ionic order, with duplicated columns. The elevations of this quadrangle correspond in architectural character with the grand exterior front. We now come to the Great Eastern Façade, or grand front of the palace. This was begun in 1690, and completed in 1694, after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and is about three hundred and thirty feet in extent. The materials consist chiefly of brick, of a bright red hue; but the numerous decorations are of stone. This front, together with that towards the south, is terminated by a handsome balustrade. The central compartment, in which is the state apartment to the palace, is of stone, and is adorned with considerable splendour. An angular pediment, supported by four fluted three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, exhibits, in bas-relief, the triumphs of Hercules over Envy. On each side are two pilasters

of the same order, supporting a continuation of the entablature. The Southern Front is three hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, and has a central compartment of stone, but the embellishments are less numerous than those of the eastern front. On the entablature, which is sustained by four columns, is inscribed *Gulielmus et Maria, R. R. E.* On the parapet are placed two statues. This front looks towards the privy-garden, and the ground was here sunk ten feet for the purpose of obtaining from the lower apartments a view of the Thames.— Though an air of splendour and magnificence reigns throughout the whole structure, sufficiently imposing on a slight review, yet when we proceed to form our judgment by the rules of art, our admiration is considerably diminished. That uniformity of character which must ever be looked for in a finished structure is not to be found here. This defect must be attributed to its having been erected at different periods, and to the different tastes of the monarchs by whom the additions were made; all of whom departed, in a greater or less degree, from the original plan of Wolsey.

We shall now proceed to an examination of the interior of Hampton Court. It has been generally imagined that the subordinate parts only of the ancient edifice are now remaining; yet, certainly, the "Great Hall and the Chapel" are parts of the original structure. The former occupies the north-side of the middle quadrangle, and its lofty battlements constitute a prominent feature in the general view of the palace. Its fine west end, comprising a large mullioned window, with a turret at each extremity, and a curious perforated parapet, surmounted by a vane, assumes the aspect of an ecclesiastical building, and aids in imparting a venerable air to the whole vast pile. The dimensions of this hall are 106 feet by 40. The flooring was formerly of large square paving bricks, but at present it is of stone. The east end is elevated by a step above the other parts of the room. On the south side of this division is an oval window of great beauty, divided into numerous compartments by stone mullions. The ceiling of the oriel is of stone, groined and adorned with fan-work and pendants, delicately executed. At the west end, beneath the spacious pointed and mullioned window before noticed, is a screen, which formerly supported the minstrel's gallery. The sides of the hall are covered with cement, in imitation of stone. The roofing is open work, and has a grand effect. This ceil-work consists of oak, free from paint or gold leaf. The arms of Henry the Eighth occur in many parts of this fine carving. The initials of that King, and of Jane Seymour, joined by a true-lover's-knot, are also introduced among the decorations. In this hall, Henry had his royal banquets. On one occasion, when he entertained Francis Gonzago, the Viceroy of Sicily, the hall was illumined with one thousand lamps, curiously disposed. In the year 1718 the hall was fitted up as a theatre, by direction of George the 1st.

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The "Chapel" is situated to the north of the Fountain Court, and forms the south side of a small quadrangle. The exterior exhibits little to attract notice. On the outer wall at each side of the door are the arms of Henry the Eighth, impaled with Seymour; and the initials H. J. united by a true-lover's knot. Previously to the civil war, the windows of the chapel were ornamented with stained glass, and the altar and walls adorned with pictures. Of these decorations the building was stripped by the zeal of the puritans, who had the ascendancy in the 17th century, and an act of parliament proscribed them, as superstitious works of art. The interior of the chapel was fitted up in its present state by Queen Anne. The original roof remains, and is ornamented with ranges of large pendants, each pendant being formed into the representation of a balcony, in which are placed winged angels with musical instruments. In opposition to the Gothic character of the roof, the altar-piece is Grecian, and adorned with Corinthian columns. The floor is of black and white marble, and the pews are formed of Norway oak. At the west end is a gallery, containing the royal pew, the ceiling of which is painted with a group of cherubim, who sustain the British crown, and wave over it an olive-branch. Divine service is regularly performed in this chapel every Sunday. The "State Apartments" are approached from the Fountain Court by the "King's Staircase," which is painted by Antonio Verrio, with representations of different parts of the heathen mythology, &c. The first room is the "Grand Chamber," which is 60 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The sides are fitted with arms, arranged in various ornamental forms, and here are portraits of the following distinguished Admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Sir James Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilkes, the Earl of Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Munden, John Benbow, Esq. George Churchill, Esq. John Graydon, Esq. Sir William Whetstone, and Basil Beaumonts Esq.—The "King's First Presence Chamber" is hung with rich tapestry. Opposite the entrance is the chair of state. Towards the left, facing the canopy, is a portrait of William the Third, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The king is represented in armour, mounted on a grey horse, trampling on emblems of war. Its dimensions are 18 feet by 15. Over the fire-place is a whole length portrait of James, Marquis of Hamilton. The "Second Presence Chamber" is hung with tapestry. The canopy is furnished with crimson damask. Over the chimney is a whole-length portrait of Christian IV. King of Denmark, and above the doors are paintings of ruins and landscapes. In different parts of the room are likewise the following paintings:—Charles the First on horseback, an equerry holding his helmet; Queen Elizabeth when a child; Charles the First when young;

Prince Rupert; Royal Family.—The "Audience Chamber" is hung with tapestry, and ornamented with various pictures; among which we shall notice Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, by Hanthorst; George the Third and Queen Charlotte, full length, by West. The Battle of Constantine; Lewis Cornaro and family. From the centre is suspended a silver chandelier of sixteen branches. Here is likewise a "state chair," the furniture of which is of crimson damask with gold fringe, and other decorations. The "King's Drawing Room" is of fine proportions. The tapestry is interwoven with gold. Among the pictures are the whole length portrait of Charles the First, by Vandyck; David, with the head of Goliath; a Holy Family, by Corregio; The Deluge; The Muses; His Majesty George the Third, reviewing the Light Dragoons, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Generals Fawcett, Goldsworthy, and Dundas; by Sir Wm. Beechey. Here is also a chair of state. The "State Bed Chamber" is furnished with a bed of crimson velvet, enriched with gold, and decorated with plumes of feathers. The room is hung with tapestry. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Endymion sleeping in the lap of Morpheus; and the figure of Somnus with his attributes. Over the chimney is a portrait of Anne Duchess of York, Joseph Chastely; and Shepherd and Shepherdess, by Genario.—The "King's Dressing Room" is adorned with paintings, which possess considerable interest. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Mars reposing in the lap of Venus.—"Queen Mary's Closet" is hung with delicate needle work, said to be the production of that Queen, with the assistance of the ladies of her court. Here are five chairs and a screen, supposed to have been adorned by the needle of King William's consort. On the east side of the southern division are the following rooms, appropriated to purposes of state:—The "Queen's Gallery" is 81 feet 8 inches long, and 23 feet 6 inches wide, and is hung with seven fine pieces of tapestry, representing different passages in the history of Alexander the Great.—The "Queen's State Bed Chamber." The ceiling of this apartment is painted by Sir James Thornhill, representing Aurora rising out of the Ocean in a chariot of gold drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask, and the walls are adorned with pictures.—The "Queen's Drawing Room" is 41 feet 3 inches long, 34 feet 6 inches wide, and 30 feet high. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Queen Anne in the character of Justice, with Neptune and Britannia, holding a crown over her head. This room is hung with green damask, and is embellished with nine large pictures, executed on canvas in water-colours, by Andrea Montegna.—The "Queen's State Audience Room" is provided with a canopy of state, and the walls are hung with tapestry, and adorned with pictures.—The "Dining Room" is a spacious apartment, in which George the First and his late Majesty frequently dined

dined in public. Here are several excellent paintings.—The “Prince of Wales’s Presence Chamber” is hung with tapestry, illustrative of the story of Tobit and Tobias, and is decorated with some good productions of art.—The “Prince of Wales’s Drawing Room” is hung with tapestry, and has some fine portraits.—The “Prince of Wales’s Bed Chamber,” is furnished with green damask, and hung with portraits of the Prince of Parma, the Duke of Luxemburg; and the consort of Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark.—The “King’s Private Drawing Room” contains eight fine sea-pieces, six of which are by Vanderville, and represent the defeat of the Spanish armada. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Admiral.—The “King’s Private Dressing Room” is hung with tapestry, and contains the portraits of William Duke of Gloucester, and the first Earl of Sandwich.—The “King’s Private Bed Chamber” is ornamented with a painting of Susanna and the Elders, by Paul Veronese; the Lord’s Supper, by Tintorette; George the Second and Queen Caroline, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Sybil, by Gentiliaky; Rape of the Sabines; Virgin and Child; Europa; Jonah sitting under the Gourd.—The apartment immediately beneath the King’s Guard Chamber is usually termed “The Beauty Room,” and contains the portraits of Queen Mary, consort of William the Third, and those of eight distinguished ladies of her court.—The “Pleasure Gardens” attached to the palace comprise about forty-four acres. The gardens were laid out by William the Third; but the formal and studied manner in which they are arranged by no means accords with the modern taste in gardening. The lawns are shaped with mathematical precision, and boarded with meagre evergreens, placed at equal distances. These are intersected by broad gravel walks; and statues and vases are placed at measured points in formal opposition to each other. In each of the four principal parterres is placed a large bronze statue. The privy-garden is ornamented with terrace-walks, and a fountain. On this side of the palace is a grape-house, the dimensions of which are 70 feet by 14, and the whole interior is furnished by one vine of the black Hamburgh kind. This vine was planted in 1769, and produced in one year 2200 bunches of grapes, weighing one pound each, on an average.—The “Court Park” extends from the borders of the Palace-gardens to Hampton-wick, and is bounded on the south by the Thames, and on the north by the high road to Kingston. This park is well stocked with deer. It is divided from the river, in one part, by a broad gravel walk, and an extensive range of massive and highly ornamented iron rails. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent is ranger of the park, and occupies by virtue of this office an agreeable residence called the Pavillion; a building erected under the superintendence of Sir Christophe Wren.

BUSHEY PARK comprises all the inclosures belonging to the palace of Hampton, except the Home-

park. These inclosures contain about 1100 acres, and are adorned by long avenues of chestnut and elm trees. The former are of noble growth, and add much to the beauty of the park; but, upon the whole, the domain is deficient in timber. The office of ranger of Bushey Park has usually been held by the same persons who have been Chief Stewards of the honour of Hampton, and Keepers of the Chase. This officer is now vested in his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. Bushey Lodge, the official residence of his Royal Highness, is supposed to have been built by the Earl of Halifax. It is a substantial edifice of brick.

The Village of Hampton is pleasantly situated on the borders of the Thames. The most attractive villa is termed Hampton House, the chosen residence of David Garrick, who made considerable improvements in the building and in the adjoining grounds. The house is divided from the Thames by a public road, beneath which is worked a path conducting to a fine lawn on the margin of the river. Here Garrick erected a temple in honour of Shakespeare. It is an octangular building of brick, and the interior is adorned by a statue of the immortal bard, executed by Roubilliac.

The church of Hampton is built chiefly of brick, and appears to have been composed at various periods. The most ancient part is the chancel, which is composed of stone and flint. The interior comprises a nave, chancel, and aisles. The monumental erections and mural tablets are numerous; amongst which is seen an ancient monument, with recumbent effigies, to Sibel, daughter of John Hampden, Esq. and wife of — Penn, Esq. who was nurse to Edward the Sixth. On the monument is a poetical inscription, of considerable length.

Adjoining the church is a commodious school room for the gratuitous education of poor children of this parish.

On the borders of Hampton Court Green, a spacious area in the vicinity of the palace, are many highly respectable and commodious houses, several of which command a pleasing view over Bushey Park.

Hampton Wick, a hamlet within the parish, is situated on the bank of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Kingston Bridge. Here, Sir Richard Steele built a country seat, which he denominated the Hovel. It is said that Steele pledged this house and furniture to Addison, as a security for money borrowed of him, and that, on his neglecting to refund the sum at the time agreed upon, the house and furniture were sold by Addison’s direction.

HANWELL.] — Hanwell, 12 miles W. from St. Paul’s Cathedral, adjoins Greenford Magna on the north, and in other directions it is bounded by New Brentford, Northall, Hayes, and Heston. This parochial division contains about 1200 acres, the whole of which has been enclosed under an act for enclosing Greenford. The manor at an early period was given to the Abbey of Westminster. The church is a neat, modern structure, of brick. Its form is nearly

nearly square, with a turret and cupola. The interior comprises two side aisles, and has a neat gallery on the west, in which a small organ has been recently placed. On the north side of the altar, is a painted window and some panes of painted glass; decorate the whole of the windows. Here are several monuments to characters of distinction. In the vaults, which form the substructure of the church, are deposited the remains of Jonas Hanway, the promoter of the Marine Society, and of various other public establishments. No monument, however, has been erected to commemorate his virtues.

The parish contains many houses of a very respectable character. Among these may be noticed the residence at "Hanwell Park," which is agreeably situated within grounds of considerable extent.

Among the residents of Hanwell, we must mention George Henry Glasse, some time rector of the parish, well known as an eminent classical scholar.

Here is a charity school for 27 boys and 30 girls, conducted upon the system of Dr. Bell.

HANWORTH.]—The little rural village of Hanworth, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. W. from Hounslow, is bounded by Hampton and Sunbury on the south, and on other directions by Teddington, Isleworth, and Feltham. The name is of Saxon derivation, compounded of the words "haen" and "worth," signifying a small village. In the time of Henry the Eighth, the manor of Hanworth belonged to the crown; and that monarch had here a pleasure seat. Henry, towards the end of his reign, settled Hanworth on Queen Katherine Parr, who afterwards resided here with her last husband, Sir Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral. The Park of Hanworth is divided by a public road, and the divisions are called the Great and the Little Park. In the former division, on the site of the ancient edifice, a house has been erected by the Duke of St. Alban's, now occupied by James Ramsey Cuthbert, Esq. the proprietor of the manor. In the garden are some fragments of the ancient palace, which consist chiefly of two kitchen fire places, the great capacity of which indicates the hospitality that formerly reigned in the mansion.

In the small park is a residence of the Duke of St. Alban's, which is seated on a slight elevation, and is agreeably shaded with trees.

The Church of Hanworth is a small modern structure, in the Gothic style, and possesses considerable beauty. The whole is divided into a chancel and nave; the former is paved with black and white marble, and is ascended by two steps. Over the communion table is an altar piece, with three canopied niches. On each side of the table, a seat, in imitation of stone work, is attached to the wall. The west window consists of painted glass. The most distinguished monumental inscription is on a stone in the chancel, to Aubrey, Duke of St. Alban's, who died February 6, 1802, aged 62 years. Among the eminent characters to whom Hanworth gave birth, may be mentioned Sir Robert Killebrew, gentleman

usher of the privy chamber to Charles the First, to whom he rendered important services. After the restoration he was vice chamberlain to Queen Catherine, and died in 1693.

HAREFIELD.]—Harefield, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. by E. from Uxbridge, occupies the north-west angle of this county, having for its limits the river Colne on the west, and the parishes of Ickenham and Riselip on the east. The Grand Junction Canal passes through a large tract of low land, on the west side of the parish, one part of which is called Harefield-moor, and another Cow-moor. The parish of Harefield comprises a district naturally attractive from its gentle undulations of surface, while the luxuriant umbrage with which it abounds renders it highly picturesque. The chief assemblage of houses forms a long and straggling village of a rural aspect, which commands at several points some beautiful views of the surrounding country. Here was formerly a priory of Knights Hospitallers, which is supposed to have been a cell to the priory of St. John, Clerkenwell. On the abolition of the orders, the manor was granted, by Henry the Eighth, to Robert Tyrwhelt, Esq. and was afterwards annexed to the manor of Harefield. The chapel is all that remains of the ancient monastery.

Among the most interesting seats which adorn this division of the country must be mentioned

BARAKSFIELD, the property and residence of Mrs. Partridge, relict of John Partridge, Esq. This mansion has an additional claim to attention from the antiquity of its name, which, according to Camden, proceeds from a family that enumerated among its descendants, Pope Adrian, the only native of England who has occupied the Papal chair. The mansion is of a highly respectable character, and commands some beautiful scenery. The grounds are not extensive, but are happily disposed. In the windows of the hall is some painted glass, with the dates of 1569, and of subsequent periods. Several of the chimney pieces are carved.

HAREFIELD PARK, sometimes called Belthumonds, is the property of George Cooke, Esq. The house is a substantial structure of brick, and commands, from a gently swelling hill, some rich and varied scenery. The grounds are ornamented by some venerable trees, and are of an agreeable character.

At a short distance from Harefield Park, and on the margin of the river Colne, are some extensive Copper Works. The copper is conveyed hither in cakes and bowls from the smelting works at Neath Abbey, in Glamorganshire, and is here converted into sheets, bottoms, bolts, bars, &c. From this manufactory the royal navy has, for many years, been largely supplied with bolts and sheetings. The quantity of copper that has been usually manufactured at these works is said to be about 30 tons weekly.—Near the copper works, on a portion of the estate of General Cook, are considerable chalk pits and lime kilns, in which some curious fossils have at different times been found.

The church is a Gothic structure, with a brick tower. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The furniture is of a respectable character, and numerous monuments, to eminent characters, have been erected in various parts of the building.

Harefield Lodge, the seat of Charles Newdegate, Esq. is situated near the southern extremity of this parish, at a short distance from the town of Uxbridge. It is a handsome modern villa, of brick, and commands, from a fine elevation, some extensive views of the surrounding country.

Alms-houses for six poor widows were endowed here by Alice, Countess of Derby; and a commodious school-room was built by subscription for the benefit of the poor children of the parish.

HARLINGTON.]—The large, rural village of Harlington, to the N. of the Bath road, four miles N.W. from Hounslow, appears at a very early period to have been divided into two manors; which are now the property of the Berkeley family. A small estate in this parish, termed Dawley, has a claim to our notice from its having been once the property and residence of the celebrated Henry Viscount Bolingbroke. Forced by disgust and disappointment from the busy scenes of public life, he here found that enjoyment to which he had hitherto been a stranger, and amidst the rural occupations which this calm retreat afforded, seasoned by study and the intercourse of a few literary friends, he learned to despise the world and all its fopperies. The mansion in which his lordship resided has been taken down, and a farm house now occupies the site.

The Church of Harlington is an ancient Gothic structure, with a square tower of flint and stone. On the south is a door case of Saxon architecture. The interior consists of a chancel and nave. On the north wall of the chancel is a monument, with a Gothic arch, to the memory of Gregory Lovell, Esq. who died in 1545: the effigies of the deceased, engraved on a plate of brass, lie beneath the arch. Here is a monument, of recent construction, to several of the family of De Salis, "Count of the Holy Roman Empire, of the junior branch of Soglio." This family has long resided in the county of Middlesex, and was lately possessed of some manorial property in Elthorne Hundred. A meeting-house for dissenters has been erected in this parish.

HARMONDSWORTH.]—Harmondsworth, 2½ miles E. by N. from Colnbrook, comprises the hamlet of Sipson, and the greater part of Longford. The whole of this district is flat, and is intersected by several small streams, which, however, add nothing to the beauty of the situation. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. A manorial custom prevails here which gives to the tenants the right of fishery in all the rivers and common waters within the manor, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

The small hamlet of Longford is seated on the branch of the river Colne, and consists for the most part of mean houses. Attached to some of these

buildings are extensive orchards, of ancient date, and in a state of neglect and decay. It is highly probable, from the nature of the situation, sheltered from bleak winds, that here was situated the "arpen of vineyard," noticed in the Norman record.

Heath Row is situated to the south of the Bath road, on the margin of Hounslow-heath. At a short distance from the place, were, till lately, the remains of an ancient Roman camp: since the recent inclosure of the parish, the plough has erased these vestiges of Roman labour. The church exhibits an appearance of great antiquity. The body of this structure is composed of stone and flint. On the north side are several narrow windows, of early Gothic formation. The south door is Saxon. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. On the south side of the chancel are three stalls, now blocked up; and a piscina. The monuments of this church are not of more than common interest.

HARROW.]—Harrow-on-the-Hill, comprising the hamlets of Apperton, Kenton, Pinner, Preston, Roxey (or Roxeth) Weald, and Wembly, is 18 miles N. W. by W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a village of prominent interest, on account of its school, one of the most flourishing institutions in the kingdom for classical education. Harrow was a place of some consideration, previously to the foundation of the scholastic establishment. The archbishops of Canterbury had here an occasional residence long before the Conquest, and the inhabitants obtained several privileges through the influence of those prelates; among which was a weekly market, and an annual fair, both of which have sunk into disuse. The manor of Harrow formed part of the possessions of the See of Canterbury, at a very early period. Archbishop Cranmer gave it in exchange to Henry the Eighth, for some other lands, and it is now the property of Lord Northwick. The ancient manor-house of this place, was long the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, and Thomas à Becket, on his banishment from Court, made it the scene of princely hospitality. The site of the mansion cannot now be ascertained.

The manor-house of Flambarde's, the seat of Lord Northwick, derives its name from Sir John Flambarde, who resided here in the reign of Edward the Third. The house was rebuilt by Lord Northwick, on a more liberal scale. The principal windows of this elegant villa open to a wide range of enchanting scenery. The interior is arranged with classical taste, and adorned with a judicious selection of paintings, among which are St. Katharine, by Raffaele; our Saviour in the Temple with the Doctors, by Leonardo da Vinci; a Holy Trinity, by De Ferrara; a Venetian Nobleman, by Titian; an exquisite Danae, by the same; a fine piece, representing figures with musical instruments, by Giorgione; a Charity-girl, by Schröner. Here is also a fine and highly valuable cabinet of medals, many of which were collected by his Lordship in Italy. The grounds attached

attached to this mansion are disposed with taste, and the eye may enjoy, from almost every point, the most delightful and extensive prospects.

The church of Harrow is situated on the summit of the hill, and forms a most conspicuous object to the distant traveller. On the site of the present structure, formerly stood an ancient church, erected by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of William the Conqueror, some parts of which are still remaining. These consist of interior circular columns, which divide the nave and aisles; and a door way on the west face of the tower. The latter has suffered considerably from the injuries of time. The workmanship exhibits nothing remarkably striking, excepting the arch over the door way, which is a much flatter segment of a circle than is commonly displayed in Saxon or Norman architecture. The present church appears to have been chiefly built in the latter part of the 14th century. Recent innovations have destroyed, in a great measure, the venerable and pleasing character which four centuries had imparted to it. The whole is now disfigured with rough cast, and the stone mullions of several of the windows have been supplanted by frame-work of a mean and inappropriate description. Above the nave is a range of clerestory windows, and at the west-end is a square and embattled tower, with graduated buttresses, from which rises a spire of lofty proportions, covered with lead. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and two transepts. The nave has a roofing of wood, curiously carved. The brackets are supported by whole length apostles, now disfigured by white wash. Among the ornaments of the roof are interspersed figures of angels, holding musical instruments. The ancient font, which appears to be coeval with the earlier structure, has been removed from its former recess, and placed in the garden of the vicarage house.—The monuments of this church are numerous, and of an interesting character. Within the rails of the communion-table is a flat grave-stone, with a brief inscription, to the memory of Samuel Garth, the physician and poet. On the floor of the chancel are several monumental stones, with brasses, in a mutilated state. In the nave is a flat grave-stone of John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, who died in 1592. In the north transept are several monuments to the family of Gerards, formerly lords of the manor of Flambards; and in the south transept is a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Summer, with a Latin inscription from his friend and pupil, Dr. Parr.

Here are two meeting-houses for dissenters, and a parochial school, for gratuitous instruction, on Dr. Bell's system.

The Free Grammar-school of Harrow, like most foundations of a similar nature, has risen to its present eminence from slender beginnings. In the 14th year of Elizabeth, John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, of Preston, in this parish, obtained a licence from the crown to found an institution for gratuitous instruction, and to prosecute some other charitable inten-

tions. On this occasion he drew up a code of regulations for the government of his foundation. The Rev. Thomas Brian, M.A. who was appointed head master in the latter part of the 17th century, raised the reputation of this seminary, and swelled the list of scholars with names foreign to the foundation. The Eton plan of instruction was introduced in 1760, and has ever since been pursued. In the year 1804, during the mastership of Dr. Drury, the number of students amounted to 353, exceeding the number then at Eton. The buildings belonging to the school have nothing striking in their appearance. The original school-house still exists, having undergone no alteration, except in repairs. The whole of this building is now appropriated to the exercises of the school, the pupils studying at the houses of their tutors, and assembling here for the purpose of examination. A large building is appropriated for the residence of the head master, and for the accommodation of a portion of the pupils. The exterior has been ornamented in imitation of the Gothic style of architecture. The scholars who are not received at the master's house, are boarded with the assistants, and at several houses in the village.

In the year 1810, an attempt was made by certain inhabitants of Harrow, to confine the school within the limits of its original establishment. The business was argued in the court of chancery, and decided in favour of the present system. The grounds of complaint were, that the intentions of the founder had been widely departed from, in the present mode of conducting the school, by which strangers were admitted in exclusion of the children of the inhabitants, for whose benefit the institution was exclusively designed.

The Hamlet of Pinner, is situated about three miles from Harrow, and is of considerable extent. On the borders of this hamlet are several dwellings of a respectable appearance, of which we shall notice the following:—Pinner Hill, the seat of John Baker Selton, Esq. Serjeant at law.—Pinner Grove, an agreeable residence of Sir Francis Milman, Bart.—Barrow point Mill, the residence of Geoffrey Spranger, Esq.—Woodhall, a seat occupied by Captain Bowden.—Pinner Park, the residence of Mr. Hume.

The Chapel of this hamlet is a structure of ample dimensions, chiefly composed of flint and stone, with a square embattled tower. It appears to have been completed in 1321, but, from several lancet-shaped windows, in different parts, it is probably of an earlier date. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and transepts. The north aisle is adorned with some painted glass. The font is of large dimensions, and very ancient: its shape is octagonal, and the different compartments are adorned with devices of roses, &c. in quatre foils.

Harrow Weald is situated on the north side of the parish, and affords, at many points, some fine and varied prospects. At the northern extremity of this weald, near the brick-kilns, is a very lofty elevation, which affords a land mark to mariners in the German

German ocean. Here are in this neighbourhood some very ancient trees, which are supposed by many to be vestiges of the great Forest of Middlesex. Another object of curiosity in this place is Grime's-Dyke, which betokens some age very remote. It consists of a ditch, or hollow way, situated to the west of the road leading from Harrow to Watford, and is in some places nearly twenty feet wide, but is chiefly overgrown by furze and weeds. In this district are some elegant villas, particularly that of Nicholas Smith, Esq.

At the northern extremity of Harrow Weald, stands Bentley Priory, a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn. It is so called, from a monastery having formerly stood on the site. The mansion is an irregular pile, of rather a gloomy appearance. The interior however is enriched with some fine specimens of art, and the grounds are extensive and well arranged. In the vicinity of this seat were discovered, some years ago, 50 Roman gold coins, a bracelet, and two rings of the same metal, with a number of silver and copper coins.

The hamlet of Wembly is in the southern division of the parish, and is chiefly conspicuous for the mansion of John Gray, Esq. This house, which is the manor-house of Wembly, formerly belonged to the priory of Kilburn, and was rebuilt by the present proprietor in a very elegant style. It is surrounded by a fine park.

On Sudbury Green are several handsome dwellings.

HAYES.]—This parish adjoins Hillingdon on the west, and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Uxbridge, and comprises the hamlets of Botwell, Yeading, Hayes-end, and Wood-end. The manor, at a very early period, was in possession of the see of Canterbury, and the manor-house constituted the occasional residence of the archbishops. The village has an air of retirement, and exhibits some residences which attract observation: Among these we notice Hayes Park, the seat of Mr. Justice Heath, an agreeable villa, with pleasant grounds attached. The church of Hayes is an interesting pile, and exhibits in its exterior, the style of various ages. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. Against the south wall of the chancel are two stalls, formerly used in Romish ceremonies. The windows are of a varied character. The font is ornamented with wreaths of foliage, and supported by pillars, and is of great antiquity. An organ was placed here a few years ago. Several monuments and inscriptions in this church offer themselves to the attention of strangers.—Here is a small meeting-house for Methodists.

HENDON.]—This parish, which is nine miles N.W. by N. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is seven miles in length from north to south, and is estimated to contain 9204 acres of land. The village consists of several detached clusters of houses, known by the names of Church End, Brent Street, Lawrence Street, Page Street, Dole Street; Burrows, Dallis, The Hyde, Mill Hill, Highwood Hill, Child's Hill, Hocomb

Hill, Goldhurst, or Golder's Green, and Golder's Hill. The district is varied in feature by considerable inequalities of surface. The land is appropriated chiefly to meadows and pastures. The beauty of its situation, and the easy distance from London, have induced many to select this place for their country residence. The parish possesses a very extraordinary immunity, which was granted to them as early as 1066, and has been confirmed by various subsequent charters; the last was by William and Mary. By this charter, the inhabitants of Hendon are exempted from tolls of every description.

Mill Hill is a fine swell of ground, rising to a considerable elevation, and commanding a wide extent of prospect, in which Windsor Castle may be observed. The houses in this situation form a considerable village, in which are some respectable family residences. That of Lady Anderson is placed in a retired and beautiful situation, and has some pleasing grounds. Here is an old building which was raised in the reign of Charles the First. The general appearance of it bespeaks the rank of its ancient residents, though now in a state of dilapidation and converted into tenements for the poor. The building is in the best taste of that age. In one apartment is seen, painted on the walls, the story of the Prodigal Son, and over the chimney piece are the initials of the Nichol family. Here is a grammar school, founded by dissenters, for the education of the children of their persuasion; and six almshouses, un-endowed.

In the vicinity of Church End, a cluster of houses in the neighbourhood of the church, is Hendon Place, the property of John Carbonell, Esq. It occupies the site of the old manor-house, a venerable building, which, in the 16th century, was a country residence of the Abbot of Westminster. At this mansion, Cardinal Wolsey made a short stay in his journey to York, after his disgrace. The modern mansion of Hendon Place is a well proportioned structure, comprising a body and two wings. The interior is well adapted for a family of large establishment. The grounds are very picturesque, and are watered by the river Brent, which is here artificially widened. Among the variety of wood with which the estate is adorned, are two beautiful and flourishing cedars of Libanus. There formerly stood another, on the north side of Hendon Place, which was blown down. This tree measured 70 feet in height, and 16 feet in circumference at seven feet from the ground.

In Brent Street is a spacious house, the property of Stafford Price, Esq. Some part of the mansion exhibits the appearance of considerable antiquity. Here are also several other handsome dwellings. At the lower part of the street, a bridge over the Brent leads to Golder's Green, which is pleasantly situated, and contains many ornamental villas and plantations.

Page Street lies in a valley between Mill-hill and the church of Hendon. Among the buildings, Captain

Copt Hall, the residence of Thomas Nichol, Esq. stands conspicuous. It is an old mansion, and the front looks upon an extensive lawn, skirted by plantations and shaded by venerable trees. Here is also a handsome family residence of William Le Blanc, Esq.

Highwood Hill, situated to the north of Mill Hill, is a very bold eminence, whence the eye may range over a wide expanse of richly cultivated country. This spot is adorned by several handsome villas.

The church of Hendon stands on an eminence, and presents an interesting object to many parts of the adjacent country. It is composed of brick and stone, and appears to have been built at various periods. The interior comprises a double chancel, nave, and aisles. The font is square, and of very large dimensions. On each side are pillars sustaining round headed interlaced arches. This may be cited as a good specimen of Norman workmanship. A variety of monuments to characters of distinction may be seen in the church.

Here are some substantial alms-houses intended for six poor men and four women, and a charity school upon the system of Dr. Bell.

HESTON.]—The rural little village of Heston is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. by W. from Hounslow. The wheat raised here has been long renowned for excellence of quality, and our ancient kings were accustomed to furnish their tables with bread from this place, in preference to all others. It still retains its reputation, being accounted the best that is grown in Middlesex. The manor of Heston was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham, who united with it the manor of Osterley, which he had obtained by purchase; these two manors have since invariably passed in conjunction, and are now the property of the Earl of Jersey.

Osterley House occupies the site of the ancient structure erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Gresham, distinguished by his wealth and by his princely benefactions. This structure was many years in progress, and was at length completed in a style of grandeur and magnificence worthy of the splendid character of its opulent contriver. Here Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Thomas in a very splendid manner. The mansion was long the residence of the Child family. In 1760, it was in a great measure taken down and rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. Osterley House is at present the seat of the Earl of Jersey. It is of a quadrangular form, 140 feet in length from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south, enclosing a central area, or court. The ground plan of the former structure has been preserved. At each corner of the original building stood a square turret, and these turrets have been respected, and suffered to remain as vestiges of the celebrated fabric. The materials of the whole pile is brick. On the east, or principal front, is a grand portico, composed of twelve columns of the Ionic order, supporting an angular pediment richly ornamented. The entrance

is by a fine and spacious flight of stone steps, and the building finishes at top, in every division, with a stone balustrade. The principal rooms are of stately proportions, and finished with great elegance. The gallery is 130 feet in length, and contains many select and valuable pictures by the old masters, together with some fine portraits, among which we shall mention those of Sir Thomas Gresham; the Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; King Charles and the Earl of Stafford, by Vandyck; the Duchess of York, and a fine portrait of Vandyck, by himself. The ceiling of the great drawing-room is richly ornamented with stucco, interspersed with gilding. Adjoining this apartment is a second drawing-room, hung with excellent tapestry. The state bed-room is furnished with great magnificence. The library is much admired for the elegant manner in which it is fitted up, and for the valuable and numerous books which enrich it. The mansion stands nearly in the centre of the park, which comprises about 350 acres, and is well wooded and adorned with some fine sheets of water. The gardens are extensive, and here was formerly an aviary, containing many rare and curious birds.

The church of Heston presents in its structure several specimens of the Gothic style of architecture. The body is composed chiefly of flint. The tower is lofty, and embattled, with an immense turret at one of the angles. The interior is divided into a double chancel, nave, and two aisles. On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel, used as a place of family burial. The most ancient monument record in good preservation is a brass plate, in memory of Richard Awnsham, "parson of Craynford," who died in 1612.

HIGHGATE.]—See Hornsey.

HILLINGDON.]—The adjoining villages of Great and Little Hillingdon, lie from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S. and E. of Uxbridge. In the churchyard of Great Hillingdon is a remarkably high yew-tree, which by the parish-book appears to be above 200 years old. Hillingdon House, near these two villages, is the seat of the Marchioness of Rockingham: the grounds are picturesque and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HORNSEY.]—This parish, the principal hamlets of which are Crouch-End, Muswell-Hill, Stroud-Green, with parts of Highgate, and of Finchley-Common, lies six miles N. by W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It is remarkable for its rural character. The circumjacent country is eminently attractive, by its soft ranges of hills; and the New River, which meanders through the parish, forms, at many points, a beautiful object.—The manor of Hornsey has appertained to the see of London from a period beyond the reach of any known record. The bishops formerly had a palace here. The more ancient building, occasionally inhabited by the prelates, is supposed to have stood on Lodge-hill, at the eastern extremity of Lord Mansfield's wood, and the remains of a moat are still to be seen. The "great park" formerly belonging

longing to the bishops of London, has been long under cultivation.—Some passages of history, however, are connected with the district. In the reign of Richard II. the Duke of Gloucester, with the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, of Derby and Nottingham, and several other nobles, repaired to arms for the avowed purpose of opposing Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom the king, in an excess of partiality, had created Duke of Ireland. The place in which they assembled was this park.—Among the persons seized in consequence of that supposed conspiracy against Henry VI. in which the Duchess of Gloucester bore a part, were Roger Bolingbroke, an astrologer, and Thomas Southwell, a canon of St. Stephen's. The former was said to have devised necromantic means for wasting and destroying the King's person; and Southwell "said masses in the lodge at Hornsey-park, over the instruments which were to be used for that purpose."—The Lord Mayor of London, and a train of citizens, met the youthful and ill-fated Edward V. in this park, when he approached the capital shortly after the decease of his father, and conducted him into the city. The citizens, in official array, also met Henry VII. at the same place, on his return from a successful Scottish war.

Toppesfield manor, at Crouch-end, is the property of George Smith, Esq. Brownswood forms the chief part of a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, once held by Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Lands descend according to the custom of Gavel kind, in the manor of Hornsey.

From Muswell-Hill, at the north-western extremity of the parish, are some beautiful and varied prospects, with numerous detached villas.—On this hill is a spring (formerly termed Mousewell) traditionally famous for a "great cure performed upon a King of Scots, who was, by some divine intelligence, advised to take the water of a well in England, called Muswell." A chapel was consequently erected on the spot, bearing the name of our Lady of Muswell. This chapel (an appendage of the priory of Clerkenwell) had sunk, before the reign of Elizabeth; and, "Alderman Roe had a proper house occupying the scite." The well yet remains, but is not known to possess any medicinal virtues.

At Crouch End, on the road from Islington to Hornsey, are several substantial and desirable dwellings, and a small place of worship for dissenters.

Hornsey Church is a plain structure of stone, erected about the year 1500. At the west end is a weighty square tower, with graduated buttresses, and an octagonal embattled turret at one angle. The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and south aisle. The aisle is divided from the nave by a range of pillars, supporting broad, but pointed, arches. Here are numerous monuments, but none of a very striking character.

The hamlet of Highgate is situated on the north

road, 4½ miles from the metropolis. The chapel, and about two-thirds of this village, are in the parish of Hornsey, the remainder in that of Pancras. It is supposed to take its name from a toll-gate on the most elevated part of the abrupt, and comparatively lofty hill on which the hamlet stands. This village, from its bold situation, commands extensive views; and the air is proverbially bracing and healthful. Here are many substantial dwellings; and, amongst several very respectable boarding-schools, is one for the education of the sons of Jews. A synagogue is comprised in the spacious buildings appertaining to the school. This is the only institution of the kind in England, except one, on a limited scale, at Brighton. The number of students is usually about 100. A similar establishment, for the instruction of the female children of Jew families, has been commenced here, within these few years.

A hermitage, or chapel, formerly stood on the summit of Highgate Hill. A house, garden, tythes, profits, &c. were attached to the chapel. William Forte was probably the last hermit who resided here. Norden says, that one of these recluse persons, "caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington, taking the gravel from the top of the hill, where now is a standing pool of water." In the latter part of the 16th century, the site of this chapel was held by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who founded a chapel and a free grammar-school here, in 1652. The affairs of the charity are regulated by governors, who were made a body corporate, by charter of Queen Elizabeth. The scholars are now 40 in number, and are chosen from Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, and Kentish Town, &c. The chapel is contiguous to the school.

Highgate chapel, a brick building, of humble character, with a square tower at the western end, consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle. Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother to Bishop Atterbury, resided some years at Highgate, and was preacher at Highgate chapel before he was collated to the rectory of Hornsey. On the pedestal of a Corinthian column, which constitutes his monument here, is an inscription, stating the leading events of his life. Sir Edward Gould, Sir Francis Pemberton, &c. have monuments in this chapel. Here are two meeting-houses for dissenters.

Highgate had an hospital, or lazar-house, founded in the reign of Edward the Fourth; all traces of which have disappeared. Six alms-houses were founded and endowed by Sir John Wollaston, in 1656; but these falling to decay, 12 others were erected by Edward Pauncefort, Esq. in 1722, with a school for poor girls. The alms-houses are appropriated to poor widows; and 20 school girls are clothed and educated.

A pair of horns is preserved at every public-house in this village, for the purpose of administering a burlesque oath to those who choose to be sworn, "never to forsake a good thing for an indifferent,

ferent, unless they like the indifferent better." The origin of this custom is not known.

An important alteration has been made in the road here. In the year 1809, Mr. Robert Vazie, engineer, engaged to form a subterranean arch, 24 feet wide, 18 feet high, and about 300 yards in length, for a public road, to branch off on the right of the ancient thoroughfare, through the substance of Highgate Hill. This undertaking was commenced by virtue of an act of Parliament, which constituted the proprietors a body politic and corporate, and empowered them to raise the sum of 40,000*l.* for making and maintaining the said subterranean road, by transferable shares of 50*l.* each; with permission to raise an additional sum of 20,000*l.* should the former be found insufficient. In the excavations made during the progress of this work, there was much to engage the attention of the naturalist and geologist; the fossils thrown up being at once numerous and interesting. The operation of tunnelling proceeded for several months; and the excavators chiefly worked their course through a stratum of strong blue clay; but, either from the friable nature of the material which was used in the construction of the arch, or from want of skill in its formation, the whole hidden fabric, to the length of 130 yards, fell in with a tremendous crash, on the 18th of April, 1812, between the hours of four and five in the morning. This unlooked for accident deranged the plan that had been originally designed, and forced the proprietors to the alternative of cutting an open road on the line of the intended tunnel. The road and archway were accordingly opened for the public, on the 21st of August, 1813. The distance saved by this route is not considerable; but the acclivity is avoided, which was before an object of such loud complaint. The archway thrown across the main north thoroughfare, is about 36 feet high, and 18 feet wide. It is formed of stone, flanked with substantial brick work, and surmounted by three semi-arches, forming a bridge wide enough to allow two carriages abreast. A handsome stone balustrade ranges along the top. By the construction of this archway, a continuation is made of Hornsey Lane, an ancient cross road, forming here the boundary line of Islington parish. The foundation stone was laid by Edward Smith, Esq. on the 31st of October, 1812. Above the arch is cut in Roman capitals, the following inscription: *GEO. AVG. FRE. WALLIE. PR. REGIS. SCEPTA. GERENTI.* The archway is of massive construction, and presents, at a distance, a very striking object. From the bridge is obtained an excellent view of the surrounding country, and many buildings in the capital.

HOUNSLOW.]—Hounslow, ten miles W.S.W. from London, is sometimes regarded as a hamlet of Heston, already described, as the chapel and site of the manor are in this parish; but one-half of the domestic buildings is included in the parish of Isleworth. Here was formerly a priory annexed to the

manor, which is at present the property of Mrs. Bulstrode, who resides at the manor-house. Hounslow consists of one wide street, plentifully furnished with inns. The principal business of the inns is in providing post-horses, and exchanges of horses for the numerous carriages that travel this road, which gives the place an air of extreme bustle. The chapel is situated near the road, and appears to be a relic of the ancient priory. On one face of the exterior, is a mutilated escutcheon, with the arms and quarterings of the Windsor family, who are supposed to have been the founders of the priory. The interior comprises a nave, chancel, and south aisle. On the south side are three stone stalls, and a double piscina.

Hounslow Heath adjoins the village on the west, and comprises, according to a survey made in the 18th century, 6658 acres of land. The heath lies in several parishes. The quality of the soil is good, and a considerable portion of it has lately been brought into cultivation. Vestiges of Roman encampments, and likewise a portion of a road may be seen on the heath. Hounslow Heath has, at different times, been selected as a place of repair for hostile troops, and has also been the scene of some bloody encounters in the disastrous periods of our history. In the year 1647, the Parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, assembled on this heath, to the number of 20,000 horse and foot, with a suitable train of artillery. In 1793, barracks were erected upon an enclosure adjoining the heath.

At Smallbury Green, on the great western road, is Spring Grove, a seat of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. It is a substantial brick mansion. The interior is commodious, and the elegant simplicity which prevails throughout bespeak the taste of the distinguished proprietor.

HOXTON AND HACHESTON.]—The former of these places, (both of them hamlets in the parish of Shore-ditch,) is a mile and three-quarters N. by E. the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. by N. from St. Paul's cathedral.—The manor of Hacheston was, at the period of the Norman survey, as it is now, within the demesne of the church of St. Paul. This hamlet no longer possesses that rural character for which it was once so celebrated. Hoxton Square consists of respectable houses, which are chiefly occupied by dissenting ministers. A medicinal spring was discovered here in the latter end of the 17th century. It does not appear, however, that the waters were very much resorted to. Here are several charitable institutions. Aske's Hospital was erected in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq. a member of the Company of Haberdashers, for the relief of 20 poor members of that company, and also for the education of 20 boys, sons of decayed freemen. The buildings are extensive, and have in the centre a chapel. Five foundations of alms-houses have been formed by different individuals for the benefit of poor people. Here are three private establishments for insane persons,

persons, and two asylums. The Jews have a burying-ground in this hamlet, in which are several splendid tombs.

Haggerston, in the 17th century, contained but a very few houses, designed for country residences. Here was born the celebrated astronomer, Dr. Edmund Halley.

ICKENHAM.]—This place, anciently called Tykenham, and Ticheham, adjoins Hayes, on the N. and is 2½ miles N. E. from Uxbridge. The most interesting feature of the parish is Swakeley House, the seat of Thomas Clarke, Esq. This mansion appears to have been erected, in 1638, by Sir Edmund Wright, alderman, of London, who was then possessed of the manor. It is a square substantial building of brick, with two wings slightly projecting. In the upper story is a range of scroll-work pediments. The entrance is through a porch in a central turret, which opens into a hall paved with black and white stone. At the end is a handsome carved screen, surmounted by a bust of Charles the First. On the reverse side of the screen, is a bust, supposed that of Charles the Second. A staircase of oak, with the sides and ceiling painted, leads to a suite of apartments, which, as well as other rooms in this mansion, are well-proportioned and spacious. The village of Ickenham has a very rural and tranquil air, and the houses are neat, and scattered in a manner conducive to the picturesque. The church is a small Gothic building, composed for the most part of flint and stone. At the west end is a small turret of wood, with a spire of the same material. In the chancel is a stone with several brasses, now almost hid, and near it a tomb, with figures in brass, of Edward Shoredich and his wife, dated 1584.—There are some other monuments in the church. Here is a small school on the Lancaster plan, supported by Mr. Clarke, of Swakeley House, where the children are also clothed. At a cottage in this village, Roger Crab, a singular fanatic, once resided. This man was generally known by the name of the English hermit.

ISLINGTON.]—This village, 2½ miles N. by W. from St. Paul's cathedral, though formerly a pleasant country town, separated from the capital by numerous fields and meadows, is now distinct from London chiefly in name. Its more ancient parts are situated upon a rising surface of rich gravelly and loamy soil; and are intersected by three turnpike roads, the principal of which is that leading to the north through Highgate and Barnet. The parish includes the hamlets of Holloway, Ball's Pond, Battle-Bridge, Kingsland Green, and the greater part of Newington Green; is three miles one furlong in length, two miles one furlong in breadth, and ten and a half miles in circumference. Islington, properly so called, is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and other persons connected with the metropolis. It retains, however, much of the character of an ancient town, in the display of a considerable number of old buildings,

formerly inhabited by distinguished persons, but now almost generally converted into retail shops, and houses of public entertainment. The village, and its immediate vicinity, contain (exclusive of many detached edifices with extensive grounds and gardens) several handsome terraces and substantial rows of houses. From the well-known salubrity of its air, it is much resorted to by valetudinarians.

In different ancient records, the name of this village has been written Isendune, Isendone, Iseldon, Iselton, Yseldon, and Eyseldon. Some, assigning to it a British origin, have derived the name from Ishel, implying in that language lower, and don from twyn, a fortified enclosure; whence Isheldou, the lower fortification. Others, referring to its cognomen, Isendone, in the Domesday Survey, which is a Saxon and British compound, signifying the hill of iron, deduce its etymology from the circumstance of springs of water, impregnated with that mineral, rising in the vicinity.

In the year 1465, Henry VI. having wandered about for more than twelve months after the battle of Hexham, and being at length taken prisoner in Lancashire, was brought towards London, "with his legges bound to the stirrups;" when he was met at "Eyseldon," and arrested by the Earl of Warwick, "and forthwith his gilt spurs were taken from his feet." Edward IV. his more fortunate successor, was shortly afterwards met, "betwixt Iseldon and Soresditch," by the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, who received the honour of knighthood, for their congratulations.—In the reign of Queen Mary, John Rough, some time chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and the friend of John Knox the Scottish reformer, was taken into custody, with several others, at the Saracen's Head in this town, where they had assembled for the purpose of religious exercises, under the pretext of seeing a theatrical performance. This victim of bigotry was shortly after burnt at the stake; as, in the following year, were thirteen other persons.

The fields and open grounds extending from the city wall to the skirts of Islington were claimed and enjoyed, from time immemorial, as matter of right, by the citizens, for the exercise of archery, &c. The advantages offered by this open land, induced persons travelling with an equipage, often to turn from the deep and miry highway, and take the nearest path across the fields to their point of destination. In July 1561, Queen Elizabeth went from the Tower, through Houndsditch to the Spittle, and down Hog Lane, "over the fields," to the Charter House. From thence, in a few days, she took her way, over the fields, unto the Savoy; and, shortly after, she came from Enfield to St. James's: on this occasion "the hedges and ditches, between Islington and the palace, were cut down to make the next way for her."—From a very early period, Islington has been famed for its dairies.

Canonbury House, the most ancient and interesting building in this parish, is so called from having been



From a drawing by J. G. Smith.

REMAINS OF CANONBURY,
Islington.

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been the country mansion of the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; to which foundation the manor of Canonbury belonged. The date 1362, yet remaining on a stone in front of a house raised on part of the old premises, may be considered as referring to the period at which a mansion was first constructed here.—The greater part of this mansion has been for several years converted into private dwellings; which, with others more recently erected on the same spot, compose a cluster of houses, bearing the name of Canonbury Place. From the appearance of these habitations, it is evident that the interior of the mansion house was greatly altered, and the whole edifice thoroughly restored by Sir John Spencer, who came to reside here at the close of the 16th century, and whose arms are yet to be seen among the carvings in different parts of the premises.—The most striking part of the ancient building at Canonbury is a tower of brick, about 17 feet square and 60 feet high, with rooms attached, and which, both externally and within, retains much of its original aspect. Goldsmith, the poet; Chambers, the compiler of the *Encyclopædia*, and various other literary men, have, at different times, occupied some of these apartments; the building having been for many years used as a lodging house.—At the Dissolution, the manor of Canonbury was bestowed on Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, with the adjoining manor of Highbury, part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The estate afterwards reverting to the crown was charged with an annuity of 20*l.* payable to the rejected Ann of Cleves during her life. There is some ground to believe that King Henry afterwards made Canonbury a place of occasional residence. It was granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who mortgaged it, in 1549, for 1660*l.*; but redeemed it in a very short time, and conveyed it back to the King, who subsequently restored it. Queen Mary granted Canonbury to Thomas Lord Wentworth, who alienated it to John, afterwards Sir John Spencer, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, usually styled, “Rich Spencer.” This gentleman resided at Canonbury House for several years. His only issue by his lady, Alice Bromfield, was one daughter, of whom there is a tradition that she was carried off from this place in a baker’s basket, by her lover, William, second Lord Compton, to whom, in the year 1594, she was married. From this union the estate has descended in a direct line to the present possessor, the Marquis of Northampton.

In the year 1384, during the insurrection under Wat Tyler, a detachment of the rebels, who were engaged in burning and destroying the magnificent priory of St. John’s Street, proceeded for a similar purpose to the prior’s house at Highbury; and they carried their plan of devastation into complete effect. Jack Straw appears to have headed this mob; and it was from the circumstance of his taking possession

of the premises, that the site was afterwards designated Jack Straw’s Castle, by which name it continues to be known. Since the Dissolution, the manor of Highbury has passed through a variety of families; and it is now the property of the Colebrookes. Lands in this manor, as also in that of Canonbury, descend according to the custom of Gavel kind; and the custom of Borough English prevails in the adjoining manor of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. John Dawes, about the year 1781, erected an elegant and commodious dwelling on the spot, formerly occupied by the prior’s house. In digging for the foundation of this building, many ancient tiles, &c. were discovered. The premises were afterwards purchased, and occupied for a number of years, by Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. & F. A. S. whose attachment to the science of astronomy led him to erect, near the house, a lofty and spacious observatory. The estate is now the property and residence of John Bentley, Esq. Highbury-house commands, from the elevation of its site, extensive and fine prospects, which embrace Epping Forest, Hornsey Wood, Highgate, Hampstead, &c. In the gardens is a range of hot-houses, seventy feet in length.—In a field called the Reed Moat field, on an elevated spot a little to the north west of the work-house, are the remains of a camp, evidently Roman, and thought to be the position occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, previously to his engagement with the Britons under Queen Boadicea. The remains consist of a *prætorium*, occupying, with its surrounding fosse, a square of 200 feet; the area within the intrenchment forming a quadrangle of about 45 yards. The fosse, which is in part filled with water and overgrown with sedge, varies in breadth from 20 to 30 feet; an irregularity occasioned by encroachments upon its borders. There was, also, till lately, a rampart, or breastwork, extending to a considerable length on the western side of the *prætorium*, and another on the south. The greater part of these interesting remains were destroyed a few years ago, by digging up the field to procure clay and sand for the making of bricks; and, still more recently, numerous houses have been erected in the immediate vicinity.

At Kingsland, where this parish meets that of Hackney, a house for lepers appears to have been established at a very early period. A substantial edifice of brick, formerly appropriated to the use of the diseased, is yet standing on the site.—The ancient chapel connected with this hospital, and which adjoins the turnpike at the S. E. corner of the road leading to Ball’s Pond, is, perhaps, coeval with the first establishment of a house for lepers on this spot. It is a small stone building with pointed windows, and a bell turret.

Ball’s Pond, near Newington Green, consists only of a few houses and gardens. It received its name from John Ball, whose memory is preserved on a

penny token, as keeper of a house of entertainment, called the Salutation, at this place, about the middle of the 17th century.

At Newington Green is an old dwelling, called Mildmay House, from having been the property of Sir Henry Mildmay in the reign of Charles I. It is now a boarding-school for young ladies.—Another old House, which stood at the north-west corner of the Green, was reported to have been occupied by Henry the VIII. for his illicit amours.

In the Lower Street, Islington, is a spacious and substantial brick building, called Fisher House, once the residence of a family bearing that name, and probably built by Sir Thomas Fisher. We are informed, by Anthony Wood, that Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and some treatises on natural history, about the year 1660 kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Islington belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher. Fisher House, for the last thirty or forty years, has been appropriated to the reception of persons labouring under mental derangement.—At the lower end of Cross Street, nearly opposite Fisher-house, are the remains of a mansion formerly occupied by the Fowlers, lords of the manor of Bernersbury, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The house has a modern brick front, and has experienced great internal alteration.—An old house in the Upper Street, many years known as the Pied Bull Inn, and which, from its architecture, &c. appears to have been built about the reign of Elizabeth, is traditionally said to have been a residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. It contains some very curious carving, and other ancient remains. In the Lower Street is another ancient mansion, now a house of public entertainment, known by the sign of the Queen's Head. Tradition states, that the premises were once the residence of the lord treasurer Burleigh. It has also been related, that Queen Elizabeth's sadler resided here; while others assert that this was the summer residence of her great favourite, the Earl of Essex, and the occasional resort of her majesty. The house, which is one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in the environs of London, is a strong wood and plaster building of three stories, projecting over each other, and forming bay windows in front, supported by brackets and carved figures. The centre protrudes several feet beyond the rest of the front, and forms a commodious porch, to which there is a descent of several steps. The superstructure is supported by caryatides of carved oak, crowned with Ionic scrolls, standing on each side the entrance. The interior is decorated in a manner corresponding with several of the old houses in this parish, having oak pannelled wainscots, stuccoed ceilings, and carved chimney pieces. The stone slab over the fire place of a front room on the ground floor, exhibits a somewhat classical representation of the story of Actæon and Diana in relief, with mutilated figures of Bacchus, Venus, &c.—In Queen's

Head Lane, adjoining, is a row of alms-houses founded by John Heath, Esq. in 1640, for the reception of ten decayed members of the Company of Clothworkers. In Frog Lane, not far from this spot, the clothworkers have another set of alms-houses, eight in number, for the use of so many poor widows.—Opposite the establishment in Queen's Head Lane, are eight alms-houses for the reception and maintenance of aged and poor persons, erected and endowed, in 1794, by Mrs. Jane Davis, for both men and women.

An old public house at Upper Holloway, known by the sign of "Mother Red Cap," was anciently notorious as a house of ill fame. Between this house and the foot of Highgate Hill stands an upright stone, inscribed "*Whittington Stone*," which marks the spot where another stone formerly stood, traditionally said to have been that on which the celebrated Richard Whittington sat down to ruminate on his hard fortune.

Islington Church was erected between 1751 and 1754, on the site of a less commodious edifice, which had fallen to decay. The more ancient building was probably constructed late in the 15th century. The present church is a handsome structure, of brick, with coignes, cornices, and other ornaments of stone. At the west a stone spire, of some elegance, rises from a square tower, embellished with a balustrade and vases. The great entrance at the west end is by a circular flight of steps and a portico of the Tuscan order. The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles; the roof being supported without pillars. Over the communion-table is a picture of the Annunciation. Here is also a fine organ. The church is 108 feet long and 60 feet wide. In the year 1787, the church underwent a thorough repair, on which occasion a curious piece of mechanism was constructed by Thomas Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who undertook, for the sum of 20*l.* to erect a scaffold of wicker work round the spire. This he formed entirely of willow, hazel, and other sticks, with an interior flight of stairs, reaching in a spiral line from the tower to the vane, a height of 77 feet; by which the ascent was perfectly safe and commodious. This contrivance entirely superseded the use of a scaffold constructed in the ordinary way, and the spire, thus enveloped, as it were, in a huge conical basket, (within which the workmen were performing the repairs in perfect security) presented a singular and striking appearance. Numbers of persons from the metropolis and the adjacent villages came daily to view and examine this unusual piece of workmanship, which was advertised in the newspapers; and, by a collection of 6*d.* from each person ascending the staircase, the contriver realized a considerable sum of money.—Within the church are tables, or monumental inscriptions, commemorative of several distinguished persons. The following demand notice in the church-yard:—Richard Clou-desley, "a good benefactor to this parish, who died IXth of Henry VIII." The parochial officers have uniformly

uniformly kept his tomb in repair; and, a few years ago, caused his bones to be enclosed in a strong leaden coffin, a fresh inscription to be cut in the stone, and the whole secured with an iron railing. Dr. Robert Poole (1752) who published *Travels in France*, and a book termed the *Physical Vade Mecum*. It is said in his epitaph that, "with indefatigable labour, he instituted the Small-pox Hospital, in the year 1746." A headstone bears the following inscription, for Thomas Gibbons, Esq. who died in 1779:

Livest thou, Thomas? Yes, with God on high.
Art thou not dead? Yes, and here I lie.
I that with man on earth did live to die,
Died for to live with Christ eternally.

A chantry of priets, under the denomination of the "brotherhood of Jesus," appears to have been anciently established in the church of Islington. To this fraternity Richard Cloudeley, a parishioner, bequeathed in the 9th year of Henry VIIIth, certain stipends, issuing from land in this parish, for the keeping of an obit, and the singing of masses "for the peace of his soul, his wife's soule, and all Christen soules." Moreover, that he might be prayed for "perpetually," he directed his trustees, within a month after his decease, to appoint "an honteste sadde Preste to syng for his soule, his fader and moder's soules, and all Christen soules," in the new chapel called the Hermitage, "at Islington Town's end." The land originally charged with the above, and other superstitious uses, still remains vested in feoffees for the use of the parish. It consists of a plot of ground, called the fourteen acres, otherwise Stones, or Stony-field, situate on the western side of the Back Road, and is mentioned by the testator as being let, in his life time, at 4*l.* per ann. Such, however, is the increase in the value of land contiguous to the metropolis, possessing eligibility for building, that the fee simple of the premises has, within these few years, been estimated at the extraordinary sum of 22,800*l.*—The increase of inhabitants has been so great in this parish, that the church was found not sufficiently capacious for their accommodation. A chapel of ease has, therefore, been constructed at the expense of about 30,000*l.* The building is situated between Islington and Holloway; the dimensions are more spacious than those of the church to which it forms an appendage. The material is brick; and at one end is placed a low tower, with stone finishings, which is decorated with a balustrade and many vases. The interior is well adapted to the reception of a large congregation. It has a good organ, and an altar-piece on the subject *Noli me tangere*, painted and presented by Mr. Tibbatts, an inhabitant of this parish.

A parochial Charity School was instituted at Islington in the year 1710, for the educating and clothing of 30 boys and 20 girls. The school house was enlarged and rebuilt in 1768, and 46 boys and 84 girls then received the benefit of this establish-

ment; but more recently two spacious school-rooms, with a house for the master and mistress, have been built, to supersede the original school, and to extend the system of gratuitous education to 500 children, on the principle of Dr. Bell.—A Sunday School has likewise been established.

The dissenting places of worship here are numerous and large. A meeting-house for Independents was built in 1744; and here are two houses of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists. Union Chapel, on Compton Terrace, is a neat brick building, with a frontispiece of Portland-stone, crowned by a plain turret. This chapel was erected in 1806, by a society of gentlemen, of several religious denominations, for the purpose of accommodating persons of the established church, and also those of dissenting persuasions. Thus the liturgy of the church is performed as a part of the morning service, and extempore prayer is used in the evening. In 1804, a small independent chapel was erected at Holloway. It was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt.—Charitable institutions are attached to each of these places of worship. The Calvinistic Methodists support, with the aid of voluntary contributions, a school of industry, in which 30 girls receive clothing and education, and a Sunday school, which is attended by about 600 children, of both sexes. They have, also, instituted a charity for the visiting and relieving of sick persons. The frequenters of the Union chapel support a school, containing 50 girls, and a Sunday school numerously attended. A society for the relief of sick persons is, also, connected with this chapel.

Highbury Place and Highbury Terrace, two ranges of spacious houses, which occupy an elevated site, and command extensive and pleasing prospects, are among the most ornamental modern additions to this village. The first of these rows was built about the year 1780, and the latter ten years afterwards. The more recent buildings have chiefly occurred in the back-road, and in the vicinity of Holloway. For the supply of this newly-created neighbourhood, and the adjacent district, with water, a company has been established under the name of "Holloway Waterworks Company," by authority of an act of Parliament obtained in the 50th of George III. These works were projected and commenced by Mr. George Pocock, who expended nearly 2000*l.* in digging a well, 172 feet deep, and five feet diameter, in a field at the bottom of Cornwall Place. The concern is divided into two hundred shares, of 50*l.* each.—The two principal dairy farms of Islington (belonging to Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Laycock) maintain a varying stock of about 1000 milch cows. For the grazing of this great stock, and its supply with hay, nearly one third of the meadow and pasture-land contained in the parish is occupied by those individuals.—Some portions of land in the vicinity of this village are divided into pens for sheep and oxen, resting on their way to Smithfield market.

Between Islington and Hoxton is an extensive manufactory

manufactory of white lead, carried on by means of two large windmills; and there is a large manufactory of floor-cloth, in the road leading from Islington to Ball's Pond. In a lane leading from the Lower Street is a fur manufactory of considerable extent. Pasteboard for cards is largely manufactured on premises situated in the Back-road; and at the end of Du Val's-lane is a building in which cloths and other articles are rendered water-proof.

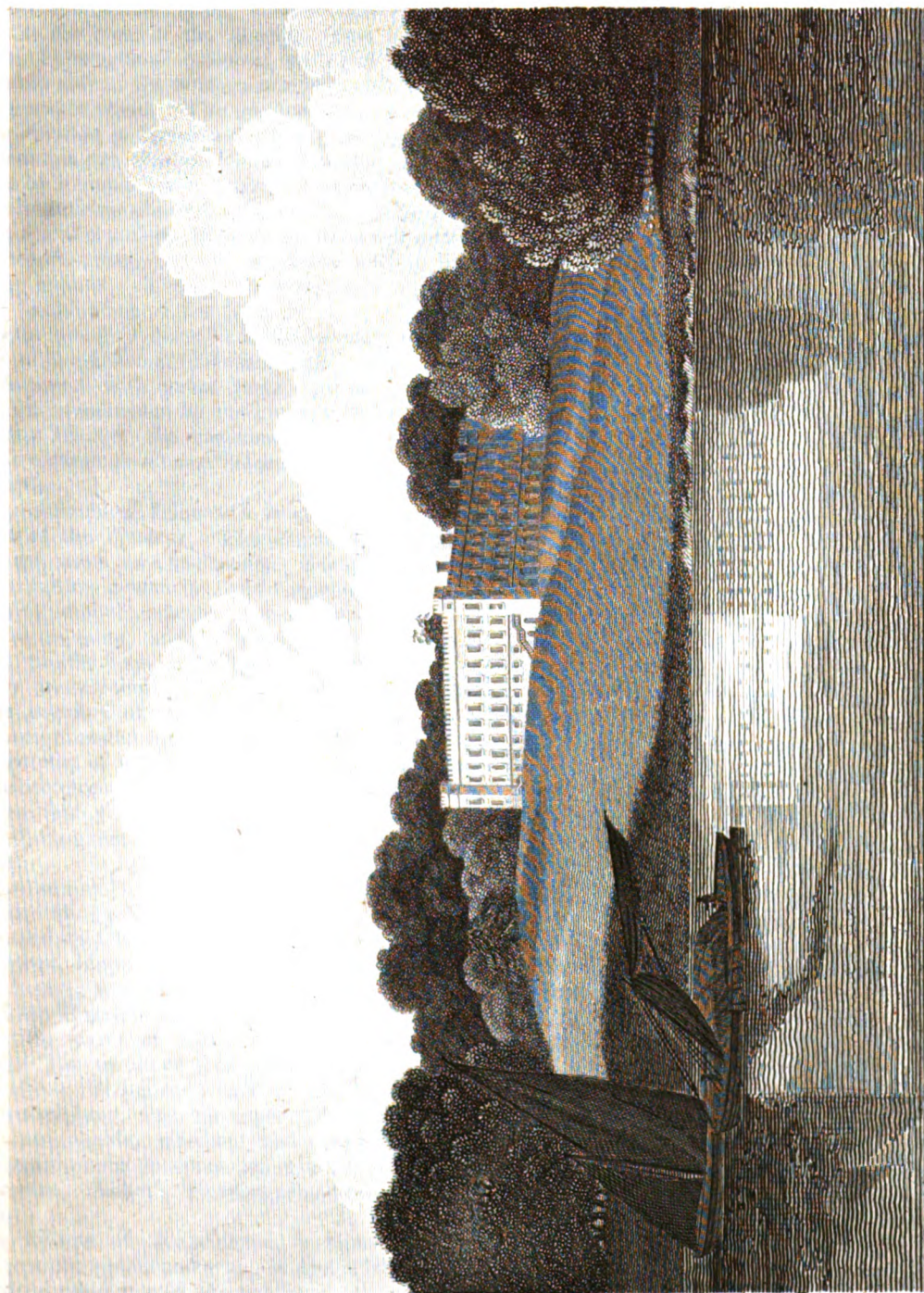
The celebrated William Hawes, M. D. the founder of the Humane Society, was born at Islington, on the 17th of November, 1736.

ISLEWORTH.]—Isleworth, Istleworth, Thistleworth, or Gistelesworde, which gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, and comprises the hamlets of Brazill, Mill Lane, Brentford End, Rails Head, Sion Hill, Smallbury Green, Whitton, Whitton Dean, Worton, and Wyke Green, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. S. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The village of Isleworth is seated on the margin of the Thames; and the parish, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 15 in circumference, is estimated to contain 2377 acres; of which, nearly 500 are occupied by market gardeners who employ the ground in raising fruit for the London markets, which is chiefly conveyed thither by Shropshire and Welsh women. The manor of Isleworth having reverted to the crown in the reign of Henry the Eighth was granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland, and has since regularly descended in that noble family to the present Duke.

Sion House, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the most conspicuous ornaments of this county, is situated near the bank of the Thames, between the village of Isleworth and Old Brentford. The mansion derives its name from a convent of Bridgetines, founded by Henry the Fifth, who bestowed upon it the appellation of Sion. This convent, at the Dissolution, was retained in the possession of the crown, and its walls were selected by Henry the Eighth for the prison of the unfortunate Katherine Howard. In the succeeding reign, the monastery of Sion was granted to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the lord protector, who had before rented some lands at Isleworth under the Abbess and Convent.—On the ruins of the monastic pile, this nobleman founded the present stately mansion, which has been long a seat of the Northumberland family. On the attainder of the Duke of Somerset, it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards granted to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and became the residence of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, who married Lady Jane Grey. Here it was that Lady Jane reluctantly consented to accept the crown, to which she had no legitimate pretensions. The attainder of the Duke of Northumberland placed the estate once more in the hands of the crown, and Mary retained the house a considerable time in her possession, and was afterwards prevailed on to re-establish the convent of Sion, and to endow it with the manor and demesnes, of Isleworth. On

the accession of Elizabeth, this establishment fell to the ground, and a grant of Sion House, with the manor of Isleworth, was made in favor of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who bestowed considerable sums in improving and repairing the mansion. His successor, Algernon Percy, had the buildings thoroughly repaired, under the direction of Inigo Jones.

Sion House is a quadrangular structure, of noble proportions, and built of stone. The fronts are destitute of ornament; but the solidity of its parts, and the amplitude of its proportions, stamp a character upon the whole which is particularly grand and imposing. The parapets are embattled, and a square turret stands at each angle of the building. In the centre, is an enclosed area, about 80 feet square, formerly intended as a court of communication, but now laid out in a flower-garden. The entrance of the house from the principal front, is by a flight of stone steps; and a piazza ranges along the whole of the eastern side. The entrance hall has a grand effect. It is 60 feet in length, 30 feet four inches in width, and 32 feet six inches in height. The ceiling is ornamented with stucco. The pavement is of black and white marble, and the sides are enriched with four antique colossal statues. Near the basement of the veined marble steps by which the vestibule is ascended, is an extremely fine bronze of the dying gladiator, cast at Rome. The vestibule is a very magnificent apartment. The floor is of scagliola marble, and the room is adorned with twelve Ionic columns, and six pilasters, composed of verd antique. The capitals are gilt, and over each column is placed a gilt statue. The ceiling and walls are finely ornamented. The dining-room is 62 feet long, 21 feet seven inches wide, and 21 feet nine inches high. The arrangement and decorations of this apartment are in a style of taste and splendour. The great drawing-room is 44 feet by 21, and 21 feet high. The ceiling is covered, and ornamented with designs of various antique paintings, finely executed. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured satin. Here are two tables formed of two very beautiful pieces of antique Mosaic, which were found in the baths of Titus. The chimney piece is of statuary marble. The great gallery ranges along the whole of the eastern side, and is 136 feet in length 14 feet in width, and 14 feet high. The ceiling is painted in minute compartments, and, as well as the sides, is ornamented in stucco. In the upper divisions of the sides and ends is a series of paintings in medallion, presenting portraits of the Earls of Northumberland and other eminent individuals of the houses of Percy and Seymour. Among the valuable pictures which are interspersed in the different apartments, we shall notice the following portraits:—Henry Percy, with Earl of Northumberland a fine manly figure represented in the attitude of meditation; Lady Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, daughter of the above; Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland; King Charles the First, and the Duke



Engraved by J. Goussier from a Drawing by J. Goussier.

**SION HOUSE,
Middlesex.**

Published by J. Richardson, 11, St. Paul's Churchyard, London 1808.

Duke of Gloucester ; Queen Henrietta Maria, by Vandyck ; the Princess Elizabeth.

The grounds that are attached to the mansion are well adapted in extent to the magnificence of the mansion. The principal approach is through a gateway with a central arch, surmounted by the lion passant, the crest of the family. This arch is connected, by ranges of columns, with two lodges. On the north side of the domain is a park richly adorned by venerable wood. The garden scenery in the opposite division is designed with exquisite taste ; and the grounds are washed by the Thames, and intersected by a small river, which is expanded by art. The plantations abound in beautiful exotics. The flower garden and the kitchen gardens are detached from the mansion, and are furnished with extensive forcing-houses. The green-house has a pleasing front, in imitation of the Gothic.

To the north of New Brentford stands Sion Hall, a seat of the Duke of Marlborough. The grounds are disposed with great taste, and an observatory has been constructed by the present Duke.

Wyke House, the residence of Edward Ellis, Esq. is distant about a mile from Brentford, towards the north.

The church of Isleworth is situated close to the margin of the Thames. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The monuments of this church are numerous, and respectable. Here is a charity school, wherein the system of Dr. Bell has been adopted, and by which, instruction is extended to 100 boys and 60 girls, of whom a large portion are clothed. Two ranges of almshouses, for the comfort of poor individuals of the parish, have been founded here. The manufactories of this place consist of a flax manufactory, and two extensive calico grounds. An act of parliament was obtained a few years ago for enclosing this parish, from which great benefits have resulted to the inhabitants.

KENSINGTON.]—The parish of Kensington lies five miles W. by S. from St. Paul's Cathedral, and is bounded by Chelsea ; St. Margaret, Westminster ; St. George, Hanover Square ; Paddington ; Wilsdon ; Acton ; and Fulham. In this parish are included the Hamlets of Brompton and Earl's Court ; as likewise parts of Little Chelsea and Knightsbridge. The whole of this parochial district comprises about 1910 acres ; half of which is meadow and pasture land, and the other half may be distributed into arable, garden, and nursery ground. Three manors are comprehended in this parish ; viz. Kensington, Abbot's Kensington, and Knottingbernes.

The village of Kensington is situated on the great western road, and was, in the 17th century, a favourite residence of the nobility.

KENSINGTON PALACE. This irregular pile was chiefly constructed by William the Third, but has received many alterations and additions by succeeding monarchs. The structure is brick, and exhibits

three fronts on the garden side. The grand entrance is from the west, through a court yard and a long avenue, which communicates with the state apartments. Although royal munificence has been so often exerted in adorning and adding to the structure, not a portion of it reflects credit on the ages in which the work has been in progress ; the architectural character of the building being in general dull and homely. The interior is well adapted for the accommodation of a numerous household ; but, if we except the galleries, few of the state apartments possess pleasing or commanding proportions. The sides of the grand staircase exhibit groupes of portraits ; among which are, Mustapha the Turk, Ulrick, Peter the Wild Boy, and the painter himself. The Presence Chamber is hung with tapestry. The ceiling is coved, and painted by Kent. The Privy Chamber is hung with tapestry. The windows and door-way are richly embellished, and the ceiling is painted. Here are some fine pictures. The Cube-room, or Grand Saloon, is 37 feet square. This room is highly decorated. Statues of heathen deities, richly gilt, are introduced in marble niches. In the centre is a large musical clock. Over the chimney piece, are a bust of Cleopatra, and the representation of a Roman marriage, finely executed in marble by Rysbrach.—The Queen's Dining Room is only of small dimensions, but contains some valuable pictures. The Queen's Gallery is 84 feet long, and 21 feet wide. The sides are plainly wainscotted, but the room is highly attractive for the numerous pictures it contains : there are whole length portraits of different sovereigns and their consorts.—The King's Gallery is a fine apartment, 94 feet long and 24 feet wide. The ceiling is coved, and elaborately painted. The sides are hung with valuable pictures.

Many of the paintings which adorn the different state apartments are of a very estimable character. The late Queen Caroline, who was much devoted to the arts, made it her particular care to regain as many as possible of the pictures, which had formed a part of the noble collection of Charles.—The following paintings, in the rooms opened to the inspection of strangers, claim particular notice :—Head of Raphael, by himself ; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, by Titian ; Lucretia, by the same ; a Man's Head, Rembrandt ; Virgin and Child, St. Catherine, and St. Ignatus, by Georgione ; a Juggler, by the same ; St. William, by the same ; Head of Georgione, by himself ; the Apotheosis of St. Sebastian, by Carracci ; St. Catherine, by Leonardo da Vinci ; an Evangelist's Head, Guercino ; our Saviour at the Tomb, Holbein ; Holbein's Head, by himself ; the Birth of Christ, Zuccherro ; Adoration of the Kings, Sebastian Ricca ; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders ; Battle of Forty, by the same ; a Man's Head, Albert Durer ; our Saviour, at the house of Martha, Bassan ; Bassan's Head ; a Head of Julio Romano, by himself ; Cupid and Psyche, Vandyck ; an Italian Lawyer, Bourdon ; Sophonisba, Gaetane ; the marriage of St. Catherine, after

Corregio ; Van Cleeve and his wife, by himself.— In the King's Gallery is a fine drawing of the Transfiguration, by Casanova ; and in another division of the state apartments, are two Cartoons, by Carlo Cigniani, the subjects of which are Jupiter and Europa ; Bacchus and Ariadne. There are also portraits of the following English sovereigns :— Henry V. ; Henry VI. ; Richard III. ; Henry VII. ; Henry VIII. ; by Holbein ; Edward VI. ; Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherro ; James I, by Vansomer ; Charles II. by W. Young ; Queen Anne, by Knelser. A numerous list of portraits of royal and noble personages, in addition to the above, may also be observed.

The Gardens of Kensington Palace are too well known to need a particular description. Originally they consisted but of 26 acres : Queen Ann made an addition to them of 30 acres ; and the late Queen enlarged the domain by taking in 300 acres from Hyde-park. The gardens are now about three miles and a half in circumference, and possess many points of conspicuous beauty. The most attractive part, and that which is most in conformity with nature, is towards the east, in which direction the expanse of Hyde Park is judiciously connected by means of a fosse, or ha ! ha ! Here the Serpentine river unites its beauties with the scene ; and in this division many sequestered spots occur, which have a strong affinity to nature, and much attractive scenery opens to the view from the sloping banks of this stream. It is attributed as a considerable defect that these gardens exhibit so little variety of umbrage ; the elm being the only tree which relieves the eye from a continued occurrence of solemn fir.

Kensington Palace was the favourite residence of King William, and his consort here passed a large portion of her time. Queen Anne, and George the First, equally favoured it with their preference. The consort of the latter, Queen Caroline, made important alterations in the building, and bestowed upon the interior its principal embellishments. All these royal personages, with the exception of George the First, breathed their last within the palace. At no period has Kensington been the residence of his present majesty.

HOLLAND HOUSE is situated in the western part of the parish, at a short distance from the high road, and is the manor-house of Abbot's Kensington. The chief parts of this structure were raised by Sir Walter Cape, in the year 1607, and the whole is a fine specimen of the style of architecture that prevailed in the early part of the 17th century. The materials are brick, with embellishments of stone and stucco. In the centre of the principal division, is a turret of three stories, admitting a porch in the lower part. At each extremity of the same division rises also a turret surmounted by a vane. Along the principle face of the structure ranges a projecting arcade, terminated by a handsome parapet of carved stone-work. At each extremity of the court before the house, is a stone pier, designed by Inigo

Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. The apartments of this mansion, are in general spacious, and well proportioned. Many of the rooms still retain the decorations bestowed by Henry Rich, Earl of Holland ; and in the subsequent alterations, a judicious attention has been paid to the general features of the structure. The entrance hall is nearly in its original state, and is partly wainscotted. Here are some well executed busts, among which may be noticed those of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and Mr. Wyndham. On the north side of the ground floor, is a large apartment, which bears marks of the earliest style that prevails in any part of the interior. The wainscot and chimney piece are abundantly carved, and the execution displays considerable taste. This was the dining-room of Henry, the first Lord Holland. The apartment termed the Gilt Room exhibits the most elaborate decorations. The wainscot is divided into compartments, ornamented with crosslets and fleurs de lis. Over the chimneys are some emblematical figures. On pedestals, tastefully ornamented, are busts of the following distinguished persons :—Henry the IVth of France ; the Prince Regent ; William Duke of Cumberland ; C. J. Fox ; Francis Duke of Bedford ; Henry, the first Lord Holland ; the present Lord Holland ; and Don Gaspar Melchior de Savellanas. A large, but rather gloomy, chamber at the western extremity of the central division of the building, will be viewed with interest, having been the scene of the last hours of Addison.—The library ranges along the whole upper story of the west wing, and is 105 feet in length. This noble apartment was fitted up as a picture gallery by the first Lord Holland, and has been converted into a library by the present Lord. The extent and value of the collection do honour to the taste of the noble proprietor. The space between the book-cases and the ceiling is occupied by portraits, several of which possess much interest. We shall notice the following : Addison ; Sir Robert Walpole, Henry, Earl Digby ; the Duke of Leinster ; Cardinal Fleury ; Charles the Second ; and the Duchess of Portland. The portraits dispersed in other parts of the mansion are numerous and estimable. The following are by Sir Joshua Reynolds : a group, comprising C. J. Fox, when a boy ; Lady Susan Strangeways, and Lady Mary Lenox ; Lord George Lenox ; Mary, Duchess of Richmond ; the right hon. C. J. Fox, in mature life ; Henry, Lord Holland ; the Hon. Caroline Fox, when an infant.

The grounds attached to this fine seat comprise about 300 acres, of which 68 acres are pleasure grounds. The grounds on the north side are disposed with taste, and command some picturesque views. Over a rural seat in this part of the premises is the following couplet by Lord Holland, in testimony to the merits of the author of the "Pleasures of Memory :—"

"Here Rogers sat, and here for ever dwell,
To me, those pleasures which he sang so well."

Addison,

Addison, by his marriage with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland, in 1716, became possessed of Holland-house, and here that great man breathed his last. About the year 1762, the Right Hon. Henry Fox (afterwards Lord Holland) purchased this house and manor, and his illustrious son here passed the early period of his life.

Campden House stands at the north-western part of the parish. It was built about the year 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Lord Campden, and was for some time the seat of the family. The Earl of Burlington resided here for some time, under the care of his mother, the Countess Dowager. The house is now occupied as a boarding-school for ladies. The interior is spacious, and several of the rooms have ceilings richly wrought in stucco, and ornamented chimney-pieces. The exterior has undergone considerable alterations, but still retains some traces of its original character.

The Church of Kensington is situated on the north side of the high street. The present structure appears to have been raised on the site of an ancient church, rebuilt about the year 1694. The real fabric, however, was so ill constructed, that, in 1772, it was found necessary to make considerable alterations, and repairs, through every part of the pile. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and aisles, which are separated by wooden pillars. The ceiling is coved, and chastely ornamented with stucco-work. In the window over the communion-table are figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew. The tablets and monuments within the church are numerous, and of highly respectable character. In the church-yard lies buried the late learned Dr. John Jortin, and a flat stone has been placed to his memory, with a short Latin inscription. Here is a small chapel for Roman Catholics, and a meeting-house for Independents. The schools for gratuitous instruction are numerous and well supported. Several liberal benefactions have at different times been made by individuals for the benefit of the poor of this parish; among which, a gift of land by Oliver Cromwell, is worthy of notice.

At a short distance from Campden House, on the north, is a large reservoir, belonging to the Middlesex water-works. This reservoir, is nearly 133 feet above the level of the Thames, and is appropriated to the supply of Kensington, parts of Westminster, Mary-le-bone, Pancras, and Paddington.—The population of this parish appears to have increased during the two last centuries in the proportion of thirty to one. A considerable increase took place about the time that King William fixed his residence here, and since that period it has been in rapid progression.—Among the eminent characters to whom Kensington has given birth may be mentioned the following:—Sir Philip Percival; Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery; and Charles Pratt, Earl Camden.

Between Brompton and Kensington is a seat often termed *Villa Maria*. This mansion was built by the

late Duchess of Gloucester, and occupies the site of a former place of entertainment, called the Florida Gardens. The Duchess usually resided here during the summer months, and made great improvements on the premises.

This hamlet of Earl's Court is situated to the west of Brompton, and comprises several highly respectable, detached mansions.

Kensington Gravel Pits, a name given to a district of some extent, bordering on the Uxbridge road, is in much repute for the salubrity of its air.—At Kensington Gore are several handsome dwellings, among which is conspicuous the residence of William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.

KINGSBURY.]—Kingsbury is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It contains few residences that are entitled to notice; the whole parish, comprising 1515 acres, being mostly in the hands of farmers.—The Church is a small Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, and chancel, with a small wooden spire. Within the railing of the communion-table is a grave-stone, to the memory of John Bul, gentleman of the Poultry to Queen Elizabeth and King James. The floor of the nave contains the most ancient monument in the church; this consists of brasses of the deceased and eighteen children, with the following inscription in old English characters:—

“ Pray for the Soules of John Sheppard and Ann and Matilda his wives, which John deceased XV April, the year of our Lord M.V^oXX^o on whose Soules Jesu have m^cy.”

Much curious research has been employed on this humble structure, and on the site which it occupies. Some learned antiquaries are of opinion that the church stands within the area of a Roman camp, the second station of Cæsar, after he crossed the Thames at Coway Stakes. The church is chiefly built of Roman bricks, which Dr. Stukeley imagines to have been taken from the ruins of Verulamium, (St. Alban's). These bricks, according to the admeasurement of Mr. Gale, are $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. Kingsbury appears to have been anciently a seat of our Saxon monarchs.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.]—Knightsbridge, between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is comprised in the parishes of Chelsea, St. George, Hanover Square, and St. Margaret, Westminster. This district, in the 16th century, had the character of being dreary, and the road unsafe for travellers, as there were then but few buildings on this part of the western road. Here was formerly a lazaret-house, or hospital, to which was attached a chapel. This chapel was rebuilt in 1620, in consequence of a licence from the bishop of London. This circumstance indicates that a considerable increase had already taken place in the population. Adjoining the chapel is a charity-school for 36 boys, and 18 girls, supported by voluntary contributions.

At Hyde Park Corner is an important charitable institution

institution, termed St. George's Hospital. The patients are usually admitted upon a recommendation or certificate from a governor; but, in cases of extreme urgency, they are received without any notice. The expences of this establishment are defrayed out of the interest arising from funded property, and by voluntary subscriptions. The central part of the building was formerly the residence of Viscount Lanesborough: this, with two wings superadded, constitute the whole of the buildings. A charity in aid of convalescents is attached to this hospital, the income arising from which is between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year.—Near Hyde Park Corner is the Lock Hospital, instituted in 1746; and in Knightsbridge is the Lock Asylum, for the reception of penitent female patients, when discharged from this hospital.—At Knightsbridge are barracks for horse and foot-guards. Here is a manufactory for floor-cloth; and an extensive ale brewery. On the south side of the road between Knightsbridge and Kensington are several handsome detached mansions, which form a peculiar feature in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The nearest of these to Hyde Park Corner are now the residences of Lord Borringdon, and the Honourable George Villiers. Next in the range is the handsome mansion of William Marsh, Esq. and a little to the westward is Rutland House, formerly the residence of the Duke of Rutland. Farther westward is Kingston House, a fine and spacious mansion, once the residence of the celebrated Duchess of Kingston.

LALEHAM.—Laleham, 2½ miles S. S. E. from Staines, is a village of some extent, and contains many commodious and respectable dwellings. The chief of these, however, remain unoccupied, with the exception of a few detached villas situated at the edge of the water, among which is the residence of George Hartwell, Esq. From the low situation of the place, this village is exposed to the inundations of the Thames in wet seasons, and the main street is in consequence disposed in an inland direction, by which it is excluded from the advantageous views of the river. On Greenfield Common, within this parish, are seen the remains of a Roman camp. The fosses are very discernible, and in form of an irregular parallelogram, the sides of which are respectively 400, 390, 420, and 500 feet. The sides of the inner camp measure 245, 330, 285, and 290 feet. Greenfield Common is now enclosed.

The church is an irregular structure, and exhibits in the architecture the style of various periods. The interior comprises a double chancel, nave, and north aisle, separated by circular arches with round pillars, which have Norman capitals. Over the communion table is a large picture, representing the miracle of Christ walking on the sea. Here are no monumental inscriptions entitled to particular mention.

LITTLETON.—Of this parish, which lies S. E. from Staines about 3½ miles, the manorial rights, and the whole property (with the exception of one tenement) are possessed by Thomas Wood, Esq.—Littleton House, the seat of Mr. Wood, is a spacious brick

mansion, of the date of King William's buildings at Hampton Court, having been erected by the same workmen employed in that Royal structure. Its situation is low, but the grounds attached are agreeable. At a short distance from this is the handsome residence of Colonel Wood.

The church is a Gothic structure, which the refinement of modern taste embellished, a few years ago, with a coating of rough-cast. In the chancel are some lancet-shaped windows. The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and aisles. The chancel has a pavement of black and white marble. At the east end of the south aisle is a recess, which was once probably furnished with an altar. On the floor of the chancel is a brass in memory of Blanche, wife of Sir Hugh Vaughan, who died in 1553. From a fund arising out of some charitable bequests, a school has recently been established for the instruction of all the poor children of the parish.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.—Our account of these great and ancient cities must be comparatively brief; yet the sketch that we shall be enabled to present, will be found to exhibit some lively views of our combined metropolis. They whom leisure or curiosity may lead to wider research, may derive abundant gratification from Dr. Hughson's "History and Description of London, and its Environs, to the extent of Thirty Miles," and some of the voluminous works of former times.

London is technically considered as a distinct county; having been designated under 3° Geo. I., c. 5, "The City and County of the City of London." This, and the contiguous City of Westminster, have distinct privileges and jurisdictions; but, in every other respect they are justly considered as forming one grand metropolitan town.—Calculating the first degree of longitude from the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, in Kent, St. Paul's Cathedral, in the centre of London, the seat of the British Empire, is situated in 5° 37' west longitude, and 51° 31' north latitude. Its distance from the chief cities of the European continent is nearly as follows:—

| <i>From</i> | <i>Miles</i> |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Paris..... | 225 N. N. W. |
| Vienna..... | 820 N. W. |
| Amsterdam..... | 190 W. |
| Copenhagen..... | 610 S. W. |
| Rome..... | 950 N. N. W. |
| Madrid..... | 860 N. E. by E. |
| Lisbon..... | 850 N. E. by N. |
| Berlin..... | 540 W. |
| Moscow..... | 1660 E. S. E. |
| St. Petersburg..... | 1140 S. W. |
| Stockholm..... | 750 S. W. |
| Constantinople..... | 1660 N. W. by W. |
| Dublin..... | 338 S. E. |
| Edinburgh..... | 395 S. |

There is no doubt, that the present site of London was occupied as a British town before the arrival of the Romans, who made it a permanent station, surrounded it with a fortified wall, governed it by Roman laws, advanced it from a præfecture to the rank



Engraved by George Jones a Drawing by John H. P. Jones

LONDON.

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rank of a colony, and rendered it the seat of the vicarius Britanniarum, and of the commissioners of the treasury, under the emperors. Many remains of the Romans, as tessellated pavements, &c. have been at various times found beneath the surface.—When the Romans found it necessary, in the early part of the fifth century, to withdraw their troops from the distant provinces, London again became a British town. In the year 457, the Britons fled hither on their defeat by the Saxons under Hengist, who afterwards made himself master of London. On his death, in 498, it was retaken by Ambrosius, and retained by the Britons during a considerable part of the sixth century. It was afterwards subjected to the newly established Saxon kingdom of Essex; and, on the conversion of the East Saxons to Christianity, it was nominated as the bishop's see; Melitus being appointed the first bishop in 604, and a cathedral church was erected in 610, on the present site of St. Paul's.—In the year 664, the city was ravaged by the plague; and in 764, 798, and 801, it suffered severely by fires. A wittenagemot, or parliament, was held here in 833, to consult on proper means to repel the Danes. London was, about that period repeatedly pillaged. In 925, king Athelstan had a palace here; and, from the descent of William the Conqueror, London may be considered as the metropolis of the kingdom. William granted a charter to the citizens, which is still preserved. In 1077, the greatest part of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1078, the king founded the fortress now called the White Tower, for the purpose of keeping the citizens in awe. William Rufus repaired and strengthened the tower. Henry I. granted the city an extensive charter of privileges; among which, was the perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex. On the coronation of Richard I. a dreadful massacre of the Jews, who were settled in London, was made by the populace. Richard granted the city a new charter, confirming all its liberties; and four years afterwards, on the payment of 1500*l.* he granted another, providing for the removal of all weirs that had been erected on the Thames. On this charter the corporation found their claim to the conservatorship of that river. King John granted the city several charters. By one he empowered the "Barons of the City of London" to choose a mayor annually, or to continue the same person from year to year, at their own pleasure. In the civil feuds, the citizens took part with the barons; and, when the monarch was compelled to sign Magna Charta, it was expressly stipulated, that "The City of London should have all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water."—In the year 1258, a famine occurred; and 20,000 persons died of hunger in London only. King Edward III. granted to the city two charters: by one, all the ancient privileges were confirmed, and additional ones bestowed; by the other, Southwark was granted to the citizens in perpetuity. In 1348, the terrible pestilence, which spread itself through every country on the globe,

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reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. In the waste land, now forming the precinct of the Charter-house, upwards of 50,000 bodies were deposited.—The public entrance of Edward the Black Prince into London, in 1356, after his victory at Poitiers, was celebrated with an unparalleled degree of splendour. In 1380, occurred the desperate insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler. The return of king Henry V. after his victory at Agincourt, in 1415, was celebrated here with great magnificence. The year 1450 was memorable for the insurrection of Jack Cade. They entered the city in triumph, bore down all opposition, and beheaded the lord treasurer, Lord Say, and several other persons of consequence. In 1485, an epidemical disorder, called "the sweating sickness," raged with great violence in London. Two mayors and six aldermen died of this complaint in one week. In 1563, the plague again made dreadful ravages, to which 20,000 persons fell victims in the city. In 1569, the first public lottery was exhibited in London. The prizes were of plate, and the profits were appropriated to the repair of the seaports. In the preparations against the Spanish armada, London took a distinguished share. The preparations for the coronation of king James were interrupted by a dreadful plague, which ravaged the city with greater violence than any similar visitation since the reign of Edward III.—The commencement of Charles the First's reign was marked by the return of the plague, which destroyed in the metropolis 35,000 persons.

The year 1665 became memorable by the dreadful ravages of the great plague, as it is styled, which commenced in December 1664, and had not entirely ceased till January, 1666. The digging of graves was soon discontinued, and large pits were excavated, in which the dead were deposited. At length, all regard to ceremony became impossible; and the rich and the poor, the young and the old, were all promiscuously thrown together into one common receptacle. Whole families, and even whole streets of families, were swept away together. The cessation of public business was so complete, that grass grew within the area of the Royal Exchange, and in the principal streets of the city. The entire number returned in the bills of mortality, as having died of the plague within the year, was 68,950. The aggregate is estimated at 100,000.

The great fire of London broke out in the morning of Sunday, September 2, 1666. Impelled by strong winds, the city being principally built of wood, it raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights. Within the walls, it consumed almost five sixths of the city; and without the walls, it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one sixth part left unburned within. Public buildings, churches, and dwelling-houses, were involved in one common fate. It is stated, on one of the inscriptions upon the monument which was raised to perpetuate the memory of this calamity, "that the ruins of the city were

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436 acres,

436 acres, viz. 373 acres within the walls, and 63 in the liberties of the city; that of the 26 wards it utterly destroyed 15, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, 89 churches, besides chapels; four of the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices." The value of the property destroyed in this dreadful conflagration has been estimated at 10,000,000/. The city was principally rebuilt in little more than four years, in a style of superior regularity.

In the year 1689, an act was passed, by which all proceedings of former reigns against the city charters were reversed, and all the rights and privileges of the citizens were fully re-established. In 1692, during King William's absence in Holland, the queen borrowed 200,000/. of the city, for the exigencies of government. The year 1703 was remarkable for a dreadful storm of wind, on the night of the 26th of November. The damage sustained by the city alone was estimated at two millions sterling.

An act of parliament was passed, in 1711, for erecting fifty new churches in and about London; the expence of which was defrayed by a small duty on coals, brought into the port of London, for about eight years. In the winter of 1739-40, occurred one of the most intense frosts ever known in this country. It commenced on Christmas day, and continued till the 17th of February. Above London Bridge the Thames was completely frozen, and numerous booths were erected on it for selling liquors, &c. to the multitudes, who daily flocked thither. In 1814, a similar frost occurred, and a fair was held on the Thames.

Westminster Bridge was opened in 1750. The houses upon London Bridge were pulled down in 1756, and the bridge was put into a course of repair. In 1760 Blackfriars Bridge was commenced; most of the city gates were taken down; and an act of parliament was obtained for making alterations in the avenues of the city and its liberties.

In 1780, an insurrection, composed chiefly of the rabble, during a week, bore the most alarming appearance. Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Fleet prisons were burnt, and the prisoners set at liberty. The popish chapels, and a number of private houses of Roman catholics, were set on fire, and thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time in various parts of the metropolis. By military interference, many of the rioters were killed; 135 were brought to trial, 59 convicted, and upwards of 20 were executed.—During the years 1792, 3, and 4, London was greatly agitated by the political contention of clubs, debating societies, and political associations. In 1798, a numerous meeting of the bankers, merchants, and traders of London, was held in the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the public service. This subscription amounted to more than two millions of money.—Threats of invasion from France gave rise

to several armed associations; and on the 4th of June, 1799, all these volunteers were assembled in Hyde Park, and reviewed by his majesty. On the ratification of preliminaries of peace, in October 1801, the metropolis was brilliantly illuminated. The war breaking out again, the cities of London and Westminster raised a volunteer force of 27,077 men. A patriotic fund was established in London in July 1803, which, before the end of August, amounted to 152,000/. The successive deaths of Nelson, Pitt, and Fox, produced respectively a great sensation in the metropolis, in the years 1805 and 1806. They were celebrated with the highest funeral honours.—Covent Garden Theatre was consumed by fire in September, 1808; another fire, in January, 1809, destroyed part of the King's Palace at St. James's; and a third fire, in February, consumed the whole of Drury Lane Theatre.—On the 18th of June, 1814, subsequently to the downfall of Buonaparte, the right honourable William Domville, then lord mayor of London, had the honour to entertain, at the city table in Guildhall, the Prince Regent, Alexander, emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and a distinguished train of royal and noble personages. The Prince Regent commanded a public procession in the city on this occasion; and during the visit, he raised its chief magistrate to the rank of a baronet. On the 9th of July of the same year, the Marquis of Wellington was received by the lord mayor and corporation with almost equal magnificence.—Thus have we hastily sketched some of the more prominent chronological events connected with the history of this great metropolis.

It is considered, that the site of London is better adapted for mercantile transactions, than for the display of architectural magnificence. It consists of a gentle slope on the north bank of the Thames, and of an almost uniform flat surface on the southern side of that river.

London, in its aggregate, comprises the city and its liberties, the city and liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and several populous villages connected with it, in Middlesex and Surrey. The greatest portion is on the northern bank of the Thames, in Middlesex; but Southwark, Lambeth, and several connecting villages, extend along the southern shore of the river, in Surrey. The length of London, from west to east, or from Knightsbridge to Poplar, is about seven miles and a half; its breadth, from north to south, or from Newington Butts to Islington, is nearly five miles. The west end of the town consists chiefly of handsome squares and streets, occupied by the nobility and gentry; large and fashionable shops, &c. The City, properly so called, includes the central part and most ancient division of the metropolis, the emporium of commerce and business of all descriptions. The east end of the town, and its inhabitants, are devoted to commerce, to ship-building, &c. This part of London has assumed a novel character in consequence of the vast commercial docks and warehouses which

which have been formed and constructed here, within the last 30 years.—Southwark, and the whole of the southern bank of the Thames, from Deptford to Lambeth, bears some resemblance to the east end of the town, being occupied by persons engaged in commercial and maritime concerns. It also abounds with iron-foundries, glass-houses, soap-boiling and dye-houses, shot and hat manufactories, &c. — Westminster contains the houses of the British legislature, the courts of justice, &c. The northern side of the town comprehends an extensive mass of new buildings, between Holborn and Sowers Town, and in the parishes of Mary-le-bone and Paddington. Altogether, London is computed to contain seventy squares, eight thousand streets, lanes, rows, places, courts, &c.

Westminster Hall, the grand national seat of justice, is entitled to particular attention. This, with the House of Lords, and Commons, are remains of the palace of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor, the situation of which was close to the banks of the Thames, and stairs leading from it still retain the name of Palace stairs. The hall is the largest room in Europe, except the theatre at Oxford, unsupported by columns. It is 275 feet in length, 74 in breadth, and 90 in height, the roof being of oak, of curious Gothic architecture. It was originally used as a palace of festivity, and Richard II. entertained 10,000 guests within its walls.—Parliaments were also frequently convened here, and it was the court of justice where the king presided in person. In this hall Charles I. was tried and condemned; and at present it is occasionally fitted up for the trial of peers, or of any person impeached by the Commons.—Since the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, have been held in separate apartments in this hall. The two first are situated at the upper end; the Court of Common Pleas goes off from the middle of the hall on the right hand side from the entrance; and the Court of Exchequer is on the same side, near the entrance, up a flight of steps. The Court of Common Pleas is fitted up somewhat better than the other, but all of them are exceedingly small and mean in their appearance.—On the south side of Westminster Hall is the House of Lords; an oblong room, adorned with rich old tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in 1588.—This room is the old Court of Requests, so called because in this place the masters of that court anciently received the petitions of the subjects to the king, advising them in what manner to proceed. It was fitted up for the present purpose on the occasion of the union of Great Britain and Ireland. Part of the northern end of the court has been formed into a lobby, by which the House of Commons pass to the Lords.—The High Court of Parliament, is the final resort in all civil and criminal causes.—In the House of Lords there is a throne for the King, with seats on the right and left for such peers as are of the royal blood, Before the throne are three broad seats,

on the first of which sits the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, who is speaker of the House of Peers; and on the other two seats the judges, the master of the rolls, or the masters in chancery sit, when they attend occasionally, to give their opinions on points of law. The two archbishops sit at some distance from the throne, on the right hand, and the bishops in a row on a lower bench. The benches are covered with red cloth, stuffed with wool.

Adjoining to the south-east angle of Westminster Hall is St. Stephen's Chapel, built by King Stephen, and dedicated to the Saint of that name. In 1347 it was re-built by Edward III. who converted it into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and twelve priests. The chapel was surrendered to Henry VI. who gave it to the Commons for their sittings, to which use it has since been applied, and it is now called the House of Commons. At the union with Ireland the house was enlarged, by taking down the inside walls, but it is still far too small for the accommodation of 658 members. In other respects it is well adapted to the purpose, and is fitted up in a good stile. It is lined with wainscot, the benches of the members ascending in rows, as in a theatre, and having cushions covered with morocco leather. A handsome gallery runs along the northern and southern sides, supported by small iron pillars, with gilt Corinthian capitals, for such members, as may prefer seats there to the body of the house. A narrow slip, or gallery, at the western end, with a small lobby behind, is appropriated to the use of strangers. At some distance from the wall, at the upper end of the room, stands the Speaker's chair, slightly ornamented with gilding, with the king's arms at the top. The speaker is usually dressed in a black silk gown, with a full bottomed wig; but, on occasions of state, he wears a robe similar to the state robe of the lord chancellor. Before him is a table, at which sit the clerks of the house, with their backs to the speaker. On this table, in front, the Speaker's mace always lies when the house is sitting. When the house is in a committee, it is placed under the table, and the speaker leaves the chair, there being a perpetual chairman to the committee of the whole house.—Except on particular occasions the speaker sits with his hat off, and all the members must be seated, but the one who is addressing the chair. On the floor, on the speaker's right hand, is the treasury bench, on which the chief members of administration sit; and the opposite seat is usually occupied by the leading members of opposition.—For the accommodation of the members, there is a coffee-room under the same roof with the House of Commons, and an outer room used as a kitchen.

St. Stephen's Chapel, as furnished by Edward III. was extremely rich and beautiful of the kind. The west front, with a fine Gothic window, is still to be seen. Amongst the remains of the palace, are also an under chapel of curious workmanship; the entire side of a cloister, the roof of which is not surpassed in

in beauty by Henry the VIIIth's chapel; and a small court of the palace, with its buildings, forming part of the dwelling of the speaker of the House of Commons, between which and the river is at present a garden belonging to the premises.—A plain stone building adjoining to Westminster Hall, contains a number of committee rooms and offices belonging to the House of Commons.

The Court of Chancery, is a court of equity, in which cases of the highest import are tried, but from which there is an appeal to the House of Peers. It consists of two courts, in one of which the chancellor or vice chancellor proceeds according to the precedents and statutes of the kingdom, without the aid of jury; and, in the second, according to equity, judging by the spirit rather than by the letter of the law. The lord chancellor holds his appointment during the king's pleasure, and enjoys precedence over every temporal lord. During the vacations he sits at Lincoln's Inn Hall, in Chancery-lane; and in his absence, the master of the rolls, or sometimes one of the judges, officiates in his place.

The master of the rolls has also his own department, and hears causes in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane; but his decisions may be appealed against to the lord chancellor or vice chancellor.

The Court of King's Bench is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom, and has cognizance of all kinds of causes, civil and criminal. The court is composed of four judges, who hold their appointments for life. The lord chief justice enjoys a salary of 6000*l.* per annum: the puisne judges 3600*l.* each. Sittings are also holden at Guildhall, in the city.

The Court of Common Pleas is the second court in point of rank, and has a concomitant jurisdiction with the King's Bench, in civil actions, besides an exclusive one in some particular cases respecting real property, but it has no criminal jurisdiction. No counsel plead in this court except serjeants at law. The chief justice has a salary of 4500*l.* per annum; and the other three judges have 3600*l.* a year each. A Court of Common Pleas is also holden, by the lord chief justice, at Guildhall, in the city.

The Court of Exchequer is a court for the trial of revenue causes, actions of debt, and other questions between subject and subject. It is also a court of equity. The lord chief baron has 3500*l.* a-year; and the other three barons, 3000*l.* a-year each. Sittings are likewise holden at Guildhall.

The court for Insolvent Debtors has been recently instituted, for the releasing all debtors, who have been confined in prison for three months, and who apply by petition to be liberated upon surrendering all their effects to their creditors. The commissioner presides as judge, and sits one day in a week, in the Guildhall of Westminster, an octagonal brick building, near St. Margaret's Church.

In the year 1517, the Court of Conscience, or Court of Requests, was erected, and has been confirmed and amended by various succeeding statutes. It takes cognizance of all debts under forty shillings.

The course and practice is by summons; to which, if the party appear, the commissioners proceed summarily, examining the witnesses of both parties on oath, if necessary, and, as they see cause, give judgment. If the party summoned do not appear, the commissioners have power to commit him.—The lord mayor and court of aldermen appoint monthly such aldermen and commoners to sit as commissioners in this court as they think fit: and these, or any three of them, compose a court, kept in Guildhall every Wednesday and Saturday, from eleven till two o'clock, to hear and determine such causes as are brought before them.—Besides the Court of Requests, held at Guildhall, for the city, there is one in Bedford Court, near Covent Garden; one in Fulwood's Rents, High Holborn; another in St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark; one in Whitechapel; and one in Castle Street, Leicester Square. The latter courts are generally managed by tradesmen of the higher classes.

The Court of Admiralty, held in Doctors' Commons by the lords of the admiralty, takes cognizance of all maritime affairs, whether civil or criminal. All crimes committed on the high seas, or on great rivers below the first bridge next the sea, are cognizable in this court only. The proceedings are the same as those adopted in civil law. The plaintiff gives security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged. In criminal cases, as trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea, the process, by a special commission, is by a judge, jury, and witnesses, a judge of the common law assisting; on which occasion the court is commonly held at the Sessions House, in the Old Bailey.

Doctors' Commons, or the College of Civilians, is a college established for the study and practice of the civil law, in which courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of London; as in the Court of Arches, and the Prerogative Court. There are also offices in which wills are deposited and searched, and a court of faculties and dispensations.—The name of commons is given to this college, from the circumstance of the civilians commoning together, as in other colleges.—This edifice is situated in Great Knight Rider Street, near the College of Arms, on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral. The old building, which stood in this place, was purchased for the residence of the civilians and canonists by Henry Harvey, doctor of the civil and canon law, and dean of the arches. But this edifice, being destroyed by the general devastation in 1666, they removed to Exeter House, in the Strand, where the civilians had their chambers and offices, and the courts were held in the hall. Some years after, the Commons being rebuilt in a more convenient and elegant manner than before, the civilians returned thither.—The causes, of which the civil and ecclesiastical law do, or may, take cognizance, are, blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresy, ordinations, institutions to benefices, celebration

bration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparations of church, probates of wills, administrations, simony, incest, fornication, adultery, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, &c. Those who practise in these courts are divided into two classes,—advocates and proctors. The advocates are such as have taken the degree of doctor of civil law, and are retained as counsellors and pleaders. The proctors, or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients, and make themselves parties for them, and draw and give pleas, libels, and allegations, in their behalf, produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings.

The Court of Sessions, in the Old Bailey, is held eight times in the year, by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals, for offences committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, and the recorder, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The offences in the city are tried by a jury of citizens; and those committed in the county, by one formed of housekeepers in the county.

The Inns of Court are colleges of municipal or common law professors and students. They are governed by masters, principals, benchers, stewards, and other officers; and have public halls, for exercises, readings, &c. which the students are obliged to attend, and perform, for a certain number of years, before they can be admitted to plead at the bar. The gentlemen in these societies may be divided into benchers, outer barristers, inner barristers, and students. The benchers are the seniors, who have the government of the whole house; and out of these is annually chosen a treasurer, who receives, disburses, and accounts for all the money belonging to the house.—The principal inns of court are four. The Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

The Temple is so called, because it was anciently the dwelling-house of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order they were purchased by the professors of common law, and converted into hospitia, or inns. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex House, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, and called the Outer Temple, because situated without Temple Bar. In the Middle Temple, during the time of the Templars, the king's treasure was kept. The chief officer was the master of the Temple, who was summoned to parliament in 47 Henry III. and from him the chief master of the Temple.—The Inner Temple is situated to the east of Middle Temple Gate, and has a cloister, a large garden, and spacious walks.—The Middle Temple, which joins to the Inner Temple on the west, is thus denominated, in consequence of its having been the mid-

dle or central part of the ancient Temple, or Priory of Knights Templars.

Lincoln's Inn is on the west side of Chancery Lane, where formerly stood the houses of the bishop of Chichester and the Black Friars; the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226. Both of them falling into the possession of Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln, he built in their place a stately mansion for his city residence. It afterwards reverted to the bishopric of Chichester, and was demised by Robert Sherbourn, bishop of that see, to Mr. William Syliard, a student, for a term of years; after the expiration of which, Dr. Richard Sampson, his successor, in the year 1536, passed the inheritance thereof to the said Syliard, and Eustace, his brother; and the latter, in 1579, conveyed the house and gardens, in fee, to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the benchers.

Gray's Inn on the north side of Holborn, near the bars, is so called in consequence of being formerly the residence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who, in the reign of Edward III. demised it to several students of the law.

Besides these principal inns of court, there are two Serjeants' Inns; the one in Fleet Street, and the other in Chancery Lane.

The Inns of Chancery were probably so called because they were anciently inhabited by such clerks as chiefly studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the cursitors, who are officers of chancery. The first of these is Thavies Inn, begun in the reign of Edward III., and since purchased by the society of Lincoln's Inn; Clement's Inn; Clifford's Inn, formerly the house of Lord Clifford; Staple Inn, belonging to the merchants of the staple; Lion's Inn, anciently a common inn, with the sign of the lion; Furnival's Inn; Barnard's Inn; and New Inn. These were considered only as preparatory schools for younger students; and many were entered here before they were admitted into the inns of court. They are now chiefly occupied by attornies and solicitors.

The city of London is divided into twenty-six principal districts or wards; and its municipal or civil government is vested in its own corporation, or body of citizens, consisting of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council. The lord-mayor is chosen annually on the 29th of September. The livery, in Guildhall or common assembly, choose two aldermen, who are presented to the court of the mayor and aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen, (generally the senior,) is declared lord-mayor elect; and on the 9th of November he enters on his office.—The aldermen are chosen for life by the free householders of the several wards, one for each ward, except for Bridge Ward Without; for which the election is made by the court of aldermen from among those who have passed the chair, or those who have filled the office of lord-mayor, and who is commonly the senior or father of the city.—

The common-council are chosen annually by the free householders in their several wards; the number for each ward being regulated by ancient custom; and the body corporate having a power to extend the number.—The 9th of November, the day on which the lord-mayor elect enters upon his office, the aldermen and sheriffs attend him to Guildhall in their coaches, and about noon proceed to Blackfriars Bridge stairs; where the lord-mayor, the lord-mayor elect, the aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, go on board the city barge; and, attended by the several city companies in their several barges, adorned with flags and pendants, proceed in great state to Westminster, whence his lordship, having taken the oaths prescribed, returns in the same manner to Blackfriars' Stairs. This annual cavalcade concludes at Guildhall, and is succeeded by an entertainment of appropriate magnificence.—The power of the lord-mayor is much greater than formerly. He is the king's representative in the civil government of the city; first commissioner of the lieutenancy; perpetual coroner and escheator within the city and liberties of London, and the borough of Southwark; chief justice of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conservator of the Rivers Thames and Medway; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the River Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations; when his fee for that service is a gold cup and cover, with a golden ewer. This magistrate, upon public occasions, wears either scarlet or public robes, richly furred, with a broad hood, and a golden chain or collar. The lord-mayor determines all differences among the citizens, and transacts all business incident to the office of a chief magistrate. The aldermen also superintend the choice of ward offices, settle grievances, and present all defaults found in their respective wards. Every alderman has a deputy, chosen out of the common council; and in some large wards there are two deputies.

The City of Westminster was, for many ages, a place entirely distinct from London; and the distance between them was considerable. The Strand was the road which formed the communication between them and Westminster: it was open on each side to the Thames and the fields. In 1385, this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and, many years after, Sir Robert Cecil having built a house at Ivy Bridge, caused the pavement to be extended thither; and many of the houses of the nobility were erected in the Strand.—The government of Westminster is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs. Their authority also extends to the precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, and to some towns of Essex, which are exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury. The management of the civil part has, however, since the Reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected and

confirmed by the dean and chapter. The principal of these magistrates is the high steward, who is usually a nobleman of high rank. His post is similar to that of chancellor of an university, and is held for life. The next great officer is the deputy steward, who is chosen by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. He also holds his post during life, supplies the place of a sheriff, keeps the court leet with the other magistrates, and is always chairman at the quarter sessions.—The high bailiff, next in rank, is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high steward. He also holds his office for life, and has the chief management of the election of members of parliament for Westminster; and all the other bailiffs are subordinate to him. There are, also, sixteen burgesses and their assistants, whose office in all respects resembles that of the aldermen's deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction. From these are elected two head burgesses; one for the city, and the other for the liberties. There is also a high constable, who is chosen by the court leet, and has all the other constables under his direction. The government of Westminster has but a slight resemblance to that of a great and opulent city. Its parliamentary representation are chosen by the householders; it has no power of making freemen; and it has no trading companies, and no courts, except those of the leet, the sessions, and a court of requests.—There are fifty-two inquest-men, twelve surveyors of the highways, fifty-five constables, thirty-one beadles, two hundred and thirty-six watchmen, eighty scavengers, &c.

The Borough of Southwark was governed by its own bailiffs till the year 1327. The city of London, however, found great inconveniencies from its neighbourhood, malefactors escaping thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates. A grant was therefore made of that town at that period, and the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. The inhabitants recovered their privileges; but, in the year 1550, the crown granted it to the city of London for a pecuniary consideration; and Southwark was made one of the city wards, and named Bridge Ward Without. The number of the aldermen being increased from twenty-five to twenty-six, a new one was chosen to govern that borough. Southwark has been subject since that period to the lord-mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff, the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's Hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits. The lord-mayor proclaims Southwark fair on the 19th of September, annually.

That part of the police of the city which comprehends paving, watching, lighting, cleansing, and removing nuisances, is chiefly under the management of parochial commissioners. The branch connected with the prevention, suppression, and punishment



WESTMINSTER,
from Lambeth.

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ment of crimes, has twenty-six magistrates; viz. the lord mayor and aldermen, who sit in rotation every day. For all the parts of the metropolis out of this jurisdiction, twenty-seven stipendiary magistrates are appointed. Three at Bow Street, under a jurisdiction long established, and twenty-four by a statute called the police act, passed in the present reign. These twenty-four have eight offices assigned to them, in Westminster, Middlesex, and Surrey; viz. in Great Marlborough Street, Hatton Garden, Worship Street, Shoreditch, Lambeth Street, Whitechapel, High Street, Shadwell, Union Street, Southwark, and one in Wapping. The last, however, is under a separate act of parliament; and the attention of the magistrate there, is almost entirely confined to the cognizance of offences, either committed on the Thames, or connected with maritime concerns. The establishment of the office in Bow Street is upon a more enlarged scale than that of the others. Besides the usual number of constables, there are a hundred foot patrols, under proper conductors, who, to the distance of two or three miles, perambulate the environs of the metropolis. In the winter season there are also forty horsemen, who ride every evening and night on the principal roads to the distance of ten or fifteen miles from town.—Under different acts, a nightly watch is appointed for the prevention of robberies, and the apprehension of offenders. To the city of London belong seven hundred and sixty-five watchmen, and thirty-eight patrols. The whole number of beadies, patrols, and watchmen, who are every night on duty in and around the metropolis, is estimated at 2044. The nightly watch is of peculiar utility in cases of fire, as in every watch book the names of the turncocks, and the places where engines are kept, are to be found. By means of fire plugs, water is immediately supplied, and the general security is guaranteed by every effort of vigilance and activity.—According to Colquhoun's work on the police, there are eighteen different classes of cheats and swindlers, who infest the metropolis, and prey upon the honest and unwary; besides persons who live by gambling, coining, housebreaking, robbery, and plunder on the river. 50,000 prostitutes are estimated to live in London. There are supposed to be upwards of 3000 receivers of stolen goods, and an equal proportion all over the country, who keep open shop for the purpose of purchasing, at an under price, often for a mere trifle, every kind of property brought to them, without asking a single question.

Mendicity is carried to such an extent, that there are two houses in St. Giles's, frequented by more than two hundred beggars, whose average daily collections amount to from three to five shillings per day, two shillings and sixpence of which it is supposed they each spend at night, besides sixpence for a bed.

The prison of Newgate derives its name from the gate, which anciently formed a part of it. It is immediately beyond the Sessions House, and is a

massy building, with an extensive front of rustic work, possessing all the appearance of strength and security. In the riots of 1780, however, the felons, confined even in the strongest holds, were released; stones of two or three tons in weight, to which the doors of their cells were fastened, were raised: and such was the violence of the fire, that the great iron bars of the windows were eaten through, and the adjacent stones vitrified. The gate stood beyond this building; and as a military way has been traced under it, there can be no doubt that there was one during the time the city was in the possession of the Romans. The gate is supposed by Stowe to have been erected between the years 1108 and 1128, when Richard Beauveyers, bishop of London, by enlarging the precincts of St. Paul's, had obstructed the usual way under Ludgate, and made this new outlet necessary.

Giltspur Street Compter is situated to the north of Newgate, immediately across the street, and forms, with the east end of St. Sepulchre's Church, the entrance of Giltspur Street. It is a vast pile, of proper strength and simplicity, and was intended to supply the place of one or both of the city prisons called Compters.

The Fleet Prison for debtors, stands on the east side of Fleet Market. It was founded as early as the year 1189. It was the place of confinement for such who had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber; and it is now subordinate to the Court of Chancery.

The King's Bench Prison is situated in Southwark. It is a place of confinement for debtors, and those sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment for libels, and other misdemeanors. They who can purchase the liberties, may take houses or lodgings without the walls. They have also the power of purchasing day-rules according to fixed stipulations; a privilege which is also enjoyed by the prisoners in the Fleet.

The Marshalsea Prison belongs to the same court, and has been peculiarly appropriated to the confinement of persons accused of piracy, and other offences on the high seas.

The New Prison for Debtors, in White Cross Street, has been erected within these few years, with the benevolent purpose of confining those unfortunate persons who would otherwise have been with felons of every description in Newgate.

The prison of Ludgate is appropriated to debtors, who are freemen of the city of London, clergymen, proctors, or attorneys; that of the Savoy, to deserters and military delinquents. The New Prison, Clerkenwell, the jail for Middlesex, is for felons, and persons fined. The prison for the Liberty of the Tower of London, is used only for soldiers belonging to the Tower. Whitechapel Prison is for debtors in the St. court.

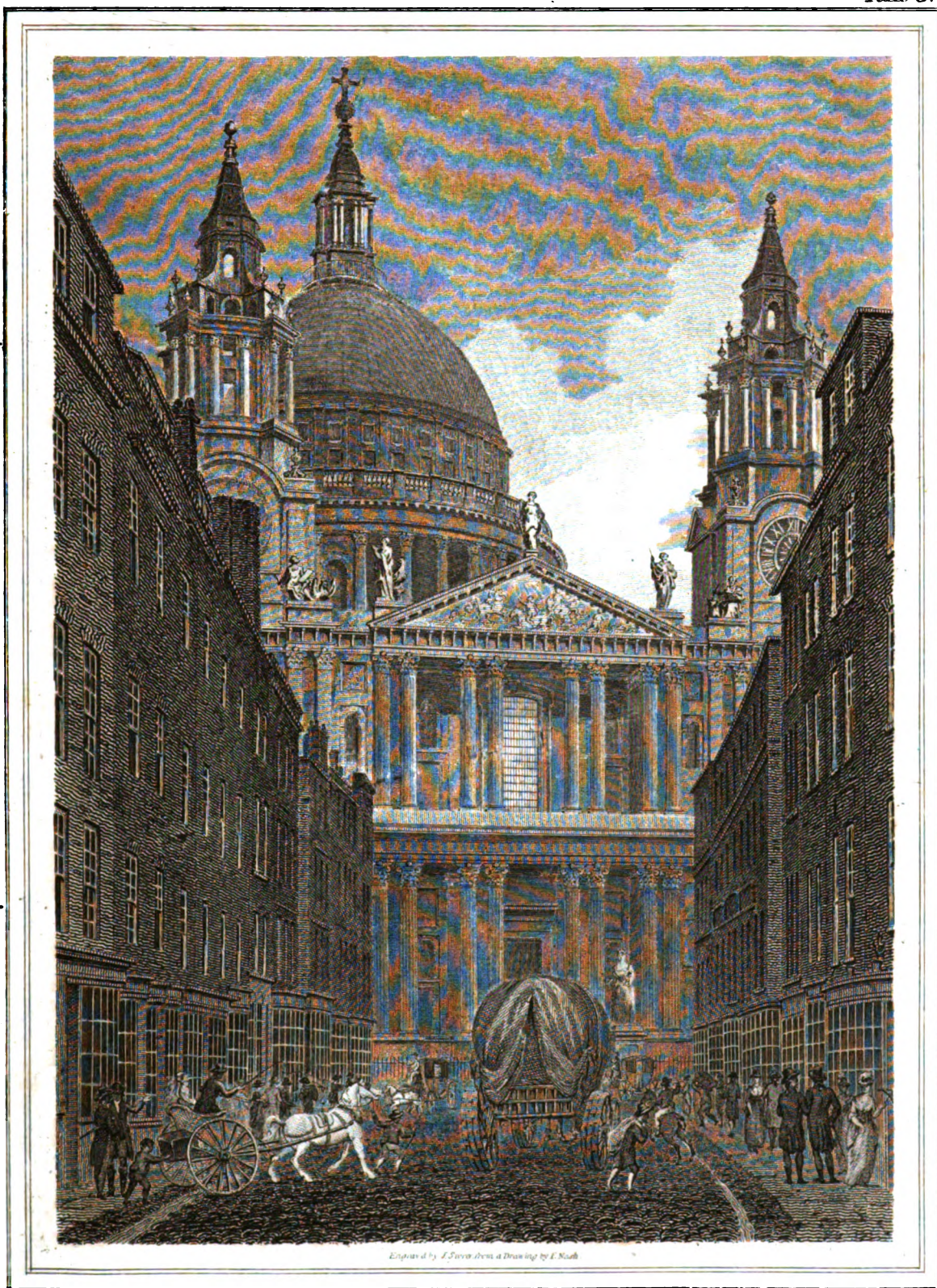
The Houses of Correction are, the City Bridewell, Bridge Street, Blackfriars; Tothill Fields, Bridewell, Westminster; Cold Bath Fields Penitentiary

tiary House ; New Bridewell, Southwark ; the County Jail for Surrey, in the Borough of Southwark, for felons and debtors ; the New Jail, Southwark, or Borough Compter, for felons and debtors ; the Clink, for the district of that name, Southwark ; the New Penitentiary, Milbank, Westminster, &c.

The metropolis contains 116 churches of the established religion, above 80 chapels of ease on the establishment, in those parishes in which the population is too great for their respective churches ; 11 Roman Catholic chapels ; 17 churches and chapels belonging to foreign Protestants ; 6 synagogues of the Jews ; and 132 meeting-houses of the different denominations of English Protestant dissenters. Of the 116 churches above mentioned, 74 are within the walls of the city ; 10 without the walls ; 9 in the city and liberties of Westminster ; 5 in the borough of Southwark ; and 18 in the suburbs.

The Cathedral of St. Paul, holds the most distinguished rank among the modern works of architecture in the empire ; and is considered, by many, to be the most magnificent Protestant church in the universe. The original cathedral was commenced in the year 610, by Ethelbert, king of Kent. This structure was destroyed by fire, in 1086 ; after which, Maurice, bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which preceded the present cathedral. Neither Maurice nor his successor, De Belmies, was able to complete the undertaking, though each of them presided twenty years, and expended great sums upon it. The building was then some time suspended ; and the eastern part, or choir, was burnt in 1135. At what period it was restored is uncertain. The grand ceremony of its consecration was performed in the year 1240. Additions were afterwards made to the structure ; and it was not till the year 1315 that the church was completed, being 225 years from the time of its foundation.—This ancient cathedral must always be regarded as one of the great works of architecture of the middle ages. In the reign of James I. it had fallen to decay, and a royal commission was issued for its repair. Nothing of consequence, however, was done, till the advancement of Laud to the see of London, in the succeeding reign. He exerted himself zealously ; a subscription was collected to the amount of 101,330*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* ; and Inigo Jones was appointed to superintend the undertaking. He commenced his operations in 1633 ; and the work went rapidly on till the breaking out of the civil war. The parliament then confiscated the unexpended money and materials. After the restoration, the repairs were again commenced ; but the great fire of 1666 destroyed the chief part of the building, and irreparably damaged the remainder. The impracticability of restoring the ancient church being apparent, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to prepare plans for a new cathedral. The pulling down of the remaining walls of the old structure, and the removal of the rubbish, to the amount of 47,000 loads, proved excessively laborious, as well as dangerous ; and several men were killed in the pro-

gress of the work. The first stone of the new edifice was laid on the 21st of June, 1675 ; and the design was prosecuted with such diligence and success, that within ten years the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished, with the circular porticoes, on the north and south sides. The last, or highest stone of the building, was laid at the top of the lanthorn in 1710 ; and shortly after, the queen and both houses of parliament attended divine service in the new cathedral. The whole structure was thus completed in thirty-five years, by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and one master mason, Mr. Thomas Strong, and while one prelate, Dr. Henry Compton, filled the see of London.—The form or ground plan of this cathedral is that of a Latin cross, with an additional arm, or transept, at the west end, to give breadth to the principal front ; and a semicircular projection at the east end, for the altar. At the extremities of the principal transept are also semicircular projections, for porticoes ; and at the angles of the cross are square projections, which, besides containing staircases, vestries, &c. serve as immense buttresses to the dome, which rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is terminated by a lantern, surmounted by a ball, and cross of copper, gilt. The west front of this fabric consists of a noble portico, of two orders, the Corinthian and the Composite, resting on a basement formed by a double flight of steps of black marble, and surmounted by a spacious pediment. On each side is a tower, with columns, &c. ; one serving as a belfry, the other as a clock tower. In the tympan of the pediment is a very large piece of sculpture, in basso-relievo, of the conversion of St. Paul ; on the apex, is a gigantic statue of the same apostle ; and on each hand, along the summit of the front, are colossal statues of St. Peter, St. James, and the four evangelists. Large statues of the other apostles are placed upon pediments, on the north and south walls of the church.—The dome of the building rises from a circular basement, which, at the height of about twenty feet above the roof of the church, gives place to a Corinthian colonnade, formed by a circular range of thirty columns. Above the colonnade, rises an attic story with pilasters and windows, from the entablature of which springs the exterior dome, which is covered with lead, and ribbed at regular intervals. Round the aperture, at its summit, is another gallery, and from the centre rises the stone lantern, which is surrounded with Corinthian columns, and crowned by the ball and cross.—In its interior form, this edifice is entirely constructed on the plan of the ancient cathedrals, that of a long cross, having a nave, choir, transepts, and side aisles ; but, instead of the lofty tower, the dome in this building rises from the central intersection. The architectural detail is in the Roman style, simple and regular. The piers and arches, which divide the nave from the side aisles, are ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and are further adorned with shields, festoons,



WEST FRONT OF ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

festoons, chaplets, cherubim, &c. The vaulting of this part of the church is of light and elegant construction.—The central area below the dome is an octagon, formed by eight massive piers, with their correlative apertures; four of which, being those that terminate the middle aisles, are forty feet wide, while the others are only twenty-eight. This disparity exists only as high as the first order of pilasters, at which level the smaller openings are so expanded, that the main arches are all equal. The spandrels between the arches above, form the area into a circle, which is crowned by a large cantilever cornice, partly supporting, by its projection, the whispering gallery. At this level commences the interior tambour of the dome, which consists of a high pedestal and cornice, forming the basement to a range of apparently fluted pilasters, of the Composite order, the intervals between which are occupied by twenty-four windows, and eight niches. This part is inclined forward, so as to form the frustrum of a cone. Above, from a double plinth, over the cornice of the pilasters, springs the internal dome; the contour being composed of two segments of a circle, which, if not interrupted by the opening beneath the lantern, would have intersected at the apex. The dome, confessedly taken from the Pantheon at Rome, is of brick, two bricks thick, of eighteen inches long, bending through the whole thickness. For greater security, in the girthe of Portland stone, which encircles the lower part, an enormous double chain of iron, strongly linked together, and weighing nearly 96 cwt. was inserted in a channel, which was afterwards filled up with lead. Over this cupola is a cone of brick, so constructed as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure. The choir is of the same architectural style as the body of the church. The dimensions of this fabric, are—Height, from the ground without to the top of the cross, 346 feet: extreme length within, 500 feet: greatest breadth, 223 feet: the entire ascent to the ball includes 616 steps. The weight of the ball, which is capacious enough to contain eight persons, is 5,600lbs. and that of the cross 3,860lbs.

The particular objects of curiosity, which are comprised in this church are:—The whispering gallery; which encircles the interior of the lower part of the dome, and is so constructed, that a low whisper, breathed against the wall in any part of the circle, may be heard on the opposite side.—The library; chiefly remarkable for the floor, which is constructed of small pieces of oak, disposed in geometrical figures.—The beautiful model of the church, constructed by Sir Christopher Wren.—The geometrical staircase; the finest specimen of the kind in England.—The clock and the great bell on which it strikes; a particular description of which, and of other objects, may be had for a trifle, on viewing the church.

About thirty years ago, a scheme was suggested for breaking the monotonous uniformity of the architectural masses in the interior of the cathedral,

by admitting large and noble monuments for eminent public persons deceased. Statues have consequently been erected for Mr. Howard, the philanthropist; Dr. Johnson; Sir William Jones; Generals Abercromby and Dundas; Marquis Cornwallis; Lords Howe, Collingwood, and Rodney; Sir John Moore; and Captains Mosse, Riou, Westmacott, Burgess, and Faulknor. There is one also for Lord Nelson, whose perishable remains are interred in a vault under the central part of this building; and near them the remains of his friend Lord Collingwood.—Sir Christopher Wren; Dr. Newton, late Bishop of Bristol; Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn; Sir John Braithwaite; Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy; James Barry, and John Opie, Esquires; and other eminent persons, have been buried in this cathedral.

We now proceed to Westminster Abbey.—On the site of the present building stood a temple of Apollo, which was thrown down by an earthquake, in the time of Antoninus Pius. From its ruins, Sebert, king of the West Saxons, raised a Christian church, which was ruined by the Danes. It was repaired by Edward the Confessor, who chose it for his burial place. Henry III. took down this fabric, and erected a new church, which occupied 50 years in building. It suffered much by fire in 1274, but was repaired by Edward I., Edward II., and the abbots. In 1700, this church being much decayed, the parliament granted money for repairing it; and the bounty has been frequently repeated.—The form of the Abbey is that of a long cross. Its greatest length is 489 feet; the breadth of the west front is 66 feet; the length of the cross aisle is 189 feet; and the height of the roof 92 feet. At the west end are two towers. The nave and cross aisle are supported by 50 slender pillars of Sussex marble, exclusive of pilasters. In the upper and lower ranges there are 94 windows; all which, with the arches, roofs, and doors, are in the Gothic taste. The inside of this church is much better executed than the outside, and the perspective is good, particularly that of the grand aisle. The choir, from which there is an ascent by several steps to a fine altar-piece, is paved with black and white marble; having 28 stalls on the north, the same number on the south, and eight at the west end. The altar is made of a beautiful piece of marble, the gift of Queen Anne, enclosed by a curious balustrade, and upon a pavement of porphyry, jasper, Lydian, and serpentine stones, laid in the mosaic style. On each side of this altar a door opens into St. Edward's chapel, round which are ten other chapels, ranging from the north to the south cross aisles, and dedicated to their respective saints.—In St. Edward's chapel are still to be seen the remains of the shrine, which, though now in obscurity, and robbed of all its riches and lustre, was once esteemed the glory of England, so far as art and riches could make it. Here are the tombs of king Edward I., and several other kings and queens of England; and here also is the famous chair in which

which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scoon. Henry II.'s chapel is divided from St. Edward's by an iron screen, on each side of which are statues as large as life. St. Andrew's chapel, next to the north cross; and the others which surround the choir, are crowded with monuments of noble personages. At the corner of St. Benedict's chapel an iron gate opens into the south cross aisle; which, from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrate English poets, has obtained the name of Poet's Corner. Here is a most magnificent monument, at the south end, to the memory of John, duke of Argyle; another to Camden, the antiquary; Doctor Isaac Barrow, the divine; and Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152 years. On the east of the Abbey, stands the chapel of Henry VII., founded in 1502, and at that time styled the "wonder of the world." It is now one of the most expensive remains of ancient English taste. The original object of this chapel was a royal dormitory; and none have been interred therein, but such as have traced their descent from ancient kings. The tomb of king Henry VII. is magnificent, enclosed by a screen of cast brass, admirably designed and executed. Within the rails are the figures of that king, and his royal consort, in their robes of state, on a tomb of black marble. At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. In different parts of this chapel are the monuments of Louis Stewart, duke of Richmond, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, Charles Montague, marquis of Halifax, Edward V. and his brother Richard; the vault of James I. and his queen Anne, and daughter Mary; a lofty monument of queen Elizabeth, and another of Mary, queen of Scots; the monuments for Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, queen of Scots; Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; the vault of king Charles II., and William III., queen Mary, his consort, queen Anne, and prince George.—In a fine vault, under Henry the Seventh's Chapel, is the burying place of the present royal family, erected by George II. Adjoining to the Abbey are the cloisters, built in a quadrangular form, with piazzas towards the court, where several of the prebendaries reside.

Amongst other interesting churches, we shall here mention that of St. Martin in the Fields, which is an elegant edifice of stone. On the west front is a noble portico of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, in which are represented the royal arms in bas-relief. The ascent to the portico is by a flight of very long steps. It has a fine arched roof, sustained by stone columns of the Corinthian order. The steeple has a beautiful spire, and one of the best set of bells in the metropolis.

St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, built in the reign of Charles II., at the expense of Henry, earl of St. Alban's, and others, is of brick and stone, with a handsome steeple.

St. George's Church, near Hanover Square, a

beautiful structure, is one of the 50 new churches erected in the reign of queen Anne. The ground for the edifice was given by lieutenant-general Stewart, who also left 4000*l.* to the parish, for a charity-school.

The Church of St. Mary le Strand is also one of the 50 new churches. It is a handsome piece of architecture.

The Church of St. Clement's Danes, also in the Strand, is said to occupy the site of a church built about the year 700. The present structure, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was begun in 1680. It is built of stone, with two rows of windows. On the south side is a portico covered with a dome supported by Ionic columns: and opposite to this is another. The steeple is lofty and beautiful.

St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, another of the fifty new churches, is distinguished by standing north and south, and by the statue of king George I. at the top of its steeple, which is in the form of a pyramid.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which stands behind the Mansion-house, is considered as the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren, and is said to exceed all modern structures in proportion and elegance. Over the altar is a fine picture, by West, representing the interment of St. Stephen.

We cannot particularise further than by observing, that the following churches and towers have claims to notice for their architectural merit or beauty. The Tower and Spire of Bow church, in Cheapside, by Sir Christopher Wren; the Tower of St. Michael's, in Cornhill; the Tower and Spire of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; the Tower and Spire of St. Dunstan, in the east, by Sir Christopher Wren.

The New Church of Mary-le-bone was originally designed as an additional chapel of ease to the parish; but when the interior had been fitted up and arranged, it was thought expedient to make it the parish church. It is a handsome and elegant building.

The following churches are distinguished for remarkable and interesting monuments:—St. Andrew's Undershaft, Leadenhall-street, for that of Stow, the historian; St. Helen's, of Sir Thomas Gresham; St. Giles's, Cripplegate, for those of Milton, Fox, the martyrologist, and Speed, the historian; the Temple Church, for those of Plowden, Seldon, and Lord Thurlow, all eminent characters.

There are twelve Roman Catholic chapels in the metropolis; viz. at Spanish Place, Manchester Square; Denmark Court, Crown Street, Soho; Sutton Street, Soho; South Street, May Fair; Warwick Street, Golden Square; Duke Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; Prospect Place, St. George's Fields; East Lane, Bermondsey; White Street, Moorfields; Virginia Street, Ratcliffe Highway; London Road, Surrey; and Clarendon Square, Somers Town.

Of Jews' Synagogues, there are six, viz. in Duke's Place, Dutch; Bevis Marks, Duke's Place, Portuguese;

tuguese; Bricklayer's Hall, Leadenhall Street; Church Row, Fenchurch Street; and Back Alley, Denmark Court, Strand.

There are about 20 Foreign Protestant Churches and Chapels.—Westward of Temple Bar, there are upwards of 30 Chapels of Protestant Dissenters, and Methodists, of various denominations; Eastward, there are about 80; and, in Southwark, Lambeth, &c. there are between 30 and 40. There are about six Quakers' Meetings.

The principal Dissenters' Burial Ground, is on the north side of the Artillery Ground, Bunhill Fields. It was consecrated and walled at the expense of the city in the pestilential year 1665, as a common cemetery for the interment of such bodies as could not have room in their parochial burial-grounds; but, not being used on that occasion, Doctor Tindal took a lease of it, and converted it into a burial ground for the use of the dissenters. In this extended cemetery lie the remains of John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*; Dr. Williams, the founder of the dissenters' library in Red Cross Street; Mrs. Susannah Wesley, mother of the celebrated John and Charles Wesley; Dr. Isaac Watts; the Rev. D. Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*; Dr. Lardner, author of "*The Credibility of the Gospel History*"; Dr. Richard Price, author of "*Reversionary Payments*"; the Rev. C. Buck, author of "*A Theological Dictionary*"; Dr. Simpson, Theological Teacher of Hoxton Academy; Drs. Gill, Guise, Langford, Stennett, Harris, Savage, Hunter, and Young. Many other distinguished characters amongst the dissenters, have also been interred here.

Amongst the numerous Societies, connected with the Religion and Morals of the Metropolis, are the following:—For giving effect to the king's proclamation against vice and immorality, established in the year 1787; for the suppression of vice, in 1803; for promoting Christian knowledge, in 1699; for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, in 1701; for promoting religious knowledge, by distributing books to the poor, in 1750; for promoting charity schools in Ireland; for religious instruction to the negroes in the West Indians, in 1795; African education society, in 1800; for preventing crimes, by prosecuting swindlers and cheats, in 1767; for the encouragement of servants, in 1792; for the relief of poor pious clergymen, 1788; for giving bibles to soldiers and sailors, 1780; for giving bibles, and otherwise furthering the purposes of Sunday schools, 1785; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1801; Dr. Bray's charity for providing parochial libraries; queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of small livings of clergymen, &c.

The charitable institutions of the metropolis consist of hospitals, dispensaries, alms-houses, charity schools, benefit societies, &c. There are 22 hospitals for sick and lame, and for pregnant women; 107 alms-houses; 18 institutions for the support of

the indigent; above 20 dispensaries for the gratuitous supply of medicine and medical aid; 45 free schools, with perpetual endowments for educating and maintaining between 3000 and 4000 children; 17 other public schools, for deserted and poor children; 237 parish schools, supported by voluntary contribution, in which about 9000 boys and girls are clothed and educated. Every parish has a workhouse, for the maintenance of its own poor. The several livery companies of the city distribute above 75,000*l.* annually in charities. Altogether, the sums annually expended here for charitable purposes, independently of private relief, have been estimated at 850,000*l.*

St. Thomas's Hospital was originally founded by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213. In 1551, the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 patients. The king, in 1553, incorporated it with those of Christ, Bridewell, Bethlem, and St. Bartholomew. The ancient structure, much damaged by time and fire, was rebuilt by voluntary subscription in 1693, and by additional buildings greatly enlarged. It then consisted of three squares; to which the governors, in 1732, added a magnificent new building, consisting of several wards, and various offices. It now consists of four quadrangular courts; in the first of which are wards for women; in the second, two chapels; the lesser for the private use of the hospital, and the other is parochial: in the same court, and adjoining to it, are the houses of the treasurer, and other officers: in the third court are several wards for men: the fourth has also wards, hot and cold baths, a surgery, theatre, apothecary's shop, &c. The average number of in and out patients here relieved, may be stated at 9000 annually, at an expenditure of 10,000*l.*—The governors are, the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and those who, on receiving a governor's staff, give a benefaction of 50*l.* or upwards.

Guy's Hospital, situated in the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark, was founded by Thomas Guy, Esq. a citizen and bookseller of London. He took a lease of ground, belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, for 999 years, at a ground rent of 30*l.* per annum. The foundation of the hospital was laid in 1722, and it was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened in 1724. The charge of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to 18,793*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; and the sum which he left for its endowment was upwards of 219,409*l.* The governors of this hospital were incorporated by act of parliament, which empowered them to purchase, either in perpetuity or for a term of years, any estate, not exceeding 12,000*l.* per annum. This hospital was established for the reception of 400 sick and diseased objects, besides twenty incurable lunatics. It is under the inspection of three physicians, three surgeons, and an apothecary. The average number of patients admitted has been about 2,244 yearly, of whom 2,014 have

have been discharged, and 280 died. Here is a theatre for chemical, medical, and anatomical lectures. One evening in the week medical subjects are discussed.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the south-east side of Smithfield, was founded by a person named Rahere, about the year 1102. Having escaped the fire in 1686, it was repaired and beautified by the governors in 1691; but the buildings became by length of time so ruinous and dangerous, that a subscription was entered into in 1729 for rebuilding it on a plan comprehending four detached piles of buildings, to be joined by stone gateways, about a court or area. One of these piles contains a large hall for the resort of governors at general courts, a counting-house for the committees, and other necessary offices. The other three piles contain wards for the reception of patients. It has three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant surgeons, an apothecary, and chaplain; and it is capable of accommodating 420 patients.

The Middlesex Hospital for sick and lame, and lying-in married women, was instituted in 1745. It is under the direction of a patron, a president, 12 vice-presidents, two treasurers, and a committee of the governors, or those who subscribe three guineas annually, or thirty guineas at one payment. The lying-in ward of this hospital has no communication with those in the sick and lame. The patients are visited by three physicians, an accoucheur, and three surgeons, besides the physician and surgeon of the cancer ward; which last was established in 1792, in pursuance of the will of the elder Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P.

The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, founded in 1752, for receiving poor pregnant women, as well married as unmarried, in separate wards, and also of attending them at their own habitations, within a limited circuit, was established at Blyswater, but has been removed to Lisson Green, Paddington. The government is vested in a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of 18 governors. An annual subscription of three guineas constitutes a governor, entitled to recommend one in-patient, two to be delivered at their own habitations, and six for advice; and a subscription of 31 guineas at one payment entitles to the recommendation of one in-patient, six at their habitations, and twelve for advice, yearly. Upwards of 45,000 women are estimated to have received the benefit of this hospital. Her majesty is patroness; and it is under the care of a consulting physician, and physician in ordinary, a surgeon and man-midwife, an apothecary, secretary, matron, nurses, &c.

The British Lying-in Hospital, in Brownlow Street, Long Acre, was instituted in 1749. The committee have preserved an account of those who have died here. In the first ten years of the institution, one woman died in 42; in the fifth ten years, one in 288; in the sixth ten years, one in 216: from the 26th of September 1806, to the 25th of March

1808, not one woman died out of 501. In the first ten years one child died in 15; in the fifth ten years one died in 77; in the last nine years and a quarter, one died in 92. The proportion of boys to girls born is 18 to 17; of still born, of about 1 to 25; of women bearing twins, 1 to 84.

The City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road, was instituted in 1750. This hospital in 1809 had subsisted 59 years, and had relieved in that time 24,902 poor married women, of whom 25,196 children had been born. Out of the whole number, 292 women have been delivered of twins, and two women had three children at the birth.

The Westminster New Lying-in Hospital, on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, was instituted by subscription in 1765. A subscription of 30 guineas constitutes a governor for life, entitled to recommend yearly three in-patients, three at their own habitations, and any number for advice.—Besides the Lying-in hospitals, there are two or three institutions for the purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations. One of these dates its rise in 1757, and is under the direction of a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and governors. An annual subscription of one guinea, or more, or a benefaction of ten guineas, or upwards, constitutes a governor. During the first 50 years of this society, the deliveries amounted to 178,983. There is another institution of the same nature, called "The Benevolent Institution for the sole purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations," established 40 years ago.

The Small Pox Hospital was instituted by voluntary subscription in the year 1746; but the present building, at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, was not open for reception of patients till Michaelmas, 1767. Dr. Woodville, physician to the hospital, first introduced vaccination, January 21, 1799, and adopted it generally during the following year. During the year 1808, the patients relieved in the casual small-pox amounted to 132; those for inoculation to 1,296; those of vaccination to 1,252; and the total number of the latter, since 1799, amounted to 23,197; of casual patients, since the first establishment, 21,868; and of variolated patients, 47,471; making a total of 92,536. In this building is also a house of recovery for Typhus and Scarlet Fever, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

St. Luke's Hospital, in Old Street Road, was finished at the close of the year 1786. It accommodates 300 patients, 200 on the curable, and 100 on the incurable list. The number of patients, from the opening on the 30th of July, 1751, to the 21st of March, 1809, inclusive, amounted to 9042; of whom those discharged uncured, and received again at seven shillings a week, were 323. Of these 3915 have been discharged cured, and 3101 discharged uncured, 783 discharged as idiots, 748 died, and 251 taken away at the desire of friends. Of the incurable, 56 were taken away at the desire of friends, and 145 died.

Bethlem

Bethlem Hospital for the reception of lunatics, has been lately taken down, and the patients removed to an extensive and magnificent structure, in St. George's Fields.

The Westminster Hospital, or Public Infirmary, was instituted in 1719, by the contribution of several benevolent individuals, for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts. The patient is admitted by a recommendation signed by any governor, cases of accident excepted, which are admitted without recommendation, at all hours of the day or night.

Amongst numerous other benevolent institutions of this nature, may be mentioned, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner; Lock Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner; London Hospital, Whitechapel Road; Samaritan Society; Scottish Hospital, Crane Court, Fleet Street, &c.

The Magdalen Hospital, in Blackfriars' Road, was instituted in 1758 for the relief and reformation of prostitutes. It is calculated to receive about 80 penitents annually: more than two thirds of the women who have been admitted, have been reconciled to their friends, or placed in honest employments.—The queen is patroness of this institution.

The Foundling Hospital is a large and commodious structure, in Lambs' Conduit Fields, for the reception of exposed and deserted children. The building was originally calculated to hold 400 children. Handel, on the building of the chapel, gave an organ, and the benefit of his oratorio of the Messiah, the performance of which was conducted by himself. This he repeated several years, which produced to the charity 6700*l*. Before the end of the year 1752, the hospital had received 1040 children. In 1756 the House of Commons voted 10,000*l*.; in consequence of which, before the 31st of December, 1757, the number of children that were received amounted to 5510. The number of infants, in 1760, increased to 6000. The corporation received continual parliamentary assistance, till 1771, at an average of not less than 33,000*l*. per annum. The number of children in 1769 was reduced to 1000, by apprenticing all who could be placed out. The country hospitals were discontinued, and the establishment reduced to its permanent income. The ordinary age of reception is under two months; the character and exigency of the mother and the desertion of the father, are duly investigated. The children, after admission, are numbered and registered; the secretary writes a number on a slip of parchment, and affixes it to their clothes. He then makes up the billet, which contains the number, sex, and supposed age, the date of reception, and any particular, writing, or token brought with the child, which is also marked with its number. The billet is marked on the outside with the number, date, and letter M, or F, to distinguish the sex. These billets being the only means which can enable the governors to know the children in case they should be inquired for, are kept with great secrecy and care, and are never opened but by order of the general committee. After regis-

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try and baptism, the children are committed to the care of inspectors, who find out proper nurses, and superintend their conduct. When the children attain the age of four or five years, they are remanded to the hospital, when the secretary returns receipts for them to the inspectors, and they are then inoculated or vaccinated. The children are educated and employed under proper regulations, and provided with all necessaries, until they attain the age appointed by parliament for their discharge, viz. twenty-four for males, and twenty-one for females, unless they be previously married with the consent of the committee. The general committee, at their discretion, may then give them clothes, money, or necessaries, not exceeding the value of ten pounds. The corporation of the hospital may employ the children educated and maintained here, in any sort of labour or manufacture, or in the sea service. The girls are distributed into three classes, under the care of three different mistresses, by whom they are taught needlework and reading, to assist in the housework, kitchen, and laundry. The boys are apprenticed at twelve or thirteen years of age, and the girls at fourteen.

Christ's Hospital, near Newgate Street was founded by Edward VI. for supporting and educating the fatherless children of poor freemen of the city; of whom 1000 of both sexes are generally maintained in the house, or out at nurse, and are also clothed and educated. Forty boys are qualified for the sea. These wear appropriated badges, and their classes are examined by the elder brethren of the Trinity House; ten of them are yearly appointed to ship masters, and ten others received into their places. The other boys are apprenticed to different trades, at the charge of the hospital; or, if properly qualified, are sent to Oxford or Cambridge. One scholar is sent every year, except on the return of every seventh year, when two are sent.

The Asylum, at Lambeth, is a house of refuge for orphans, and deserted female children of the poor. It was instituted in 1758, and has been eminently useful.

The Haberdashers' Hospital was erected at Hoxton in 1692, by the company of Haberdashers, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq. who left for building and endowing it, 30,000*l*. It supports 20 poor haberdashers, and supports and educates 20 boys.

Amongst other charitable institutions may be enumerated, The Humane Society, for the recovery of drowned and suffocated persons; the society for the relief of merchants' seamen; several societies for the support of widows in general; and others respectively for the widows and orphans of clergymen, medical men, officers, artists, and musicians; for decayed musicians, artists, authors, actors, and schoolmasters; a society for the relief of persons confined for small debts. There are, also, in the metropolis and its vicinity, about 1600 Benefit Societies, consisting of from 50 to 100 members each, for mutual support and relief in sickness, &c.

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Westminster

Westminster School, on the south side of Westminster Abbey, was founded in 1590, by queen Elizabeth, for the classical education of 40 boys, who are still called the king's or queen's scholars. Many of the sons of the nobility and gentry are also educated in this school.

St. Paul's School, on the east side of St. Paul's Churchyard, was founded in 1509 by Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was instituted for the free education of 153 boys, by a master, an usher, and a chaplain, under the regulation of the mercers' company. The children are removed hence to the universities.

Merchant Tailors' School, on the side of Suffolk Lane, was founded by the Society of Merchant Tailors, in 1561; Richard Hills, a former master of the company, having previously given 500*l.* towards the purchase of a house for that purpose. In this school about 300 boys are educated; of which number, 100 are taught gratis;—50 at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter;—and 100 at 5*s.* Certain annual examinations, or probations, are appointed, at which public exercises are performed by the scholars, of whom several are sent to St. John's College, Oxford.

At the top of Charter House Lane, Smithfield, is the Charter House.—On the dissolution of religious houses, the monastery of the chartreux came into the possession of Sir Thomas Audley; and it subsequently descended to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk. In 1611, Thomas Sutton, Esq. citizen, purchased this house, by corruption called Charter House, for 13,000*l.* to establish a charitable foundation, for which he obtained letters patent of James I. The expense of fitting up this house amounted to 7000*l.*; and he endowed an hospital and school with land, to the annual value of 4,493*l.*; which since that period, has been greatly improved.—Here are maintained 80 pensioners, who ought to be, gentlemen, merchants, or soldiers, reduced by misfortune. Forty-four boys, also, are supported in the house, and are instructed in classical learning, &c. Out of these, there are 20 students at the universities, who have each an allowance of 20*l.* per annum for the term of eight years. Others are apprenticed to trades, and the sum of 40*l.* is given with each of them. There are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitution of the hospital, are to confer them upon those who were educated there.

Of Private Schools, for the various branches of male and female education, including some for children who are deaf and dumb, London is estimated to contain nearly 4000.

Amongst the Societies and Institutions in London, for the promotion of Science and the Arts, we must first mention the Royal Society, composed of the most distinguished literary characters of the age. It was originally instituted at Oxford during Cromwell's domination. In 1659 it was removed to London, and is now held in an apartment in Somerset House. It was incorporated in 1663, when Sir

Isaac Newton was its president. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. G. B. now fills the chair.

The Society of Antiquaries holds its meetings in the same place with the Royal Society. It was incorporated in 1751. Its object is to encourage research in the elucidation, chiefly of national antiquities. It has published 18 or 20 volumes, called the *Archæologia*, containing many interesting essays and engravings; also, a large work illustrative of the ecclesiastical architecture of England.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, instituted in 1753, holds its meetings in the Adelphi. It gives premiums for all inventions and discoveries calculated to prove beneficial to the arts, commerce, or manufactures of the empire. A volume of the Transactions of this society is published annually.

The Linnæan Society, founded in 1788, was incorporated in 1802.

The Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, which owes its foundation to the exertions of Count Rumford, was incorporated in 1800. Its original object was, to facilitate the introduction of useful discoveries and improvements in practical mechanics, and to point out the application of science to the common purposes of life. The investigations and discoveries of Sir H. Davy, the lecturer on chemistry, have conferred no small degree of celebrity on this institution.

The London Institution, and also the Surrey Institution, embrace similar objects with those of the Royal Institution. The former was founded in 1805, and the latter in 1808. They possess extensive libraries and reading rooms, furnished with many of the foreign and domestic journals, &c.

The Russel Institution in Coram Street, Russel Square, is nearly of the same nature.

The Royal Academy of Arts, Somerset Place, founded in 1768; the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, Crane Court, Fleet Street; the Medical Society of London, in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, founded in 1773, the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture; the Veterinary College, St. Pancras; the Literary Fund, established in 1790; with many others, are entitled to notice.

In Gresham College, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, over the Royal Exchange, lectures are delivered, gratis, twice a day, during the terms, on divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric.

The British Mineralogical Society was established in 1799, for the purpose of examining the composition of all specimens of minerals and soils, sent by the owners of mines, &c.

The Entomological Society, founded in 1806, chiefly directs its attention to such insects as are natives of the united kingdoms.—The London Architectural Society has published a volume of Essays.—The Horticultural Society was founded in 1804.—The Geological Society, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, have



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have published an interesting account of their Transactions.

In the rooms of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House; in those of the British Institution, Pall Mall; at Spring Gardens; and in Bond Street, are annual exhibitions of paintings, drawings, sculptural and architectural designs. The best productions of the modern sculptors will be found in the Cathedral of St. Paul, and in Westminster Abbey. The British Institution, in Pall Mall, established by the liberal contributions of several noblemen and gentlemen, in 1805, for the express encouragement of British artists, is devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures, and to the use of young students for copying from and studying old paintings.—The Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours was established in 1804; since which it has annually exhibited a large and interesting assemblage of drawings. Another society of Artists, in Bond Street, makes an annual exhibition.

Among the private collections of pictures in London, the most celebrated are:—the Marquis of Stafford's, at Cleveland House; Buckingham House; Northumberland House; Earl Grosvenor's, Grosvenor Street; Mr. Thomas Hope's, Duchess Street; Mr. H. W. Hope's, Cavendish Square; Mr. Anderson's, Spring Gardens; Mr. West's, Newman Street; Earl of Suffolk's, in Harley Street; Devonshire House; Mr. Angerstein's, Pall Mall; Sir Abraham Hume's; Sir George Yonge's, Stratford Place; Lord Northwick's, Hanover-Square; Mr. Weddell's, Upper Brook Street; Lord Ashburnham's, Dover Street; Baroness Lucas's, St. James's Square; Sir George Beaumont's, Grosvenor Sq.; Mr. Wm. Smith's, Park Street; Mr. Knight's, Portland Place; Mr. Jeremiah Harman's, Finsbury Square; Mr. R. P. Knight's, Soho Square; Lord Radstock's, Portland Place, &c.

The British Museum, in Great Russel Street, a grand national depository of antiquities, manuscripts, and books, with various natural and artificial curiosities, was established by act of parliament in 1753, in consequence of Sir Hans Sloane having left by will his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament paid 20,000*l.* to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for its reception. Many valuable collections of manuscripts, books, &c. have, at different times, been added; and marbles have recently enriched its former inestimable stores.—The Museum is open for public inspection from ten till four o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on thanksgiving and fast days, and during the months of August and September. No money is to be given to the attendants or servants.—The reading-room is open from ten till four except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; also on thanksgiving and fast days. Persons desirous of admission to the reading-room are to send in their applications in writing (specify-

ing their Christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode) to the librarian, with a recommendation from some persons of known and approved character.

Miss Linwood's Exhibition of Needle Work, Leicester Square; Bullock's London Museum, in Piccadilly, consisting of about 15,000 quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, corals, &c.; Polito's Museum, Exeter 'Change, Strand, containing a fine collection of living beasts and birds; Mrs. Aberdeen's Papyruseum, or models of costume, architecture, rural scenery, &c. in paper, exhibited in Bond Street; Dubourg's Museum, in Grosvenor Street, for cork models of several temples and ancient buildings in Rome; Barker's Panorama, Leicester Square, representing, in circular views, on a large scale, cities, towns, battles, sieges, &c. Wigley's Rooms, Spring Gardens, presenting various attractive exhibitions in mechanics, &c. with many other displays of ingenuity and the fine arts, may be ranked amongst the gratifications of the metropolis.

London is acknowledged to be the first commercial as well as the first manufacturing city in the world. In the year 359, 800 vessels were employed in the port of London, for the exportation of corn only. In 1296, the company of Merchant Adventurers was incorporated by Edward I. The Hanse merchants received great privileges about the same time. In 1501, the ancient privileges of the Hanse merchants were confirmed to them by statute. The Russia or Muscovy merchants were incorporated in the reign of Mary, and had their charter confirmed in the 8th of Elizabeth. About the same time, the civil dissensions in Flanders caused multitudes of families to flock to London. This great addition to the population and commerce of the city, led to the erection of the Royal Exchange, by Sir Thomas Gresham. In 1579, the Levant or Turkey company, and also the Eastland company, were established. On the 31st of December, 1600, the queen granted the first patent to the East India company. In the reign of James I. the foreign trade rapidly increased. Amongst the circumstances which occasioned it may be reckoned the colonization of America and the West India Islands.—During the peaceful part of Charles I.'s reign, the commerce of the metropolis continued to make a rapid progress. About the year 1634, prices current were first printed; and in 1635, an order was issued by the king in council to "the post-master of England for foreign parts," requiring him to open a regular communication, by running post, between the metropolis and Edinburgh, Ireland, and a variety of other places.—Previously to the year 1640, it was usual for the merchants to deposit their money in the Tower Mint; but this deposit lost its credit by the measure of a forced loan, which the king thought proper to make; and the merchants were obliged to entrust their money to their apprentices, clerks, &c. but being frequently defrauded, they afterwards began to lodge cash in the hands of the goldsmiths, whom they

they commissioned also to receive and pay for them. Thus originated the practice of banking.—In 1651, the celebrated navigation act was passed. In the same year coffee was introduced into London by a Turkey merchant named Edwards. The sugar trade was now also established, and upwards of 20,000 cloths were sent annually to Turkey, in return for the commodities of that country. India muslins were first worn in 1670. In that year, also, the Hudson's Bay company was established. The Greenland fishing company was incorporated in 1693; and the institution of the bank of England rendered the following year memorable in the commercial annals of the metropolis. A new joint stock company was incorporated in London, in 1698, by the name of the English Company trading to the East Indies. The existence of two rival companies, however, gave rise to innumerable disputes; and their consolidation took place in the time of Queen Anne, by the title of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies.—The number of vessels belonging to London, in 1701, amounted to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. In 1710, the customs of this city are stated at 1,268,095*l.* and those of all the out-ports only at 346,081*l.* In 1784, the value of exports to America only had increased to 3,397,500*l.* considerably above the greatest amount in any year before the war. The net duties levied in the port of London this year, amounted to the sum of 4,472,091*l.* From this period to 1793, the commerce of London continued uniformly increasing; but in the three succeeding years the appearance of things was entirely changed. In 1796, the exports of London amounted to 18,410,499*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and the imports to 14,719,406*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The number of British ships that entered the port amounted to 2,007, carrying 436,843 tons; and 2169 foreign vessels, carrying 287,142 tons. The following year, some alarm was spread by the stoppage of the bank payment in specie; but confidence was soon restored. The net amount of the customs was 3,950,608*l.* In 1798, the importations of sugar and rum far exceeded those of any preceding year: the revenue of the customs amounted to 5,321,187*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* In 1799 it had increased to 7,226,353*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, West India 4½ per cent duty included; but next year it fell to 6,468,655*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The official value of the imports in 1800, was 18,843,172*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and of the exports 25,428,922*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Their real value amounted in all to 68,000,000*l.* The number of vessels belonging to the port in that year was 2666, carrying 568,262 tons, and 41,402 men. The East India company's ships now carry more burthen, by 21,166 tons, than all the vessels of London did a century ago. The average number of ships in the Thames and docks is near 1100, with 3000 barges employed in loading and unloading them, 2288 small craft engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 vessels for the accommodation of passengers: 12,000 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the river:—4000 labourers are em-

ployed in loading and unloading: and 8000 watermen navigate the boats and craft.—The port of London, actually occupied by shipping, extends from London Bridge to Deptford; a distance of nearly four miles, from four to five hundred yards average in breadth. It consists of four divisions, called the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford. The upper pool extends from London Bridge to Union Hole, about 1600 yards; the middle pool, from thence to Wapping New Stairs, 700 yards; the lower pool, from the latter place to the Horse Ferry tier, near Limehouse, 1800 yards; the space below to Deptford, about 2700 yards. It was in the year 1793, that a plan was first projected for making wet docks for the port of London in Wapping, the Isle of Dogs, and at Rotherhithe. The plans and estimates were laid before a general meeting of merchants on the 22d of December, 1795, when they were unanimously approved, and a subscription of 800,000*l.* was raised. The application of the merchants experienced great opposition from the corporation of London, and from private interests. Ultimately, however, an act was passed in July, 1799, for making the West India docks; on the 30th of June, 1800, an act was passed for forming the docks at Wapping; and another act passed, some time after, for making docks at Blackwall for the East India trade. These undertakings have since been carried into execution.

In 1327, the skimmers were a numerous and wealthy class of citizens, manufacturing sables, lucerns, and other rich furs. Cloth-workers of different kinds were also noted for the excellence of their goods. In 556 a manufactory of the finer sort of glasses was established in Crutched Friars; and flint glass, equal to that of Venice, was made at the Savoy. About five years after, the manufacture of knit stockings was introduced. A manufacture of knives was shortly after begun by Thomas Matthews in Fleet Street. Silk stockings were first made in England in the reign of Elizabeth. Coaches were introduced in 1564. In the following year the manufacture of pins was established; and soon after, that of needles. The making of earthen furnaces, earthen fire-pots, &c. began about the year 1568; Richard Dyer, having brought the art from Spain. In 1577, pocket watches were brought from Nuremberg in Germany. In the reign of Charles I. saltpetre was made in such quantities, as not only to supply the whole of England, but the greater part of the continent. The manufacture of silk had also become prevalent, as well as the manufacture of various articles in silver. The printing of calicoes commenced in 1676; and about the same time, looms for weaving were brought from Holland. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, having expelled many industrious Frenchmen from their native country, a considerable number came over into England, and settled in Spitalfields. Several of our manufactures were thus improved; particularly that

of

of silk, and many other manufactures were introduced. Since that period, the productions of London have greatly increased in number, value, and extent. The wholesale trade is chiefly carried on in the city, and in the vicinity of the river, where large warehouses and counting-houses are established. The retail trade is dispersed through all the public streets.

The Bank of England was founded, after great opposition, in 1694, by an act empowering their majesties to incorporate the subscribers of the sum of 1,200,000*l.* on specific conditions, under the title of The Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The subscriptions for the whole sum were completed in the course of ten days, and 25 per cent immediately advanced. The charter of incorporation directs, that the management of the bank shall be vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors; thirteen or more to constitute a court, of which the governor or deputy-governor shall be always one. They are to have a perpetual succession, a common seal, and the other usual powers, as making by-laws, &c. of corporations, but must not borrow money under their common seal, without the authority of parliament. They are not to trade, nor suffer any person in trust for them to trade in any goods or merchandise: but they may deal in bills of exchange, in buying and selling bullion, and foreign gold and silver coin, &c. &c. They may also lend money on pawns or pledges, and sell those which shall not be redeemed within three months after the time agreed. But this has been little acted upon.

The Stock Exchange, situated at the upper end of Capel Court, opposite to the east entrance to the Bank, was erected in 1804, by Mr. James Peacock, architect. It is conveniently arranged, and handsomely fitted up. The expence was defrayed by a subscription among the principal stock brokers, of 50*l.* transferable shares.

The East India Company was first incorporated by a charter granted by Elizabeth, on the 31st of December, 1600, when the first subscription for the purpose of carrying on their trade with the East amounted to 739,782*l.* 10*s.*: and soon after, by an additional subscription of 834,826*l.* the stock was raised to 1,574,608*l.* With this capital they established a commerce, by the Red Sea, to Arabia, Persia, India, and China, and various islands in the Indian Ocean. In 1698, a new East India company was established. The two companies were, however, united in 1702, when a new charter was granted to them, under the title of The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

The late bill, for the government of India for the further term of twenty years, took effect on the 10th of April, 1814. It limits the operation of the company's exclusive charter to places lying to the north of 11 degrees of south latitude, and between 64 and 150 degrees of east longitude. To other parts within the specified limits, ships of 350 tons burden

may trade, and under certain restrictions bring all the produce of the East, tea excepted.

The General Post Office, from which so much advantage is derived by the government, by individuals, and by the public at large, is held in Lombard Street; and there are receiving houses, in all parts of the town. A new office, now building, is noticed in a subsequent page.

There are two principal Twopenny Post offices, one in the General Post office yard, Lombard Street, and the other in Gerrard Street, Soho; besides, numerous receiving houses for letters, both in town and country.

The Excise Office, a magnificent edifice, in Broad Street, is under the management of nine commissioners, who receive the produce of the excise on beer, ale, and other liquors; of coffee, tea, and chocolate, of malt, hops, soap, &c. &c. throughout England, and pay it into the exchequer.

Before we quit the City, we shall remark, that the number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000; of sheep 770,000; of lambs, 250,000; of calves, 250,000; of hogs and pigs, 200,000. The total value of butchers' meat sold in Smithfield, is calculated to amount to 7,000,000*l.* per annum. The quantity of fish annually brought to Billingsgate Market, averages 2,500 cargoes, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage. The supply of poultry is inadequate to a general consumption, and the price is consequently exorbitant.—The annual consumption of wheat in London is at least 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of coals, 800,000 chaldrons; of ale and porter, 2,000,000 of barrels, of 36 gallons each; of spirituous liquors and compounds, 11,146,782 gallons; of wine, 65,000 pipes; of butter, 21,265,000*lbs.*; and of cheese, 25,500,000*lbs.*

We shall now proceed to notice some of the public buildings at the west end of the metropolis.

St. James's Palace stands at the south-west end of Pall Mall, where an hospital of the same name formerly stood. It has been the town residence of the English kings since Whitehall was consumed in 1695. Pleasantly situated along the north side of the park, it possesses many elegant and convenient apartments, calculated for state purposes; yet it is an irregular brick building, without a single external beauty to recommend it. In the front next St. James's Street, little more than an old gatehouse appears, which serves as an entrance to a little square court, with a piazza on the west of it, leading to the grand staircase. The buildings are low, plain, and mean; beyond are two other courts. The state apartments look towards the park. This side is of one story, and has a certain regular appearance, not to be found in other parts of the building. Previously to the marriage of the Prince Regent, the state apartments were poorly furnished; but now they are commodious and handsome. They are entered by a staircase, which opens into the principal court, next

to Pall Mall. At the top of the staircase are two guard-rooms; one to the left, called the queen's, and the other the king's guard-room. Immediately beyond the latter is the presence-chamber. The presence chamber opens into the centre room, called the privy chamber, in which there is a canopy, under which his majesty was accustomed to receive the society of quakers. On the right of the canopy are two drawing-rooms, one within the other. At the upper end of the farther room is a throne with its canopy, on which the king was accustomed to receive the addresses of corporate bodies. The canopy was made for the queen's birth day, immediately after the union of Ireland with Great Britain.—On the left, on entering the privy chamber, from the king's guard-room, and presence-chamber, are two levee-rooms, the nearer serving as an antechamber to the other. These several apartments are covered with tapestry of exquisite workmanship. Several pictures, also, adorn the apartments; but few of them have superior claims of merit, either in their design, or execution.—It is understood, that arrangements have been recently made for pulling down this old pile, and for building a magnificent palace on its site.

Carlton House, in Pall Mall, is the residence of the Prince Regent. The front of this palace is too low, and consequently affords but one range of spacious apartments, connected by large folding doors, and opening to an enriched Gothic observatory. The façade has a centre and two wings, rusticated, without pilasters, an entablature, and balustrade. The portico consists of six composite columns, and a pediment with an enriched frieze, and a tympan crowned with the Prince's arms. All the windows are without pediments, except two in the wings.—The gardens at the back of the house are very beautiful, and perfectly retired. The armoury contains specimens of the arms, accoutrements, and warlike implements of every age and country.—From the hall, which is exceedingly magnificent, an octagonal room, richly and tastefully ornamented, conducts to the grand suite of apartments on the one side, and to the great staircase on the other. On approaching closely to the latter, a most brilliant and almost magical effect is produced by the management of the light. Opposite to the entrance is a flight of twelve steps, thirteen feet long; and on either side of the landing place, at the top of these, is another flight of steps of the same length, which takes a circular sweep up to the chamber floor.—Underneath is another staircase, descending to the lower apartments. The general form is an ellipsis, forty-one feet long by twenty-three feet wide, lightened by a skylight of the whole extent. On a level with the first are eight divisions, arched over. Two of these are occupied by Time pointing to the hours on a dial, and Æolus supporting a map of a circular form, with the points of the compass marked a round it. The central division forms the entrance to an antechamber; and the others are adorned with female figures of bronze, in

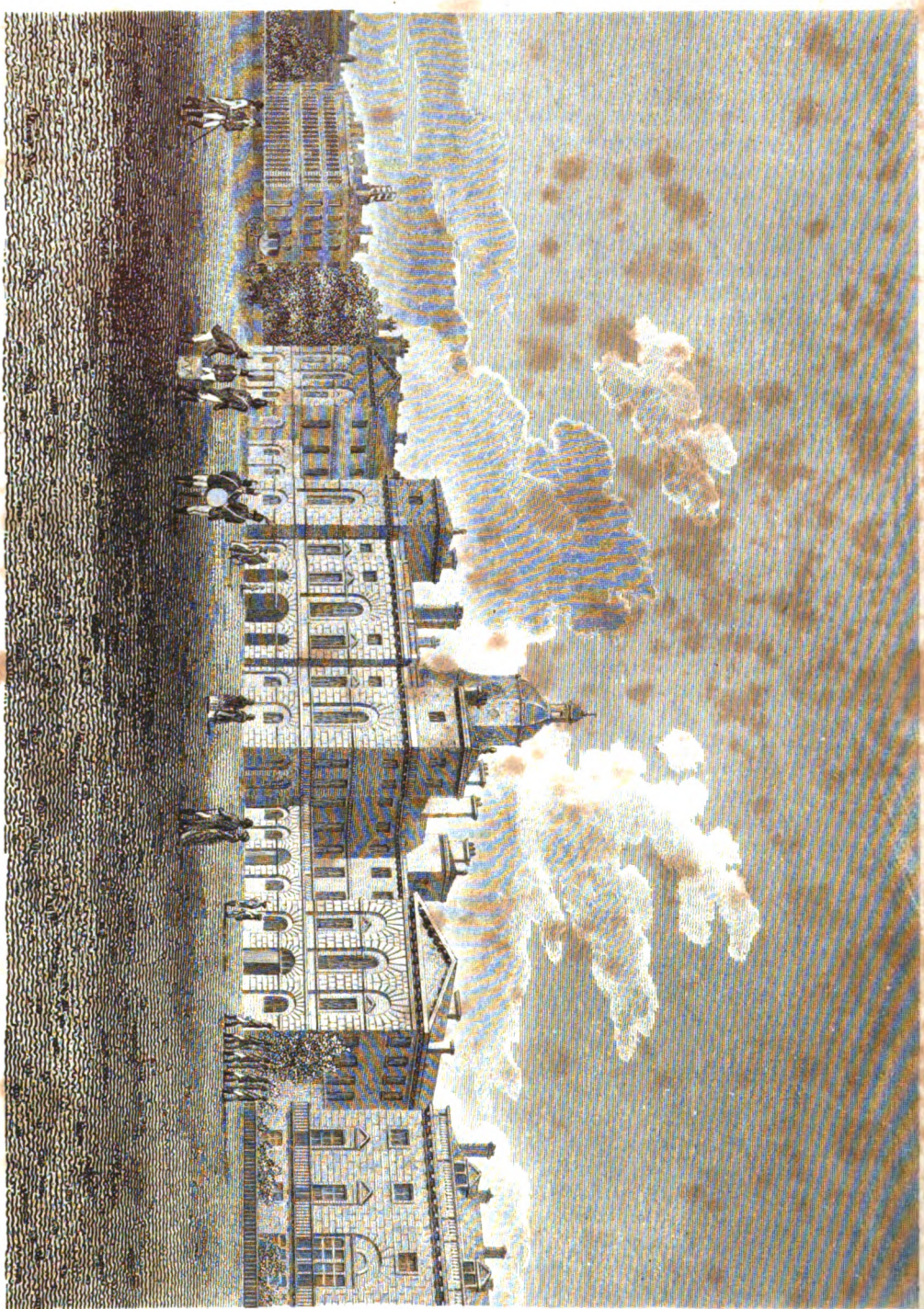
the form of Termini, supporting lamps. The railing is particularly rich, glittering with ornaments of gold, with bronze beads. The skylight is embellished with rich painted glass, in panes of circles, lozenges, prince's plumes, roses, &c. The conservatory presents a rich display of what is called the florid Gothic style. It is seventy-two feet in length, twenty-three in breadth, and twenty in height. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. Hopper. The selection and arrangement of its parts have been made with infinite judgment and taste; so that, notwithstanding their extreme richness, they are perfectly free from confusion. A great degree of cheerfulness pervades the whole, in consequence of the admission of the light from the roof. A great number of exquisite paintings of the most distinguished masters adorn the elegant rooms of this palace, and do honour to the judgment and taste of their illustrious owner."

St. James's Park was, in the time of Henry VIII. a complete marsh; but that prince, on building St. James's palace, enclosed it, and laid it out in walks. It was much improved by Charles II., who added several fields to it, planted rows of lime trees, laid out the mall, which is a vista half a mile in length, at that time formed into a hollow smooth walk, skirted with a wooden border, and with an iron hoop at the farther end, for the purpose of playing a game with a ball, called a mall. He formed the canal, which is 100 feet broad, and 2800 long, with a decoy and other ponds for waterfowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it; and king William III. in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring Gardens. It affords a pleasant promenade, being continually diversified by the numerous structures surrounding it. At the late peace, a fanciful Chinese Bridge—a wooden structure, of great accommodation—was thrown over the canal.

The Green Park, on the north-west side of the Queen's Palace, extends between St. James's Park and Hyde Park. Constitution Hill is the name given to the fine road of communication between them. This park adds greatly to the pleasantness of both palaces, as well as to that of the surrounding houses. The promenade round the basin, and other parts of this beautiful little park, possesses attractions of great interest.

Hyde Park was, in 1726, walled on the south, north, and east sides. The surface is rough, dusty, and disagreeable, occasioned by the hoofs of cavalry, and the marches and counter-marches of infantry. The Serpentine River was begun in 1730, under the direction of Charles Withers, Esq. surveyor general of his majesty's woods, &c.

Amongst the principal squares, may be mentioned St. James's, which is pleasing and grand; Berkeley Square, having an equestrian statue of his present majesty; Hanover Square, enclosing an area of about two acres; Grosvenor Square, with an area of five acres, and ornamented by an equestrian statue



Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by J. Smith

THE ADMIRALTY AND HORSE GUARDS.
Westminster.

Published by J. K. Linsell, 11, New Street, London, 1814.

statue of George I. gilt; Cavendish Square, encompassing an area of about three acres; Portman Square, magnificent in its extent, and style of buildings; Lincoln's Inn Square, originally laid out by Inigo Jones, its area being equal to that of the base of the largest Egyptian pyramid; Bedford Square; Bloomsbury Square, embellished with a figure of the celebrated Charles James Fox, by Westmacott, in bronze; Russel Square, eminent for extent and beauty, and for a fine statue of Francis, late Duke of Bedford; Tavistock Square; Finsbury Square, &c.

Northumberland House, now undergoing an extensive and thorough repair, stands at the south-west end of the Strand, opposite to St. Martin's Lane. It was built in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton; during whose life it was called Northampton House, and consisted originally of three sides only. It came into the possession of his relation the Earl of Suffolk, and was then known by the name of Suffolk House. In 1642, Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral of England, became proprietor of this house by marrying lord Suffolk's daughter, at which time it obtained its present name.—There are above 140 rooms in this noble residence, all furnished in a style of peculiar magnificence.

Amongst other noble residences, are Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, formerly the Marquess of Wellesley's, but now the Duke of Wellington's;—the Earl of Chesterfield's, South Audley Street;—the Duke of Devonshire's, and the Earl of Egremont's, in Piccadilly; Gloucester House, Upper Grosvenor Street; Earl Harcourt's, Cavendish Square; Marquess of Lansdowne's, Berkeley Square; Marquess of Hertford's, Manchester Square; the Duke of Marlborough's, Pall Mall; Lord Melbourne's, Whitehall; the Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's Square; Burlington House, Piccadilly; Earl Spencer's, St. James's Place; the Marquis of Anglesea's, Burlington Street; Lady Charlotte Wynne's, St. James's Square; Lord Grenville's, in the Green Park, &c.

On the bank of the river, at the east confines of St. Margaret's parish, Westminster, was a palace called Whitehall, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It devolved to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York Place, and continued to be the city residence of the archbishops, till it was purchased by Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolsey in 1530. It then became the residence of the court; but in 1697 it was destroyed by accidental fire, except the banquetting-house, which had been added by James I. according to a design of Inigo Jones. This is an elegant and magnificent structure, adorned with an upper and lower range of pillars, of the Ionic and Composite orders:—the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage, and also between the columns of the windows. The roof is covered with lead, and surrounded with a balustrade. The building chiefly

consists of one room of an oblong form, forty feet high, and of proportionable length and breadth. It is now used only as a chapel royal, and the other part of the house is occupied with offices of government.

The Horse Guards, so called in consequence of being the station where those troops usually do duty, is a strong building of hewn stone, consisting of a centre and two wings. In the former is an arched passage into St. James's Park; and over it, in the middle, rises a cupola. The war-office occupies a part of the building.

The Treasury, a large building, near the Horse Guards, fronts the parade in St. James's Park.

The Admiralty Office is a large pile of brick and stone. The eastern front has two deep wings and a lofty portico, supported by four large stone pillars. A piazza, consisting of beautiful columns, runs almost from one end to the other. The wall before the court has been built in an elegant manner, and each side of the gate is ornamented with naval emblems. Besides a hall, and other public apartments, here are spacious houses for the lords commissioners of the admiralty.

Charing Cross is so called from one of the crosses which king Edward I. caused to be erected to the memory of the queen, Eleanor, and Charing, the name of the village in which it was built. The cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed, on the pretence that it was a monument of popish superstition; but after the Restoration, an equestrian statue of Charles I. was set up in its stead. This, which continues to be an ornament to the place, was made in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. The parliament sold it to a brazier in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces: but he concealed it under ground till the restoration, when it was again set up.

The estate of Durham Yard, on which the Adelphi stands, having become an unprofitable heap of ruins, was purchased by Messrs. Adams, four brothers, by whose labours the metropolis has been embellished with edifices of distinguished excellence.—The front of the Adelphi, towards the Thames, is one of the most distinguished objects between the bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars.

On the site of Somerset House a palace was built by Somerset, the protector, in the time of Edward VI.; to make way for which, he demolished a great number of buildings. After his death, the palace fell to the crown, and it became an occasional place of residence, first to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to Catherine, queen of Charles II. It was built in a style of architecture composed of the Grecian and Gothic; and the back front, and water-gate, were done from a design of Inigo Jones, about the year 1623. The whole of this structure was demolished in the year 1775, and a magnificent edifice, from a design by Sir William Chambers, has been erected for the accommodation of many of the public

public offices. The terrace on the south side, bounded by the Thames, is unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view.

Temple Bar is the only gate which now bounds the city liberties. It was built after the great fire, and has two posterns, for the advantage of foot passengers. It is composed entirely of Portland stone, of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of Elizabeth and James I., with the royal arms over the key-stone; and on the west side, are the statues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits. On this gate were formerly exhibited the heads of those who had been executed for treason.

The General Post Office, of which we have already spoken, is situated in an area on the south side of Lombard Street. As a building, it has long been a disgrace to the metropolis; but one more suitable has been commenced on a plot of ground at the south corner of St. Martin's-le-grand, the expence of which is calculated at 800,000*l*.

The first stone of the New Custom House, in Thames Street, was laid at the south-west corner, on the 25th of October, 1813, being the 53d anniversary of his Majesty's accession, with much ceremony.—The south front towards the water is executed in Portland stone. "The central compartment, comprising the exterior of the long room only, is quite plain, excepting the attic, which is ornamented with alto-relievos in two long pannels, 5 feet 3 inches high. That to the east contains allegorical representations of the arts and sciences, as connected with and promoting the commerce and industry of the country, surrounded by her various attributes. That to the west contains a representation of the costume and character of the various nations with whom, in our commercial relations, we hold intercourse. In the centre are inscribed, in large bronze letters, the founders of the building, with the date of its erection: over this, and crowning the whole, is a massive dial-plate nine feet diameter, supported by two colossal figures in a recumbent position, emblematical of industry and plenty.—The ground floor of the centre part of this front presents a bold projection, which gives a suitable character to the entrance to the king's warehouse, and forms an appropriate support to the imperial arms, upheld by the attributes of Ocean and Commerce.—The long room presents an imposing appearance, from its extraordinary magnitude, being 100 feet long by 66 feet wide, and proportionably high. It is divided into three square compartments by eight massive piers, from which spring three domes, richly ornamented, and ventilated through the centre of each. The floor (excepting the situation of the officers and clerks) is of stone, and the walls and ceiling are drawn out and tinted to represent stone. It is sufficiently warmed by means of two insulated air stoves, centrally situated, in the form of massive antique pedestals, containing the fire places, which

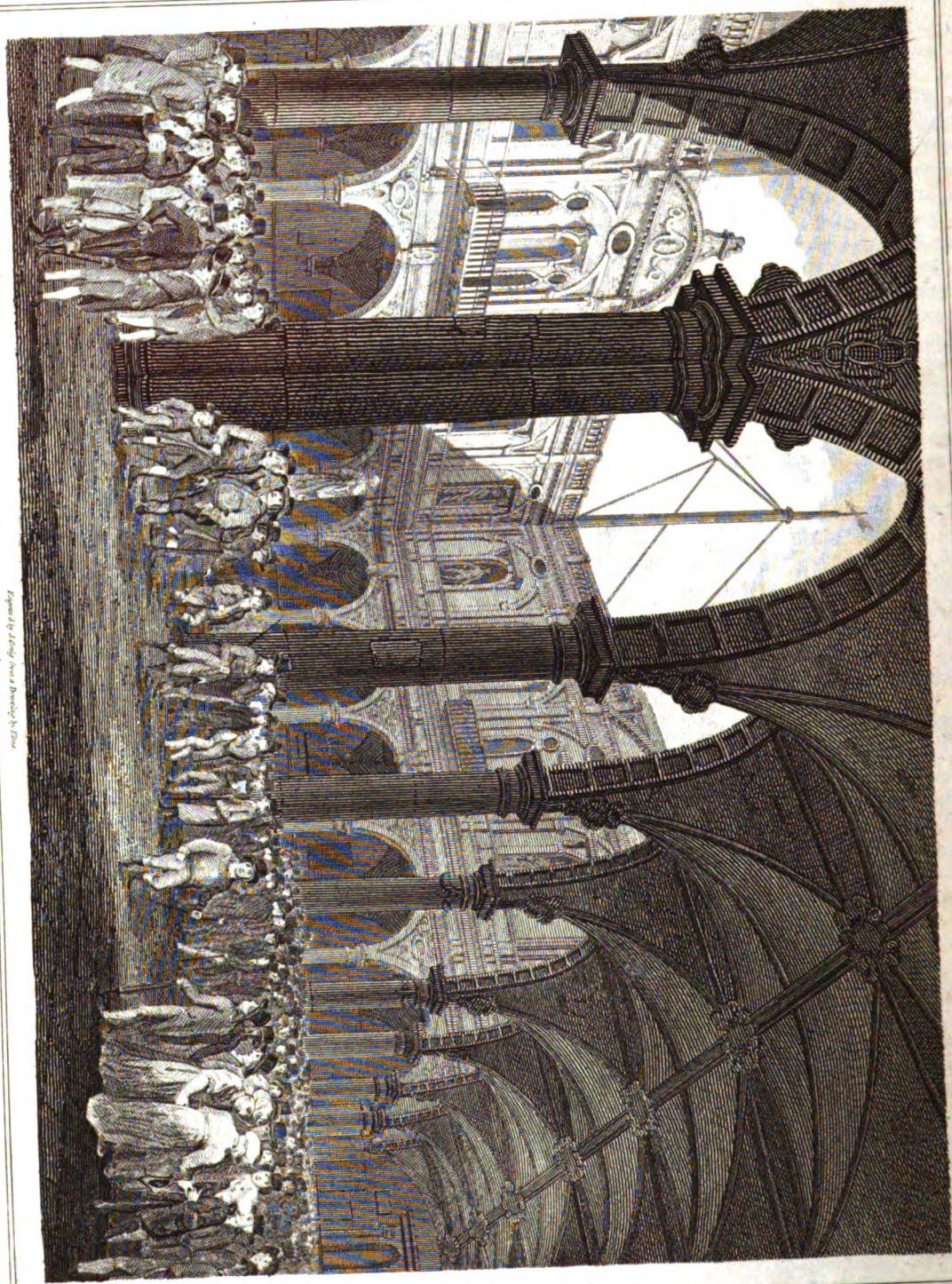
are concealed. In the midst of the area are circular desks for merchants, brokers, &c.—All the passages, lobbies, &c. are paved with stone, and groined in brick-work. On the ground, and on one and two pair floors, the communication between the wings and the centre is cut off by means of iron doors, which run on wheels in a chase in the centre of the walls, and are moved backward and forward by a windlass. These doors are closed every evening; and, in case of alarm, would effectually prevent the communication of fire beyond these boundaries. Fire-proof rooms, also, as repositories for valuable papers, are provided on each floor, where the books and papers are deposited every evening, and removed in trucks to the respective offices.—A grand staircase in each wing, with a double flight of steps, conducts to a lobby at each end of the long room: they are lighted by vertical lantern lights, the ceilings whereof are perforated in square compartments, and glazed. These lobbies serve to check the great draughts of air, which would otherwise flow through the room, if it opened directly on the staircases. Approaching the staircases from the north or south, the first flight is immediately opposite the approach.—This elegant and extensive building was opened for public business on the 12th of May, 1817."

The New Mint, designed and executed by Mr. Smirke, jun. in the purest style of Grecian architecture, is highly accommodated to the business for which it was erected; including within its walls all those engines and mechanical contrivances, which were heretofore confined to the Soho manufactory, near Birmingham.

Guildhall, in the City, was originally erected in 1411; but it was so damaged by the fire in 1666, as to make it necessary to rebuild it. The front has a Gothic appearance. It is appropriated to the chief public offices of the corporation. The principal hall is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high. Here the large city feasts are held, public meetings are assembled, and the lord mayor, and members of parliament for the city, are elected. In this room are marble monuments in honour of Mr. Beckford, the Earl of Chatham, lord viscount Nelson, and the late Mr. Pitt. The Chamberlain's office; the Court of King's Bench, in which the Lord Mayor's Court, and sessions of the peace for the city, are held; a Court of Common Pleas; a Court of Exchequer; and a Court called the Common Council Chamber, for the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, are all included in this building.

The Tower at first consisted only of the White Tower, which was marked out, and a part of it erected, by William the Norman, in 1076. His death, about eight years after he had commenced the building, for some time prevented its progress; but William Rufus, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additional works, and Edward III. built the church. After the restoration it was thoroughly repaired; and in 1663 the ditch was scoured.

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Engraved by J. Smith from a Drawing by T. Smith.

**INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,
London.**

Published by J. Smith, Albion Press, London, 1814.

All the wharfing was rebuilt, and sluices made for letting in, and retaining the water from the Thames, as occasion may require. The walls of the White Tower have been repaired, and many buildings added. There are now so many offices, armouries, barracks, houses for the chief officers, &c. that it has almost the appearance of a town. Its situation as a fortress to the eastward of London Bridge, is highly advantageous. It is to the north of the Thames, from which it is separated by a convenient wharf, and narrow ditch, over which is a drawbridge, for the convenience of readily taking in, and sending out, ammunition and naval or military stores.

The Monument is a noble fluted column, in commemoration of the burning and rebuilding the city, in the reign of Charles II. It stands on the east side of Fish Street Hill, in a small square, open to the street. It is of the Doric order, and was completed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1677. It much exceeds in height the pillars of Trajan and Antoninus at Rome, or that of Theodosius at Constantinople; for that of Antoninus was only 172 feet and a half in height, and 12 feet three inches in diameter; but the diameter of this column, at the base, is 15 feet, and it is 120 feet in height; the height of the pedestal is 40 feet; and the cippus, or meta, with the urn on the top, 42, making a total of 202 feet. On the cap of the pedestal, at the angles, are four dragons, (the supporters of the city arms,) and between them trophies, with symbols of royalty, arts, sciences, and commerce. Within is a staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, to the iron balcony, which encompasses a cone 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of brass, gilt.—The west side of the pedestal is adorned with curious emblems, by the hand of Cibber, in which the eleven principal figures are in alto, and the rest in basso relievo. On the opposite side stands Charles II. in a Roman habit, accompanied by figures allusive to the late and future state of the city. The remaining sides contain the inscriptions, relating to the fire, &c.

The Mansion House, the residence of the lord mayor, is situated to the west of Lombard Street and Cornhill. It is of Portland stone. From its massive style, and vast extent, it is calculated to make a magnificent appearance; but the effect is destroyed by its confined situation. A wide and lofty portico, composed of six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with two pilasters at each side of the pediment, of the same order, form the chief ornament of the front. The west side presents a range of very noble windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters. Its interior exhibits a sufficient degree of splendour; but many of the rooms are dark. Some of the apartments are very large, and fitted up in a sumptuous style, particularly the Egyptian hall, Ball room, &c.

The East India House, on the south side of Leadenhall Street, comprises the principal offices of the East India Company. It was founded in 1726, but has been so much altered and enlarged,

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under the superintendence of Mr. Jupp, as to become almost a new building. "The front, composed of stone, is very extensive, and displays a general air of grandeur and simplicity. In the centre rises a noble portico, supported by six Ionic fluted columns. The frieze is sculptured with a variety of antique ornaments, and the pediment exhibits several figures emblematical of the commerce of the company, protected by his Majesty, who is represented in the act of extending a shield over them. On the apex of the pediment is placed a statue of Britannia; to the east of which is a figure of Asia; and on the west another of Europe. The interior contains several noble apartments, particularly the sale-room, which may be justly reckoned among the curiosities of the metropolis. In this house the courts of the East India Company are held, and all its official and general business transacted."

The Bank of England, of which we have already spoken, is more extensive in its range of offices, and more eminent for its architectural ornament, and interior arrangement, than any single public office in the metropolis. The oldest part, that is, the centre of the principal or south front, with some apartments on the same side, was designed and erected by George Sampson, in 1733; and the lateral wings of this façade, and the returns on the east and west sides, with several offices immediately attached, were built by Sir Robert Taylor, between 1770 and 1786; the great alterations and additions which have been made since the year 1788, by Mr. Soane, constitute the prominent features of this edifice. The whole of the buildings are included in an area of an irregular form, the exterior wall of which measures 365 feet on the south side; 440 feet on the west; 410 feet on the north; and 245 feet on the east side. This area comprises eight open courts, the rotunda, or circular room, several large public offices, committee rooms, and private apartments for the residence of officers and servants. The principal suite of rooms is on the ground floor, and there is no floor over the chief offices. Beneath this floor, however, and even below the surface of the ground, there are more rooms than above ground. Part of the edifice is raised on a marshy, soft soil; for the stream called Walbrook ran here; and it has been necessary to pile the foundation, and construct counter-arches beneath the walls.

The Royal Exchange, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, in 1566, was totally destroyed by the great fire, precisely a century after its erection. The present structure, the finest and strongest of the kind in Europe, was erected at the expense of 80,000*l*. It stands upon a plot of ground 203 feet in length and 171 in breadth, containing an area in the middle of 61 square perches, surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building, wrought in rustic. It has two fronts, north and south, each of which is a piazza: and in the centre are the grand entrances into the area, under a lofty and noble arch.

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The south front is the principal ; on each side of which are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment ; and in the intercolumniation on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche, with the statues of Charles I. and II. in Roman habits. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows placed between demi-columns, and pilasters of the Composite order, above which runs a balustrade. This building is 56 feet high : from the centre, in this front, rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high ; on the top of which is a fan of gilt brass, in the shape of a grasshopper; the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham's arms. The north front is adorned with pilasters of the Composite order, but has neither columns nor statues on the outside ; and has triangular, instead of compass, pediments. The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas, forming ambulatories for merchants to shelter themselves from the weather. Above the arches of this piazza is an entablature with curious ornaments ; and on the cornice a range of pilasters, with an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. Under the pediment, on the north side, are the king's arms ; and on the south, the city's arms ; on the east, Sir Thomas Gresham's arms ; and on the west, the mercers' arms, with their respective enrichments. In these intercolumns are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England. Under these piazzas, within the area, are twenty-eight niches, all vacant, except that in which Sir Thomas Gresham's statue is placed, in the north-west angle ; and that in the south-west, where the statue of Sir John Barnard was placed, in his life-time, by his fellow-citizens, to express their sense of his merit. The centre of this area is also ornamented with the statue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, standing upon a pedestal, about eight feet high, and encompassed with iron rails ; which pedestal is enriched, on the south side, with an imperial crown, a sceptre, sword, palm branches, and other decorations, with a very flattering inscription to the king. On the west side is a Cupid, cut in relievo, resting his right hand on a shield, with the arms of France and England quartered, and holding a rose in his left hand. On the north side is another Cupid, supporting a shield with the arms of Ireland ; and on the east side the arms of Scotland, with a Cupid holding a thistle ; all done in relievo : the whole executed by Mr. Gibbon. —In this area, merchants, &c. meet every day at 'Change hours ; and for the more regular and ready despatch of business, they dispose of themselves in separate walks, each of which has its appropriate name. The gallery, over the four sides, was originally divided into 200 shops, which were let out to haberdashers, milliners, and others, and for several years were well occupied. The galleries, however, are now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance

Office, Lloyd's Coffee House, and various other purposes, as well as the dry vaults, which run under the whole area.—In the turret is a good clock, with four dials, well regulated. It goes with chimes at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock.

The Auction Mart, situated partly in Bartholomew Lane and Throgmorton Street, derives some importance from its immediate contiguity to those active scenes of business, the Bank of England, Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and other public offices.

London Bridge was founded on enormous piles, drawn as closely together as possible. " On the piles were laid long planks ten inches thick, strongly bolted ; and on them the basis of the pier rested ; the lowermost stones of which were bedded in pitch, to prevent the water from damaging the work. Round the whole were fixed the piles, called the sterlings, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles. These contracted the spaces between the piers to such a degree as to occasion, at the retreat of every tide, the fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have occasioned the loss of many thousands of lives. The number of arches was nineteen, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the sterlings and the houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. In most places they hid the arches, and nothing appeared but the rude piers. Frequent arches of strong timber crossed the street from the tops of the houses, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Nothing but familiarity with danger could preserve the quiet of the inmates, who soon grew deaf to the noise of the falling water, the clamours of the watermen, or the frequent shrieks of the drowning wretches. In one part there was a draw-bridge, useful either as a measure of defence, or for the admission of ships into the upper part of the river. This was protected by a strong tower. It served to repulse Fauconbridge, in his general assault on the city, in the year 1471, with a lawless banditti, under pretence of rescuing the unfortunate Henry, then confined in the Tower. Sixty houses were burnt on the bridge on this occasion. It also served to check, and at length to annihilate, the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the reign of Queen Mary. The top of the Tower, in the turbulent days of this kingdom, was generally covered with the heads and quarters of unfortunate partisans. Even so late as the year 1598, Hentzner, the German traveller, counted upon it above thirty heads. The old map of the city, in 1597, represents them in a most horrible and disgusting cluster.—An unparalleled calamity happened on this bridge within four years after it was finished. A fire began on it, at the Southwark end. Multitudes of people rushed out of London to extinguish it. While they were engaged in this benevolent employment, the fire seized on the opposite end, and hemmed in the crowd. Above three thousand persons perished in the

the flames, or were drowned in consequence of overloading the vessels which were brought for their relief.—The narrowness of the passage on this bridge having occasioned the loss of many lives, in consequence of the great number of carriages continually passing; and the straitness of the arches, with the enormous size of the sterlings, which occupied a fourth part of the waterway, having also occasioned frequent and fatal accidents, the magistrates of London, in 1756, obtained an act of parliament for improving and widening the passage over and through the bridge; which act granted them a toll for every carriage passing over it. These tolls proving insufficient, they were abolished in 1758, by an act for explaining, amending, and rendering the former act more effectual, and for granting the city of London money towards carrying on that work. In consequence of these acts, a temporary wooden bridge was built, and the houses on the old bridge were taken down. Instead of a narrow street, twenty-three feet wide, there is now a passage of thirty-one feet for carriages, with a raised pavement of stone on each side, seven feet broad, for foot passengers. The sides are secured by stone balustrades, enlightened in the night with lamps. The passage through the bridge is enlarged, by throwing the two middle arches into one, and by other alterations and improvements; notwithstanding which, it is still subject to some of its former inconveniences. Under the first, second, and fourth arches, from the north side of the bridge, and now likewise towards the southern extremity, there are engines worked by the flux and reflux of the river; the water of which they raise to such a height as to supply many parts of the city. These engines were contrived in 1582 by a Dutchman, named Peter Morice, and are called London Bridge Water Works."

Blackfriars' Bridge is an elegant structure, built after a design of Mr. Robert Mylne. The situation obliged the architect to employ elliptical arches; of which there are nine arches, the centre one being a hundred feet wide. The entire length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage way twenty-eight feet; and that of the two footways seven feet each. The building of this bridge, begun in 1760, was finished in 1768, at the expense of 152,840*l.*, to be discharged by a toll on the passengers.

Westminster Bridge, esteemed one of the most complete and elegant structures of the kind in the world, is built entirely of stone, and extends over the river at a place where it is 1223 feet broad, which is above 300 feet broader than at London Bridge. On each side is a fine balustrade of stone, with places of shelter from the rain. The width of the bridge is 44 feet, having on each side a fine footway for passengers. It consists of fourteen piers, and thirteen large and two small semicircular arches, that in the centre being 76 feet wide, and the rest decreasing four feet each from the other; so that the two last arches of the thirteen great ones are each 52 feet. This magnificent structure, begun in 1739, was finished in 1750, at the expense of 389,000*l.*

We have yet to mention Waterloo Bridge. Wednesday, June 18, 1817, the anniversary of the glorious victory of Waterloo, was the day fixed for the ceremony of its opening. The town was all in motion. Crowds were seen at an early hour advancing in all directions. The aquatic excursion embarked near Fife House. The day was most auspicious, and gave full effect to the splendour of the scene. The banks of the river, from Whitehall to Somerset House, were crowded to excess, and the houses seemed roofed with people: platforms and scaffolds were erected in every station, commanding a view of the river and the bridge: the latter, which was taken possession of by the horse guards at ten o'clock, resembled a camp, and had a very picturesque effect. Three rows of benches were erected along the eastern footpath of the bridge for the accommodation of the spectators, including the subscribers, each of whom had a ticket. Flags were flying in all directions. The river between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges were literally covered with boats filled with genteel and well-dressed company. Divisions of foot-guards, in their full dress, were stationed in the vicinity of Whitehall, and a captain's guard was stationed in the area of Fife House, to receive the Prince Regent. The military part of the spectacle was uncommonly interesting, as many of the troops who contributed to the victory of Waterloo were present, with their medals, and sprigs of laurel in their hats. On the wreaths of laurel, in gold, were the words, "Waterloo, 18th June, 1815."—Tuesday night a large cannon, taken at the great battle, was placed on some flag-stones on the bridge; and several pieces of artillery were ranged along the west side of the bridge, to fire a grand salute of 202 guns, the number taken at the battle of Waterloo. The cannon commenced firing precisely at three o'clock, announcing the embarkation of the Prince Regent, the duke of York, the duke of Wellington, and the great officers of state, in the royal barges, near Fife House. The barges belonging to the Admiralty, Ordnance, Navy, the treasurer of the navy, &c. distinguished by their proper flags, previously started from the stairs of the house of the Board of Control, and passing Whitehall, they awaited the arrival of the Prince Regent. The whole then proceeded towards Waterloo Bridge; the six barges first, the two royal barges next, then the other barges bringing up the rear, having previously taken on board their respective companies. On each side a line was formed, consisting of boats belonging to the Eridanus and Euphrates frigates, manned by their respective crews, under the immediate command of captain William King, of the former ship. The boats belonging to the Thames police, under the superintendence of Captain Richbell, chief magistrate of that office, also attended, and assisted in keeping off the boats of every description with which the Thames was covered.—Bands of music were placed in various stations in boats, on the bridge, &c. playing martial airs. The

The procession moved slowly along, the cannon still firing, and the royal barges passed through the centre arch of the bridge amidst the acclamations of the people on shore and in the boats, which were countless. The barges having arrived at the Surrey side of the bridge, the royal party landed, ascended the bridge stairs, where they were received by the committee, paid the toll, and walked over the bridge on the eastern side, the Prince Regent at the head of the procession, attended by the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and all the great officers of state. After having passed the bridge, the procession took water again on the Middlesex side, and proceeded in the royal barge to Whitehall. The lord-mayor was present in the city state barge. Lord Liverpool gave a superb dinner to several persons of distinction after the ceremonies of the day. The bridge was open to the public at seven o'clock in the evening, and an immense number of persons passed over it. A fair of three days' continuance was held on the Surrey side of the bridge.

The bridges previously erected, Westminster and Blackfriars, being at a great distance from each other, owing to the curved course of the river, rendered the passage from Covent Garden, and the parts adjacent, to the Surrey side, excessively inconvenient and circuitous. To obviate this difficulty, a bridge was projected nearly at an equal distance between the other two; and though undertaken by individuals under an act of parliament, has been executed in a manner wholly without example for public spirit.—The most durable and expensive material (granite) was employed, under Mr. Rennie, who brought to a conclusion a work, which will remain a monument of his ability, and of the liberality and public spirit of the proprietors. Parliament gave the bridge the name of Waterloo. The following are its dimensions :

| | Feet |
|--|------|
| The length of the stone bridge within the abutments | 1342 |
| Length of the road supported on brick arches on the Surrey side of the river..... | 1250 |
| Length of the road supported on brick arches on the London side..... | 400 |
| Total length from the Strand, where the building begins, to the spot in Lambeth where it falls to the level of the road..... | 2990 |
| Width of the bridge within the balustrades..... | 43 |
| Width of pavement or footway, on each side..... | 7 |
| Width of road for horses and carriages | 28 |
| Span of each arch..... | 120 |
| Thickness of each pier..... | 20 |
| Clear waterway under the nine arches, which are equal..... | 1080 |
| Number of brick arches on the Surrey side | 40 |
| Number of ditto on the London side..... | 16 |

The lengths of the other Bridges in London are as follows :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Westminster, from wharf to wharf..... | 1223 |
| Blackfriars | 940 |
| London Bridge | 900 |
| Vauxhall Cast Iron Bridge..... | 860 |

The whole of the outside courses of Waterloo bridge is Cornish granite, except the balustrades, which are of Aberdeen granite. The stones were cut to their form before they were brought to the spot.—There are 320 piles driven into the bed of the river under each pier, the length of each pile from 19 to 22 feet, and the diameter about 18 inches : there is one pile to every yard square.—The four toll-lodges are neat Doric structures.—They have a contrivance—an extremely inconvenient one—at each lodge, for the purpose of checking and preventing the keeper's dishonesty to the trust. A kind of iron turn-stiles, which admits of only one person passing at a time, touch some machinery which communicates with a clock locked up in an oak box in each toll-house, the index of which is thereby moved, so that on looking at it the number of those who have passed is seen. The situation of this bridge is remarkably fine, for its view of the river. The bridge, which was only six years in building, is exactly on a level with the Strand, and fifty feet above the surface of the river. The first stone of the bridge was laid on the 11th of October, 1811. A bottle containing coins of his present majesty's reign was deposited in the first stone, over which a plate with the following inscription was laid :—

" This foundation stone of the Strand Bridge was laid on the 11th day of October, A.D. 1811, by the directors for executing the same, Henry Swann, Esq. M.P. Chairman, in the 51st year of the reign of King George the Third, and during the Regency of His R. H. George Prince of Wales, the money for building which was raised by subscription, under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

" Engineer John Rennie, F.R.S.

Vauxhall Bridge, originally projected by Mr. Ralph Dodd, successively passed through the hands of Mr. Rennie and Sir Samuel Bentham into those of Mr. J. Walker. The first stone was laid in 1813, by prince Charles, the eldest son of the late Duke of Brunswick ; and the erection was completed in 1816. It consists of nine cast iron arches, with piers formed by a wooden frame as a foundation, faced with Kentish ragstone, and Roman cement. It opens an easy communication to the inhabitants south of the Thames, with the houses of parliament and courts of law ; and also through Tothill Fields, with Pimlico, Chelsea, &c.

The plan for erecting Southwark Bridge, was proposed by Mr. John Wyatt, with the view of forming a communication between Bankside, Southwark, and the bottom of Queen Street, Cheapside. Rennie made the design. It consists of three arches only, of cast iron, from the foundry of Messrs. Joshua Walker and Co., of Rotherham in Yorkshire, on massy stone piers and abutments. The centre arch is 240 feet span, and the two side arches 210 feet each.

Amongst the numerous recent improvements of London, none merits greater praise than the present brilliant

brilliant mode of lighting the streets, shops, &c. with gas. This is rapidly extending, in consequence of the incorporation of the Gas Light and Coke Company, in 1812. One station of their operations is in Peter Street, Westminster, and another at the corner of Worship Street and the Curtain Road. The capital of the company is 200,000*l.* and divided into 4,000 fifty pound shares. Other companies have established works in various parts of the metropolis, and several manufactories also have gas apparatus of their own.

The plan of improving Mary-le-bone Park, now called the Regent's Park, as the property of the crown, and at the same time of rendering it an ornament to the metropolis, is formed upon such a scale of magnificence as to eclipse all other modern improvements. It is proposed that the two principal entrances shall be Portland Place and Baker Street; that Portland Place shall be continued in the present direction, and of the same width, for the length of fifty yards north-ward, into Mary-le-bone Park; that Baker Street, widened to the same breadth as Portland Place, shall also be continued northward to the same distance, and that the extreme ends of those streets shall be united by a cross street. The area, enclosed by those streets, will contain a space considerably larger than St. James's and the Green Park together; and it is proposed to lay it out, and plant it as a park, and appropriate it to houses of the first magnificence. To disguise the appearance of the New Road, the field immediately adjoining the end of Portland Place, with the like quantity of the field beyond the New Road, is to be converted into a large circus; the intervention of the plantation in the area within the railing of which circus, and the continuation of the street all round, will effectually connect Portland Place with Mary-le-bone Park, without producing the least sensation of having crossed the New Road. This circus will enclose an area equal to that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and be in unison with the magnificent scale of Portland Place. In the centre of the park, on the summit of the rising ground, from which it falls on every side, it is proposed to erect another circus, with the fronts of the houses looking externally over the park, which surrounds it; and round the circus so formed, to make a circular road, separated only from the park by a sunk fence, such as divides Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park: the circumference of the road will be three-fourths of a mile. Within the external curve of houses an inner circus is proposed to be formed, of equal magnitude with that proposed at the end of Portland Place. The park is embellished with a lake of water in the form of a river, equal in magnitude to the Serpentine River in Hyde Park. At the upper part of the park it is proposed to make a canal, or basin, of the length and breadth of that in St. James's Park; and round the sides of the canal to form three terraces of gravel, the upper terrace being the street, with easy slopes of turf between, and rows of trees regularly planted, forming avenues

to the terraces. The canal, or basin, to be surrounded by a stone balustrade, and fed from the spring on Primrose Hill, through an ornamental fountain, erected in the centre of the canal. A square is proposed to be built on the south side of the park, immediately beyond the new road, of the size of Russel Square, with a street at each end, of the same breadth as Portland Place, leading to it. The houses on the north side of this square and street will enjoy the scenery of the park, as will also the two great streets, which surround the middle park.—The houses before described, and the park which they enclose, are situated in the middle of Mary-le-bone Park, and occupy 250 acres, leaving 260 acres round them. A circular road is to be made round the boundary, leaving a breadth of 120 feet next the boundary line for buildings; the road to be fifty feet wide; and the remaining ground in front of the road to be laid out and planted as lawns and parks; the road to be separated from the scenery only by a sunk fence, affording to the houses that may be built on the ground between the road and the boundary line, views over those lawns or parks. At the westernmost part of the circular road, the ground to be planted is so broad, as to admit of two crescents of houses, each fronting the most beautiful part of the scenery; each crescent having a sort of park of its own in front, and the water which adorns it full of variety. Besides the beauties of such a road and scenery, it will form a ride or drive three miles in length, independent of the circular road in the interior of the park before described.—The interior and exterior parks are to be let in parcels of from four to twenty acres, for the purpose of building villas; and so planted, that no villa should see any other, but each should appear to possess the whole of the park; and that the streets of houses, which overlook the park, should not see the villas, nor one street of houses overlook those of another.—A magnificent street is intended to commence at Charing Cross, and to end in Portland Place, which being the widest street in London, is taken as a model for the breadth of this new street.—It is proposed, that Pall Mall shall be continued eastward, of the full width of its broadest part, until it intersects the Haymarket on one side, and Cockspur Street on the other. From Carlton House the new street will take a direction to Piccadilly at right angles to Pall Mall; the west side of St. Alban's Street forming one side of it, out of which Charles Street will run into St. James's Square, and be continued eastward until it intersects the Haymarket. Thus the Opera House will be insulated, and stand in the middle of a large area, formed by Pall Mall on the south, Charles Street on the north, St. Alban's Street on the west, and the Haymarket on the east. King Street, leading to St. James's Square, is not on the same line, and of the same breadth as Charles Street, on the opposite side of the square; and if King Street be continued and opened into St. James's Street, it will, with Charles Street, form a vista and handsome communication

cation between St. James's Street and the Haymarket, parallel with Pall Mall, and improve the outlet from St. James's Square. Should it be thought advisable to take down one side of Jermyn Street, and widen it, another good communication would be formed from the new street into St. James's Street, Arlington Street, and the upper part of Piccadilly. The point of entrance of the new street into Piccadilly is half way between Air Street and the end of Titchborne Street, from which point the new street will be continued in a straight line into Oxford Street, entering Oxford Street at the point where King Street and Swallow Street unite. This line of the street will stand in an oblique position to that of Piccadilly to Pall Mall; and to disguise the deviation from a straight line, a small circus will be formed where the oblique lines meet in Piccadilly; and it is proposed to place a column, or public monument, in the centre. Between Piccadilly and Oxford Street it will be necessary to form a small square, to avoid Golden Square, the area of which will afford a site for a theatre, or other public building. From the west side of this length of new street will diverge New Burlington Street, leading to Saville Row, Old Burlington and Clifford Streets; next Conduit Street, leading through Bruton Street, into Berkeley Square; then Hanover Street, and Prince's Street, leading into Hanover Square. None of the smaller streets on the west side are to open into the new street, except Vigo Lane, all the rest having access to them from that part of Swallow Street which remains; and through Swallow Street into Piccadilly. On the east side, the only streets which will necessarily enter this street will be Brewer Street, as a continuation of Vigo Lane, Silver Street, Marlborough Street, and Argyle Street. The whole line of communication from Charing Cross to Oxford Street will be a boundary and complete separation between the streets and squares occupied by the nobility and gentry, and the narrow streets and meaner houses occupied by mechanics and the trading part of the community. Where the continuation of Portland Place with Oxford Street unites with the new street, at the end of Swallow Street, a circus will be formed, Oxford Street crossing it from the east to west, and the new street from south to north. The beauty of the town, it is presumed, will be materially advanced by a street of such magnificent dimensions.

The New Penitentiary, Mill Bank, is projected for the incarceration of convicted felons, on the principle of renovating the character of the criminal, and eventually of restoring him to society, with the hope of rendering him in future a valuable member of it. The culprits are to be separated from their more or less depraved associates, and subjected to the operation of solitary reflection. The projected building is upon an extensive scale. One-third only is erected; and it now contains about 180 convicts. When the plan is completed, it will receive between 11 and 1200.

The Opera House, in the Haymarket, was intend-

ed solely for the representation of Italian operas. Of late years, however, dancing has constituted a prominent part of its amusements. The decorations of this theatre are splendid, and its band is considered as inferior only to that of the Opera House at Paris. At the commencement of the season of 1818, the most splendid chandelier ever seen, illuminated with gas, was introduced at this theatre.

The Theatre, in Covent Garden, which is the most eminent for English dramatic exhibitions, was erected in 1809, from designs of Mr. Smirke, jun. It occupies the site of the former theatre, which was destroyed by fire in September, 1808. The whole of the edifice was raised in one year. It is lighted with gas, which communicates to it a most brilliant and attractive appearance; particularly since it has followed the example of the Opera House, in having a very brilliant chandelier. The house is calculated to contain upwards of 3,000 persons; and, when filled, to produce nearly 700/.

Drury Lane Theatre was built by subscription, from a design by Mr. B. Wyatt. It is nearly on the same scale as that of Covent Garden; and for seeing and hearing it is eminently superior. The boxes are calculated to contain 1,200 persons; the pit about 800; the first gallery near 500, and the second 300; making a total of nearly 3,000 persons. When thus filled it produces above 600/. A chandelier for gas was introduced here a few weeks after that at Covent Garden.

The Haymarket Theatre is a small house, open from the 15th of May to the 15th of September. It has many years been under the management of Messrs. Colman and Winston. The performers are generally from the winter theatres.

The English Opera House is situated in the Strand, nearly opposite the north end of the Waterloo Bridge, on the spot where the Lyceum formerly stood.

Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, is a summer theatre, in which pantomimes, burlettas, and various feats of horsemanship, are displayed. This house opens on Easter Monday.

The Olympic Pavilion, is in Newcastle Street, Strand, where similar entertainments are exhibited.

Sadler's Wells, near Islington, is a theatre appropriated to pantomimes, burlettas, spectacles, and dancing, and also commences on Easter-Monday.

The Circus, in St. George's Fields, is devoted to a similar class of dramatic representations.

The Sans Pareil, in the Strand, is a little winter house, under the management of Miss Scott, who writes almost all the pieces which are performed here.

There is another theatre, in Wellclose Square, called the Royalty, or East London Theatre; one in John Street, near Tottenham Court Road, called the Regency Theatre; and one at Lambeth, near the south end of Waterloo Bridge, called the Cobourg Theatre.

MIMMS.]—The extensive and highly cultivated parish

parish of South Mimms, four miles N. N. W. from Chipping Barnet, occupies the northern portion of the Hundred of Edmonton, and forms the extreme point northward of Middlesex. This village, though little indebted to modern improvement, is not destitute of attraction. The buildings are scattered over a considerable extent, in picturesque variety, which imparts to the place a soft rural character, not usually observed upon a great thoroughfare so near the metropolis. This parish contains about 5400 acres, including 1097 acres allotted on the inclosure of Enfield Chase, the whole of which are in cultivation. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Wrotham Park, the seat of George Byng, Esq. constitutes its chief ornament. The mansion is of brick, with stone porticoes and dressings. The principal front is towards the west, and commands a pleasing view over a wide spreading glade, which opens to the view some of the richest parts of Hertfordshire and Middlesex. The house is ascended on this side by a double flight of steps, and the entrance is through a portico of the Ionic order, on the pediment of which is sculptured Neptune, with his allegorical attendants, in alto relievo. The east front has a stone portico in a less ornamental style. The interior comprises a very noble suite of principal apartments, which range from north to south. The pictures which adorn the capacious mansion are selected with great taste. The following claim particular notice:—A Holy Family, by Murello; the Incredulity of St. Thomas, by Caravaggio; a large Landscape, with figures, by Domenichino; Portraits of Thomas Earl of Cleveland, by Vandyck; a Head of Lord Strafford, by the same; a fine Head of Oliver Cromwell, by Walker. The park comprises about 280 acres, and exhibits some striking features of the picturesque.

Durham Park, the property and residence of John Trotter, Esq. is situated on the western border of the parish. This is a very commodious and desirable residence. Near the village, is the handsome villa of Robert Vincent, Esq.

South Mimms church is an interesting Gothic structure. The tower and the western front of the north aisle are mantled with luxuriant ivy. The interior consists of a double chancel, nave, and north aisle separated by octangular pillars. The north aisle appears to have been rebuilt about the year 1520, and in the windows of this division are portraits in stained glass of those who contributed to the expence of the work. Here are several monuments, which are interesting from their antiquity. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina. The font is square, and has the ancient perforation for the purpose of carrying off the remainder of the consecrated water, lest it should be used for profane purposes. On the pavement of the porch beneath the tower, is a tombstone inlaid with brass. The name and date are effaced, but it is pointed out as the monument of Thomas Frowyk and Elizabeth,

his wife, the former dying in 1448, and the latter in 1400. Beneath are the figures of six sons and thirteen daughters. In this village are a meeting-house for Quakers, a charity and Sunday school, and two foundations of almshouses for widows. South Mimms has acquired a title to historic fame from having been the scene of the memorable battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, when Edward the Fourth obtained a decisive victory. 10,000 men are said to have been left on the field of battle, among whom were some leaders of the highest consideration on both sides, including the Earl of Warwick.

NEWINGTON.]—Stoke Newington, four miles N. by E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is bounded by Islington, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Hackney. The great road from London to Hertford and Cambridge passes through a part of the village, and separates the parish from that of Hackney. The situation is low, and the lands are chiefly appropriated to meadow and pasture-ground. The New River runs its devious course through the parish, and forms an agreeable feature of the surrounding scenery. The ancient manor-house of Newington, which stood near the church, was taken down in 1695. Here Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter-House, occasionally resided. The present manor-house was erected about the year 1700, and belongs to James William Freshfield, Esq. The interior of this mansion is fitted up with considerable taste and elegance. The painted room displays some costly ornaments, and is a fine specimen of the taste of the age in which it was arranged. The mouldings are gilt, and the whole of the pannels on the sides are painted with subjects from Ovid. On the window-shutters are some pictorial decorations, supposed to have been the production of the pencil of Dr. Watts. They are emblematic of Death and Grief, with the arms of Gunston and Abney, and evidently allude to the decease of Mr. Gunston. In the pleasure grounds are some remarkably fine elms, which the muse of Dr. Watts has celebrated, and they are probably 200 years old.

Pleasingly situated in the vicinity of the New River is the handsome villa of William Crawshaw, Esq. Here is a dwelling-house which was formerly the residence of General Fleetwood, who married the eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. It is at present divided into two dwellings, one of which is occupied as a boarding-school.

Newington Green, to the south-west of the village, forms a square of highly respectable houses, three sides of which are in the parish of Islington. Here is a meeting-house for Unitarians.

On the west side of the road is a small hamlet called the Palatine Houses; which name is derived from there having been built on this spot by the parish, four houses for the reception of as many distressed families of Palatines, numbers of whom, in the year 1709, had sought an asylum in this country. The church is a respectable structure, rebuilt in 1563,

1568, and considerably enlarged in 1716, and 1723, and repaired in 1806, when the outside was covered with cement, and the interior embellished and repaired. It is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The east window is adorned with some good painted glass. On the south wall of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of John Dudley, Esq. who died in 1580. The effigies of the deceased, in armour, and those of his widow, are represented in two compartments formed by pillars of the Corinthian order. On the north wall of the chancel is a well designed monument of Sir John Hartopp, Bart. who died in 1762, and several of his family.—Here are three meeting-houses for dissenters, a charity and Sunday school, and a charity school for the daughters of Quakers.

NORTHALL.]—This parish is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. by S. from Harrow-on-the Hill. The name of the place has sometimes been written Northalt, the latter syllable being derived from the Saxon word *holt*, a wood. This indicates that the country about was anciently covered with wood. The parish has a very rural and retired aspect; but the roads are very bad, from the difficulty of procuring materials for repairing them. The manor of Northall belongs to the Earl of Jersey. The church is a small building, divided into a nave and chancel, and appears to have been rebuilt in the early part of the 15th century. The most ancient monumental record is a brass to the memory of Henry Rowdell, Esq. dated 1452. Within the rails of the communion-table is the gravestone, with a Latin inscription, of Samuel Lisle, bishop of Norwich. In the church-yard lies buried S. C. Treboude Demainbray, LL.D. well known by his great scientific knowledge.

NORWOOD.]—Norwood, a chapelry to the parish of Hayes, and comprising the village of Southall, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. by W. from Hounslow. The Grand Junction Canal passes along the whole southern part of this district, and receives the waters of the Paddington Cut at Bull Bridge, where a commodious wharf has been constructed. The manor of Norwood belongs to the Earl of Jersey. On the bank of the Grand Junction Canal in the neighbourhood is a manufactory of oil of vitriol; and at a short distance from this, is a large depot for gunpowder, &c. The principal part of the village lies on the borders of the Green. On this agreeable spot are numerous respectable villas, most of which are of an ornamental description, possessing extensive and finely cultivated tracts of garden ground.

Southall is a small village seated on the high road to Uxbridge, which claims notice principally from its weekly market for fat cattle, and two annual fairs. At Southall Green is an ancient house of much local importance, the residence of the Awseter family, the lords of the manor of Norwood. Nearly opposite to this decayed structure is the residence of Mr. Thomas Parker.

The chapel of Norwood is a small and rural structure, bearing evident marks of having been

built at different remote periods. In the chancel are several narrow windows of the lancet-shape. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and small north aisle. On the south side of the chancel are three small cavities designed for the reception of sacred utensils. On the north side, beneath an obtuse arch, is an altar tomb, commemorative of Robert Chesemen, Esq. who died in 1547, with effigies of the deceased, in a semi-recumbent posture, as large as life.—Here is a charity school for the education of 28 boys and 12 girls, who are also clothed. A small range of alms-houses has lately been erected on Norwood Green, at the expence of Mr. John Robins.

PADDINGTON.]—Paddington, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. N. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is seated on the Edgware-road, and is now almost united to the north-west parts of the metropolis. The parish is bounded on the east by Mary-le-bone; on the north by Wilsdon; on the west by a detached part of Chelsea; on the south, the limits touch the parishes of Kensington, St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. George, Hanover Square. The manor of Paddington was given by King Edgar to the Abbey of Westminster; and here, in 1191, Walter, abbot of Westminster, celebrated a most sumptuous festival on the day of his anniversary. By his directions the whole convent was provided with manchets, crumpets, cracknells, wafers, &c.; to each friar was allotted a gallon of wine, "with good ale in abundance," and all corners were entertained according to their degree. This feast, from the great expence attending it, was afterwards discontinued; but two quarters of corn, in baked bread, were annually bestowed on the poor, till the Dissolution, at which time the manor of Paddington was allotted to the bishopric of Westminster; and on the abolition of that see, was granted to the bishop of London and his successors. It is at present held under lease by Sir John Morshed, Bart. and Robert Thistlewaite, Esq. Previously to the formation of the Canal, Paddington was a rural village of small population. This important channel was opened, with an aquatic procession, July, 1801. It commences at Paddington, and after passing through several parishes, communicates with the Grand Junction Canal, at Bull Bridge, in the vicinity of Norwood. The basin is capacious, and on the sides are large wharfs and warehouses belonging to the company. Numerous warehouses in the vicinity have also been erected by various individuals. The advantages arising from this communication are incalculable, and will probably be still farther extended, as other sources of navigation are opened. Passage boats pass daily between Paddington and Uxbridge; and boats for the accommodation of passengers, sail twice a week during the summer months, and return the same evening. In the year 1812, an act of Parliament was obtained for augmenting the line of communication by a cut from Paddington to Limehouse. By this act, the speculators were empowered to raise the sum of 800,000*l.*

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by proprietor's shares of 100*l.* each, with liberty to raise a further sum of 100,000*l.* if necessary. This great work, under the name of the Regent's Canal, commences in the parish of Paddington, and is supplied by the water of the Paddington Canal. After proceeding a short distance, it is conducted by a subterranean tunnel, 272 yards long, under Maida Hill. It afterwards crosses the north side of the Regent's Park; and here is a collateral cut and basin, for the use of a projected market. The canal is completed as far as the Hampstead Road, over which it has already crossed. After a devious course through the parish of Pancras, the canal is to be conveyed through the rising grounds of Islington, by means of a second tunnel, of about half a mile in length. This subterranean passage commences near White Conduit House, and is to terminate in a field on the east of the New River. Three fourths of this tunnel have already been completed. The line of canal is to be continued through the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and by means of a collateral cut is intended to supply a basin for the reception of craft, at Hoxton. After intersecting the parishes of Hackney and Bethnal Green, and crossing the Mile End Road, and the Commercial Road, it will finally terminate in the north bank of the Thames, at Limehouse. The expence of the undertaking is estimated at the sum of 221,226*l.* and about 11,200*l.* per ann. will be required for the management of the concern. These important works had been long suspended; but, on the 12th of August, 1817, the Prince Regent's birth day, they were recommenced, in consequence of a resolution of the commissioners for the issue of exchequer bills, to advance to the company the sum of 200,000*l.* in addition to 100,000*l.* which the proprietors had lately raised among themselves.

The Grand Junction Water Works were constructed by the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, for the purpose of supplying with water, the several parishes of Paddington, Mary-le-bone, and St. George, Hanover Square.

Paddington Green is a small area, surrounded by many respectable and commodious dwellings. The largest of these is termed Paddington House, the residence of John Symmons, Esq. F.R.S.

Westbourn Green, situated in the north west part of this parish, still retains a tranquil and rural character, not usual with places in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The principal villa which graces this desirable retreat, is Westbourn Place, a handsome and spacious structure, seated on a gentle acclivity, the property and residence of S. P. Cook-erell, Esq. The grounds attached to this mansion are of a very tasteful description. On the opposite side of the Harrow Road, at a short distance from the above, is a small retired cottage, which was long in the occupation of Mrs. Siddons. Southward of Westbourn Green, is Craven Hill, the estate of the Earl of Craven, where stands an agreeable and quiet hamlet. On this estate is a field set apart for the

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interment of persons dying of the plague, should that dreadful malady ever again break out in the metropolis. For this melancholy provision the public are indebted to the philanthropic Earl of Craven, whose exertions were so conspicuous during the prevalence of the plague, and also of the great fire.

Bayswater, another hamlet in the parish of Paddington, is in the immediate neighbourhood of Craven Hill. The late Sir John Hill, celebrated for his nostrums, and various writings, had a house in this place, with gardens attached, in which he cultivated the medicinal plants used in the composition of his balsams, and water-dock essence. These premises have been converted into tea gardens. Near the eastern extremity of Bayswater, is the Queen's Lying-in Hospital. The charity is supported by voluntary contribution, and is much indebted for its prosperity to the exertions of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge. The building is seated in a retired spot, and is surrounded by an extensive garden. In the neighbourhood of Bayswater is still remaining one of those conduits which formerly contributed to the supplying the metropolis with water. The water is conveyed by means of brick drains to some western parts of London.

The Church of Paddington, which stands on the border of the Green, was erected in 1787. The style of architecture is Grecian. Towards the south is a portico of the Doric order, and on the top is a tasteful cupola. In the church-yard is a monument to the memory of Dr. Geddes, with the following inscription by Lord Petre:—

Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL. D. translator of the historical books of the old testament, died February 26th 1802, aged 65.

Christian is my name, and Catholic is my surname.
I grant that you are a Christian as well as I,
and embrace you as my fellow disciple in Jesus;
and if you were not a disciple of Jesus, still I
would embrace you, as my fellow man.

Extracted from his works.

Requiescat in Pace.

Here is a charity school for 40 boys and 40 girls, and some almshouses. A bequest was made to the parish, from which the poor are supplied with bread, cheese, and beer, on the Sunday preceding Christmas day; part of which is directed by the will of the donor to be thrown from the church steeple and scrambled for.

PANCRAS.]—The parish of St. Pancras, comprising the hamlets of Battle Bridge, Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, and part of Mighgate, is 2½ miles N. W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is bounded on the north by Islington, Hornsey, Finchley; and on the west, by Hampstead, and Mary-le-bone. On the south it meets the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Andrew, Holborn, and

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and towards the east is bounded by St. James's Clerkenwell. Pancras derives its name from the Saint to whom its church is dedicated; a young nobleman of Phrygia, who, in the reign of Dioclesian, fell a martyr to his zeal for christianity. The name appears in the Norman Survey, where the canons of St. Paul are said to hold four hides, as a manor in St. Pancras. So great has been the increase of buildings in this parish, within the last century, that the southern parts have few spots that partake in the slightest degree of a rural character. The first important increase took place in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road; and this division acquires much interest from several large charitable foundations; among which are the Foundling Hospital, the Small-pox Hospital, and the Welsh Charity-school. Several London parishes have procured cemeteries in this part of Pancras. The Church of St. Pancras is supposed to have been built in the 14th century. The structure is composed of stone and flint, in the pointed style; but the antiquity is much concealed by a coating of plaister. It is small, and has nothing striking in its architecture. The interior, which is destitute of ornaments, consists of a nave and chancel. Here are several monuments, among which we shall distinguish that of Philadelphia, wife of Thomas Wollaston, Esq. whose effigies are recumbent on a couch, with an infant in her arms. Among many distinguished characters whose remains are deposited in the church yard, we notice the celebrated Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin. A square monumental pillar marks the spot where her ashes are deposited, on which is the following inscription:—

Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin,

Author of

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,

Born 27 April 1759;

Died 10, September, 1797.

On each side of the monument has been planted a willow-tree. In the year 1793, the church-yard of St. Pancras was considerably enlarged. This parish abounds with mineral springs. At Bagnigge Wells are two springs, the one chalybeate, and the other cathartic. Near the church is a medicinal water, which was formerly much celebrated under the name of Pancras Wells: this water has a slight cathartic quality. St. Chad's Well, near Battle Bridge, has also a cathartic quality.

Kentish Town is an ancient hamlet of Pancras. Many of the dwellings are detached and spacious, with good pleasure grounds attached, while others are crowded in the form of rows. The most pleasing part of this village lies towards Highgate. Here the houses are in a superior style, and command some rich and attractive prospects. The chapel belonging to this hamlet is a neat modern structure of brick. The Calvinists and Arminians have each a meeting-house in this place.

Camden Town is situated to the south of the pre-

ceding hamlet, and is a village of modern date. It derives its name from the late Earl Camden, who acquired the lease of the prebendal manor of Cantelows. In the eastern part of the village stands the Veterinary College, instituted in the year 1791, according to the plan of Mr. Samuel Bel, who was appointed the first professor. The number of subscribers to this institution, is about seven hundred. A subscriber of twenty guineas is a member of the society for life. Subscribers of two guineas annually are members for one year, and are equally entitled to all the benefits of the establishment. Every subscriber has the privilege of having his horses admitted into the Infirmary, at the charge of three shillings and sixpence a night, including keep, medicines, &c. and may likewise have advice of the professor gratis, should he chuse to treat his horses at home. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is patron of the establishment, and the list of subscribers is honoured by the names of some of the first nobility. The buildings are extensive and commodious. The stables are arranged with admirable judgment, and are calculated for the reception of horses in all peculiarities of disease. The theatre for dissections and lectures is judiciously formed; and a large apartment contiguous is furnished with every anatomical preparation. There is also a forge for the shoeing of horses on the most approved principles. The Infirmary is capable of accommodating near 60 horses. Upwards of 400 students have been examined and approved by the Medical Committee.

Somers Town comprises an extensive accumulation of dwellings, to the south-east of Camden Town. A part of this village occupies the spot called the Brill, where the remains of a Roman camp were visible before the buildings took place. Somers Town has rapidly increased within the last few years. The earliest speculators in building, did not at first meet encouragement; but when the troubles in France had driven such numbers of Frenchmen to seek an asylum in this country, Somers Town was selected by the emigrant priests for their place of residence, a considerable rise in rents was the consequence, and a still further increase of buildings. The streets are now very numerous, and are generally composed of houses of a middling description. The Roman Catholic chapel is a neat brick building, and contains a monument to the brother of the Abbe Carron, whose philanthropic exertions in behalf of his suffering countrymen are well known. Here are two chapels for dissenters; Bethel Chapel, and Tonbridge Chapel.

RISLIP.]—Three miles and a half N. E. from Uxbridge, is the parish of Rislip, which includes the village of Eastcot, as a hamlet. It is bounded on the north-west by Harefield, and on the north it meets the parish of Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. The whole of this parochial district has been recently enclosed. The manor of Rislip was granted by Edward the Fourth to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, to whom it still belongs.



KENTISH TOWN & HIGEGATE.
Middlesex.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson.

belongs. The moiety of an inferior manor in this parish, termed Southcote, formerly constituted part of the extensive possessions of Alice Perrers, the mistress of Edward the Third. — The village of Riselip has a very rural aspect, and the farm dwellings have an air of neatness and comfort. The scenery in the neighbourhood is equally pleasing. Towards the north east is a fine expanse of woodland, which comprises not less than a thousand acres.

The Hamlet of Eastcot is distant from Riselip about a mile, on the road towards Pinner. In the vicinity are the following ornamental villas.—High Grove, the residence of John Humphrey Babb, Esq. is situated on a considerable eminence, from which it commands some agreeable and extensive prospects. The pleasure grounds abound with fine wood, through which are formed several walks. The premises comprise in the whole about fifty acres. Near the entrance of the hamlet is the residence of Ralph Dean, Esq. The mansion has undergone great alterations by the present proprietor.—At a short distance from this is the seat of George Woodroffe, Esq. The house occupies a low site, but it is very commodious, with extensive and desirable grounds.—The church of Riselip is a spacious Gothic structure, chiefly composed of flint, and apparently erected in the latter part of the 14th century. The windows are of the broad pointed kind, usual at that era, and are divided into different numbers of lights, by stone mullions. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. Between the nave and aisles are rows of pointed arches, sustained by pillars alternately round and octangular. The ceiling of the nave and aisles is of oak, divided into compartments, and ornamented with carving. The seats in the nave are of the ancient kind, formed of oak; without doors. The basin of the font is of the large kind, designed for entire immersion, and is placed in a square bed of stone work, supported by a circular pillar. On the floor of the chancel are numerous tomb-stones, with inscriptions to different members of the Hawtrey family. On the floor of the nave are several figures in brass; and in this and other parts of the church are stones retaining impressions of brasses which have been removed. On the south wall of the chancel is a mural tablet, on which are sculptured angels supporting drapery, to the memory of Lady Mary Bankes, the only daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, of Riselip. This lady has acquired a distinguished name for the gallantry with which she conducted the defence of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, against a detachment of the parliamentary army, in the civil wars.—Here are schools for the gratuitous education of 50 poor children.

SHEPERTON.]—The village of Sheperton, six miles W. S. W. from Hampton Court, is bounded on the south by the Thames. Its extent, and the houses are chiefly of an humble description.

At Lower Halford, a hamlet within the parish, are several handsome dwellings, among which are

conspicuous the elegant cottage of Thomas Nettle-ship, Esq. near the water side; and also the mansion of Josiah Boydell, Esq. The latter is marked by a pleasing air of retirement. In some fields to the north-east of the village, termed the Wall Closes, are several artificial inequalities of surface, which are supposed to be the remains of a Roman camp. A singular discovery was made in this neighbourhood in the year 1812. While some men were clearing a brook which communicates with the Thames, near Sheperton, they found, in the progress of their work, a canoe, which had every appearance of having been constructed in a very rude and remote age. It was formed out of one solid block of oak: its dimensions were—length, 12 feet; depth of the sides, 20 inches; and 8 feet 6 inches across in the middle. The sides were one inch and a half thick; the keel, or bottom, is in the middle, 15 inches wide, and two inches thick, but grows narrower as it approaches the end. There is no appearance that a nail or peg was ever made use of in its construction. The canoe was found lying in a shelving position, about 20 yards within the brook, in a bed of gravel, within two inches of a layer of peat: a mass of gravel lay immediately above; and over that were four feet of mud. Within a few yards of the canoe, and beneath a mass of gravel, mud, &c. was found a stag's horn, of uncommon dimensions; also a boar's tusk, in a perfect state. At the distance of about a furlong to the west of Walton-bridge, are the celebrated Conway Stakes, said to have been placed across the Thames to oppose the passage of Cæsar over this river, when in pursuit of Cassibelanus. At a short distance from the Thames, on the Surrey shore, at St. George's Hill, is a camp called Cæsar's camp, which comprehends in its area more than thirteen acres, and which communicated with a much larger castramentation at Oatlands.

STAINES.]—The market town of Staines, which forms the entrance to the county of Middlesex, from the great western road, is 10½ miles W. S. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, and 8½ W. S. W. from New Brentford. The town consists principally of one street, and presents little to attract, either in the building or in its general aspect. In the more populous parts of the place an air of bustle is observable, which is in consequence of its situation on the high western road. The name of the town appears to be derived from the Saxon word, "Stana," signifying a stone, which, according to the opinions of the best writers, is an allusion to a boundary-stone, marking the limits of the jurisdiction possessed by the city of London over the western part of the river Thames. This stone stands on the margin of the river, near the church, and has on it the date of 1280. It is supposed that the Roman road, termed "Via Trinobantica," passed through this place. The church stands apart from the town, about a quarter of a mile on the north-west. It is a Gothic structure, and appears to have been built at different periods. Some of the windows are very ancient.

A part.

A part of the nave has been rebuilt, and the great east window is disfigured with wooden frame-work. The tower, which is brick, was constructed in 1631, after a design by Inigo Jones. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and north aisle; in the last is the monument of Henry Barham, Esq. and Elizabeth his widow. The monument is formed of a sarcophagus of black marble, placed in front of a marble pyramid, with medallions. At the west end of the church, in a small apartment leading to the gallery, are two unburied coffins, containing human bodies. They are covered with crimson velvet, and placed beside each other on trestles. An inscription informs us that the deceased are brother and sister, E. A. Caulfield, Esq. who died on Sept. 8, 1808, and the lady of Fred. W. Campbell, Esq. who died in 1812, in consequence of grief for the loss of her brother. —A school has lately been established here, on the Lancastrian system, supported by subscription. Here are several large flour mills, and also some calico-grounds. A new bridge was constructed over the Thames, at Staines, in 1807. It is partly of cast iron, supported by wooden piles and frame work. At a short distance from the town is an ancient and commodious house, termed Duncraft, the occasional residence of Lord Cranstoun.

STANMORE.]—Stanmore Magna, 10 miles N. W. from London, lies at the northern extremity of the county, bordering on Hertfordshire; the addition of Magna was no doubt intended to distinguish it from Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch. The parish contains about 1400 acres, the greater portion of which is grass land. It has been conjectured, by several eminent writers, that the ancient city of Sulloniaceæ stood in the north-east division of the parish, near Brockley Hill. This supposition is further strengthened by numerous discoveries that have been made in the neighbourhood. An obelisk, with a Latin inscription on each of the four sides, was a few years ago erected by Mr. Sharpe, Secretary to the Duke of Chandos, as a memorial of the city. The obelisk stands at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the high road, on the north-west.—This part of the country, at the remote period just referred to, was evidently a vast forest, if we may except some occasional spots cleared for habitation, and the military works of the Romans: This dreary tract was in later times denominated the Forest of Middlesex, and in this forest the citizens of London had a right of free chase, which was confirmed to them by several royal charters. At present, scarcely a vestige remains, except a few acres enclosed within the estate of Lord Mansfield. The manor of Stanmore is at present vested in the Marquis of Buckingham. The village is of considerable extent, and consists principally of houses placed on the borders of the road to St. Albans. Many elegant and substantial dwellings however diverge from the main thoroughfare on the west. The most desirable residences are on Stanmore-hill, a pleasing elevation on the north part of the village. Here is a large and

commodious brick mansion, lately occupied by John Hume, Esq. On the opposite side of the village, and bordering on the common, is the residence of Mrs. Hemming: this house was built by the duke of Chandos, as a pavilion, or banquetting-house, to which was attached a bowling-green. Towards the descent of the hill is a handsome villa, the residence of Colonel Roberts. At a short distance from the village, towards the west, is Stanmore House, the elegant seat of the Countess of Aylesford. This mansion is situated in an extensive park, and is rendered attractive by fine undulations of surface, and rich screens of wood. From several points in this domain, the most delightful and extensive prospects may be obtained.—The Grove, a villa, the seat of Charles Poole, Esq. was formerly in the occupation of Aaron Capadoce, a Jew. His successor, Mr. Fiervelle, a native of Germany, was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau. He here erected a memorial to that extraordinary man, in imitation of the tomb and the Isle des Peupliers, at Ermenonville.

Stanmore Church is a plain but neat structure of brick, with a square embattled tower, richly enveloped in luxuriant ivy. The interior is divided into a chancel and nave, with a gallery at the west end, and on each side. The east window is filled with stained glass, of gaudy colours. At the north side of the communion-table, is a monument of Sir John Wolstenholme, founder of the church, who died in 1639. The effigies of the deceased is represented lying upon a mattress. Above is a large slab of black marble, sustained by four pillars, and bearing an inscription to his memory. Here is also a monument in memory of John Wolstenholme, Esq. grandson of the above. The figure of the deceased is represented lying on a mattress, and that of his wife is placed in a reclining position as a mourner. On the north wall, over a gallery belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, is a large tablet of white marble, with a long inscription to the memory of Catherine, Marchioness of Abercorn, first wife of the present Marquis. The ancient church of the parish stood at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the south of the present structure. The site of the church-yard is shewn by a solitary monument in memory of Baptist Willoughby, a former incumbent of this parish, who died in 1610.

STANMORE PARVA, or WHITCHURCH, adjoins the preceding parish on the south. Though its population by no means equals that of Stanmore Magna, in point of extent it is superior to that parish, comprising about 1500 acres, of which the greater part is meadow and pasture land. The manor of Stanmore belonged formerly to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. On the dissolution of monastic establishments, the estate was granted under the name of the Manors of Canons and Wimborough in Whitchurch, to Hugh Losse, Esq. Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to James the First, afterwards became possessed of the manor of Canons, and in this family it continued until the marriage of

James

James Bridges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, with the daughter of Sir Thomas Lake; from this nobleman it descended to the Marquis of Buckingham, its present lord. Canons has gained a title to notoriety from the magnificent palace erected by the Duke of Chandos on the estate; a structure which exceeded in splendour every other of the same kind in this country. In the construction of this edifice, three architects were employed. The building is described by a writer of that day as being "one of the most magnificent palaces in England." The plastering and gilding was done by the famous Pargotti, an Italian. The great saloon, or hall, was painted by Paolucci. The pillars supporting the building were all of marble: the grand staircase was extremely fine, and the steps were of marble, each step consisting of one whole piece, about 22 feet in length. The avenue was spacious and majestic, and as it gave the view of two fronts, joined as it were in one, the distance not admitting you to see the angle, which was in the centre; as you were agreeably drawn in to think the front of the house twice as large as it was. And yet when you came nearer, you were again surprised by seeing the winding passage opening, as it were a new front to the eye, of near 120 feet wide, which you had not seen before; so that you were lost awhile in looking near at hand for what you so plainly saw a great way off." The walls of the structure are said to have been twelve feet thick below, and nine feet above; and the whole expense of this princely residence, including the arrangement of the grounds, is estimated as 250,000*l*. The establishment of the Duke was in perfect conformity with the splendid character of the mansion: in extent and magnificence it seemed to rival that of a sovereign prince. At dinner, the change of dishes was announced by a flourish of music; and when he repaired to chapel, he was attended by a military guard. The love of pageantry, in which he so lavishly indulged, did not fail to draw upon the Duke many witty and sarcastic observations. It is generally understood, that Pope's *Timon* was designed for the Duke of Chandos: the lineaments are too marked to reject the application, though strongly disavowed by Pope. The fortune of the Duke having become greatly involved in an extensive speculation in the South-Sea scheme, he was constrained to limit his establishment, and he continued to reside at Canons, with diminished splendour, till his decease, in 1744. His successor, finding the mansion on a scale too disproportionate to the fortune of the family, made several ineffectual attempts to dispose of it entire. It was at length taken down, and the materials sold by auction, in 1747. The site of this vast building, and a large portion of the materials, with the park and demesne lands, were purchased by Mr. Hallet, a cabinet-maker, who has built on the spot a very desirable villa. Canons is now the property of Sir Thomas Plumer.

The church of Stanmore Parya is a small structure, of brick. The tower, which belonged to an

ancient structure, is of stone. The interior is indebted for its ornaments to the Duke of Chandos, but they exhibit little taste in the design. The covered ceiling and walls are coarsely daubed by Laguerre, with the representations of saints, the Christian virtues, and historical passages from scripture. In a recess behind the communion-table, is an organ; and on the back ground are paintings of Moses receiving the law, and Christ preaching. At the sides of the altar are a Nativity, and the Body of Christ. On the north side of the building is a spacious vault, constructed by the Duke of Chandos, as a burial place for his family. The ceiling and sides are painted, and the floor is paved with black and white stone. At the west end of this gaudy chamber is the sumptuous monument of James, first Duke of Chandos. The effigies of the Duke is represented the size of life, in a Roman habit, but with a flowery wig, and at his side are his two wives kneeling. The church was opened for divine service in August, 1720, and on this occasion it is said that Handel composed his sacred drama of *Esther*. A concert of sacred music was performed here, in 1700, in honour of his memory. Here is an almshouse, and a small school for gratuitous instruction.

STANWELL.]—The parish of Stanwell, 2½ miles N. E. from Staines, is separated from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne, and is bounded in other directions by Bedfont, Staines, and Harmondsworth. The recent inclosure of waste land has much improved this parochial district. The manor belongs to Sir John Gibbons, Bart. The church of Stanwell is a Gothic structure, and is composed chiefly of flint and stone. At the west end is a spire, of lofty proportions. The interior is spacious, and exhibits something superior to village-churches in general. It comprises a double chancel, nave, and aisles, divided by painted arches resting on massy pillars. On the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls, and some traces of a piscina, beyond which, extends a range of eight niches of stalls. On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, beneath an obtuse Gothic arch, embellished with quatre-foils. This monument was erected for Thomas Windsor, Esq. who died in 1486. On the same wall is the stately monument of Thomas, Lord Knyvet, and Elizabeth his wife. It is of veined marble, with columns of the Corinthian order. The effigies of the deceased are the size of life, and in a kneeling attitude. On a tablet is an inscription in Latin, commemorating their virtues. On the floor are several stones, from which ancient brasses have been taken. One brass, however, may be observed, with the date of 1408. Here is a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the parish.

STEPNEY.]—The parish of Stepney (anciently Stebenheath) three miles E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is divided into four hamlets, each of which has distinct officers. These are Ratcliffe; Mile End New-town; Mile End Old-town; Poplar, and Blackwall. This parish formerly comprehended the following

lowing adjacent districts: Stratford-bow; Limehouse; Shadwell; St. George in the East; Christ Church, Spital-fields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; but since the year 1650 all these places have been detached from Stepney. The parish, as it is at present constituted, is one of the most extensive within the limits of the bills of mortality. From a report made in 1794, it contained 1580 acres (exclusively of the site of buildings) of which 80 were arable, 50 in the occupation of market-gardeners, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and marsh-land; but the great increase of buildings since the period to which the calculation refers must necessarily make a considerable difference in the estimate. It is recorded, that Edward the First held a Parliament at Stepney, in the year 1299, in the house of Henry Walleis, mayor of London. The plague made dreadful ravages here in the 17th century. In 1625, it appears that 2978 persons fell victims to this scourge. In 1665, the number of persons who died of the plague in this parish was 6588. The Bishops of London had a Palace here, in which they frequently resided for many centuries; and Henry, the first Marquis of Worcester, occupied a spacious mansion in this parish. The gateway, a handsome brick structure, with two stories of habitable rooms above, and a tower at one corner, is still standing.

The church of Stepney is a capacious structure, composed of flint and stone, with a square tower surmounted by a turret and a flag-staff. Several of the windows are in the Gothic style. A parapet formerly ranged along the principal part of the building, but this has been removed. On the exterior of the wall, at the west end, is a piece of sculpture in basso-relievo, much decayed, representing the Virgin and Child, with a female figure in the attitude of adoration. Over the south door is a sculptural representation of the crucifixion, rudely executed, and exhibiting marks of great antiquity. On a stone attached to a wall of the western porch, are inscribed the following lines:—

Of Carthage wall I was stone,
O mortals read with pity;
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, nor city.
Therefore, O mortals! now bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

Thomas Hughes, 1663.

The interior of the church comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles; the nave and aisles being separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The whole was thoroughly repaired in 1806, and new pewed. Here are several splendid monuments, among which may be distinguished an altar tomb, commemorative of Sir Henry Colet, Knt. father of the celebrated Dr. Colet, founder of St. Paul's school. Sir Henry was a citizen and mercer of London, and twice served the office of Lord Mayor.

Stepney church-yard exhibits some curious specimens of elegiac poetry. The strange union of the light and the solemn, which in general characterize these arbitrary effusions, has been finely ridiculed in the Spectator. A citation or two from the labours of the Stepney muse may probably afford amusement to the reader. On a flat stone in the south-east part of the church-yard is the following:—

Here Thomas Saffin lies interr'd, ah why?
Born in New England, did in London die;
Was the third son of right, begat upon
His mother Martha, by his father John;
Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,
But nipt by death at th' age of twenty 3.
Fatal to him was that we small-pox name,
By which his mother and two brethren came
Also to breathe their last, nine years before
And now have left their father to deplore
The loss of all his children with that wife
Who was the joy and comfort of his life.
Deceased June 18th, 1687.

The stone on which the following was written is now no longer to be seen.

Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spittlefields weaver, and that's all.

On a marble slab affixed to the east wall of the chancel is an inscription to Dame Rebecca Berry, wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford-bow, and relict of Sir John Berry, which runs thus, and is not destitute of merit.

Come ladies, ye that would appear
Like angels fine, come dress you here;
Come dress you at this marble stone,
And make this humble grave your own;
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind,
As ere yet lodged in woman kind.
So she was dressed, whose humble life
Was free from pride, was free from strife:
Free from all envious brawls and jars,
Of human life, the civil wars;
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very look, her garb, her mien,
Disclosed the humble soul within.
Trace her through every scene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife,
Still the same humble she appears;
The same in youth, the same in years;
The same in low and high estate,
Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.
Go, ladies, now, and if you be
As fair, as great, and good as she,
Go learn of her humility.

The arms on this monument are paly of six, on a bend three mullets impaling a fish, and in the dexter chief point between two bends wavy, an annulet. From the circumstance of the Fish and Annulet, some persons have been led to imagine that the deceased lady was the heroine of a popular ballad, called "the Cruel Knight, or Fortunate Farmer's Daughter!" The scene of the Ballad is in Yorkshire, and the story is founded on the circumstance of the ring which was thrown into the sea and wonderfully



Engraved by J. Johnson from a drawing by G. P. Pugin.

S.E. VIEW OF STEPNEY CHURCH.
Middlesex.

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derfully restored to the owner through the agency of a cod fish.—Here is a spacious meeting-house for Independents, and some minor ones for other dissenters. Several ranges of alms-houses lie in different parts of the parish, some of which belong to the East India Company, and are appropriated to the reception of invalid petty officers of the Company's ships, or their widows. In the neighbourhood of these are eighteen dwellings, erected by the East India Company, for the use of invalid commanders and mates of ships, or their widows. Stepney claims the honour of having given birth to the celebrated Dr. Richard Mead, who was born here, August 11, 1673. William King LL. D. was also a native of this place; he was a distinguished writer, and his Latin compositions are much admired for their ease and purity.

The hamlet of Ratcliffe is about two miles and a half in circumference. In 1794, a calamitous fire consumed in this hamlet 455 houses, and 36 warehouses. Here is a cemetery belonging to the Independents, and a school for children of that persuasion. A charity school on the system of Dr. Bell was established here in 1810, which affords instruction to 200 boys and 100 girls.

The hamlet of Poplar, which includes Blackwall, is situated on the south-east side of the parish, and is about seven miles in circumference. The chapel of this hamlet is a brick building, with a wooden turret. The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and two aisles. In the windows are the armorial bearings of some contributors to the structure. On the east wall are the monuments of Robert Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary, who kept a school in this neighbourhood several years, and of his wife Susanna, the widow of John Hoole, the translator of Tasso. In the north aisle is a monument to the memory of George Stevens, the commentator on Shakespeare. The deceased is represented in bas-relief, sitting before the bust of the great bard, which he is ardently contemplating. In the back ground is a table provided with paper, an ink-stand, and books. Beneath the bas-relief is an inscription from the pen of Mr. Hayley.

Peace to these reliques! once the bright attire
Of spirits sparkling with no common fire.
How oft has pleasure in the social hour
Smil'd at the wit's exhilarating power;
And truth attested with delight intense
The serious charms of his colloquial sense.
His talents varying as the diamond's ray
Could strike the grave, or fascinate the gay.
His critic labours of unwearied force
Collected light from every distant source.
Want with such free beneficence he cheer'd,
All that his bounty gave his zeal endear'd.
Learning as vast as mental pow'r could seize,
In sport displaying and with graceful ease;
Lightly the stage of chequer'd life he trod,
Careless of chance, confiding in his God.

In this hamlet are meeting-houses for Methodists and Anabaptists; also a charity-school for 100 boys,

and another for 60 girls, both on the Madras system. The town-hall was erected in 1770, on the site of an ancient structure of the same description. In this hamlet, Sir Richard Steele had a residence, with an adjacent laboratory, in which he is said to have wasted much time and money in the study of alchemy.

Since the formation of the West India Docks, in this part of the parish, Poplar has experienced a wonderful increase both in trade and population: these are situated to the south of the village, and communicate with the Thames at Blackwall on the east, and at Limehouse on the west. These important works were begun on the 12th July, 1800, and completed about two years afterwards. The expense of this undertaking is estimated at 1,200,000*l*. The proprietors are incorporated under the name of the West India Dock Company. Near the entrance of the West India Docks is a Naval-school, supported by the Company, for the reception of apprentices to ships in the West India trade, while the ships are in port. On a line parallel with the docks is a canal, which was formed under an act for improving the port of London. By means of this cut, ships entering the port of London are enabled to avoid the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs, a distance of about two miles and a half. Several extensive manufactures are carried on at Mill Wall, in the neighbourhood of the docks. The most important of these are the iron works belonging to Mr. Pelly, for anchors, mooring-chains, &c. Here is also a mill for crushing rape and linseed; and some extensive rope-walks.

Stepney Marsh, better known by the name of the Isle of Dogs, is a tract of pasture-land adjoining Poplar on the south, and lying within a bold curve, formed by the Thames in the progress of that river, from Ratcliffe to Blackwall. This district comprises about 836 acres, 273 of which have been taken for the docks and the contiguous canal. The land is peculiarly rich and well adapted for the feed of Oxen. The ground is divided by ditches which empty themselves through sluices into the Thames. The marsh is protected by embankments from the swell of the river, which would otherwise overflow at every tide. Here was formerly a hermitage, the site of which is now occupied by a dwelling, called Chapel house farm, which exhibits some marks of antiquity.

Blackwall is seated on the bank of the Thames, near the eastern extremity of Poplar. At a small distance from the East India Dock Basin are the extensive wharf and warehouses of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. and below these is the Trinity Buoy wharf.

STRATFORD.]—Stratford-le-Bow, formerly a hamlet of Stepney, from which it was separated, and made a distinct parish, in the year 1730, is 4½ miles E.N.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It now includes Old Ford, as a hamlet. The term Stratford seems to refer to an ancient ford connected with a Roman highway, and the appendage Bow is derived from a bridge of one arch, which was thrown over the river Lea,

Lea, in the reign of Henry the First. Bow Bridge now consists of three arches, and exhibits marks of great antiquity ; but it has, at various periods, undergone considerable alterations. In the 14th century this neighbourhood was in high repute for affording instruction in the French language, and is thus alluded to by Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales* :—

“ French she spake full fayre and festisly
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe
For French of Paris was to here unknowe.”

In 1556, under the fanatical reign of bloody Mary, Stratford was the scene of the most horrible barbarities ; no less than 13 persons were burned at the stake for their religious opinions. The church of Stratford Bow was built in the early part of the 14th century, and was originally intended as a chapel of ease to Stepney. The chief parts of the structure are composed of stone and flint. It has undergone few alterations since its first erection. The tower is of low proportions, with graduated buttresses. The interior is divided into a chancel, a nave, and two aisles, which are separated from the nave by octagonal pillars, supporting pointed arches. At a small distance from the church is a building which appears to have been formerly intended for a market-house. Over this building is a room, which has been long occupied as a charity-school. At a short distance is a mansion of some antiquity, now used as the parish workhouse. In 1701, Mrs. Prisca Coburne bequeathed some property to the parish for the instruction of 50 poor children. The produce arising from this bequest was at that time 50*l.* per annum ; but from the great increase in the value of property, which the lapse of a century produced, the annual value became augmented to several hundreds. Notwithstanding these increased means, the limited plan of the original foundation was scrupulously adhered to by the trustees. Through the exertions, however, of the late Rev. Dr. Harper, who thoroughly investigated the business, the abuses of the charity have been removed, and the benevolent intentions of the foundress carried into execution. Commodious school-rooms with an attached house, are now erected, by which the whole of the poor children of Bow are permitted to receive instruction according to the system of Dr. Bell. Here are several meeting-houses for Methodists and Baptists, the latter of which have a charity-school. The principal manufactures of this place are vitriol works, and an extensive ground for calico printing.

The hamlet of Old Ford is situated to the north of Bow, on the border of the river Lea. Here once stood an ancient mansion, termed King John's Palace. A gateway of brick, which has been recently covered with cement, is now the only relic of the ancient building. Near Old Ford, are the East London Waterworks, for supplying with water the inhabitants of Stratford Bow, Hackney, Bethnal Green, and other adjacent parishes.

SUNBURY.]—Sunbury, on the banks of the Thames,

is distant 18 miles W. S. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The name of this place is often written in ancient records, *Sunnabyri*, or *Sunneberie*. The parish has recently undergone considerable improvement, from the inclosure of the common. In the beginning of the last century, two urns, supposed to be Celtic, were found in this neighbourhood. The manor of Sunbury at present belongs to Mrs. Fish. The manor-house is in imitation of the Gothic style. The building is extensive. The interior has many rooms of agreeable proportions. On the left hand, as the village is entered from Shepton, is the capacious family residence of Charles Bishop, Esq. At the eastern extremity of the village is Sunbury Place. This mansion displays four fronts, and has an ornamental pavillion at each corner. The interior is finished with much elegance. The grounds are extensive, and the pleasure grounds and plantations are disposed with considerable taste. The ornamental dwellings of this splendid village, are not confined to its immediate border. The road leading in a northward direction contains many detached and respectable houses, with good pleasure grounds.

The church of Sunbury is a spacious and respectable brick structure, erected in 1752, on the site of an ancient church. The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and north aisle. On the south is a monument to the memory of Lady Jane, sister of Philip, Duke of Wharton. Here are some charity schools, and the poor of the parish receive the benefit of several charitable bequests.

TEDDINGTON.]—This village, anciently written Totynaton, or Todynton, is 9½ miles S. W. from Evesham. The village has a cleanly aspect, and contains many respectable dwellings. The manor-house of Teddington is situated on the north side of the village, and is the property and residence of Edward Fletcher, Esq. On the road towards Twickenham, stands an agreeable residence, lately in the occupation of J. Walter, Esq.

The church is a neat structure, composed of different periods: the most ancient part is the chancel, which appears to have been built in the 14th century. In the chancel is a monument of the philosophic and worthy Stephen Hales, D.D. who was minister of the parish for a long term of years. An alms-house, comprising five tenements, was built at the expence of Sir Francis Bridgman, in 1738.

TOTTENHAM.]—Tottenham, 6½ miles N. by E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is divided into four districts, called the Middle ; Lower ; High Cross ; and Wood Green, wards. This parish is nearly 15 miles in circumference, and is divided from Walthamstow by the river Lea on the east ; on the north it meets the parish of Edmonton ; on the west it is bounded by Hornsey and Friern Barnet ; and on the south by Hackney and Stoke Newington. The greater portion of the parish consists of grass land. The western division is watered by the circuitous course of the New River, and a little brook called the



BRIDGE AT STRATFORD LE BOW,
Essex.

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the Moswell. The manor belongs to Sir William Curtis, Bart. The village chiefly consists of one long street, lying on the great thoroughfare to Ware, Royston, and Cambridge. The situation is flat, and the buildings straggling and unequal, yet partaking of a rural character. Many of these however are substantial and ornamental dwellings, with good grounds attached. This place is often termed Tottenham High Cross, and on the east side of the street, not far from the centre of the village, has stood a cross for many centuries. This cross was rebuilt, in 1600, by Dean Wood; and in 1809, it underwent a thorough repair, when various embellishments in the Gothic style were superadded.

Bruce Castle stands in an agreeable and retired spot, at a short distance from the high road. An ancient castellated mansion formerly occupied the site of this building, where Robert Bruce, father of Robert King of Scotland, once resided. Sir William Compton is supposed to have rebuilt the mansion early in the 16th century; and here Henry the Eighth met his sister Margaret, Queen of Scots. Queen Elizabeth was also a frequent guest at Bruce Castle. The edifice was renovated towards the end of the 17th century, by the Hare family. The materials are brick. In the centre is a square tower, with stucco finishings, and two wooden galleries. At the south-west of the front of the building is a detached brick tower, supposed to have been erected by the Comptons: this covers a deep well, that supplies the whole of the premises with water. Bruce Castle is now the residence of John Ede, Esq.

In the road leading to Wood Green, termed White Hart Lane, are several capacious villas. On the left hand of this lane, at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the village, is the handsome residence of Henry P. Sperling, Esq. This is considered the manor-house of Pembrokes, but has in fact been alienated from that estate. The building, till within a few years, was surrounded by a moat, over which was a draw-bridge. The neighbourhood of Tottenham is enriched by many substantial mansions. Among the villas constructed on the borders of the great thoroughfare, the most conspicuous is the residence of William Salt, Esq. The building is very spacious. The numerous rooms are well adapted to the purpose of extensive hospitality. The gardens were laid out by Repton, and are provided with a greenhouse, a pinery, &c.

The church is about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the west, on a small eminence, at the base of which runs the brook, Mosell. It is a Gothic structure, of the 14th century, composed of rough stone, with flints and pebbles imbedded in the cement. The tower is about sixty feet in height, and is strengthened by graduated buttresses. The west end is rendered picturesque by a rich mantle of ivy. On the south side is a large brick porch, of excellent workmanship, which appears to have been built early in the 16th century. The dressings are of stone, and the door case is supported by figures re-

presenting angels. Under the vestry room is a vault, appropriated for the burial place of the Coleraine family. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. In the east window is some painted glass, which was presented to the parish by John Wilmot, Esq. The font is of an octagonal form, ornamented with various devices, and appears coeval with the church. In the north aisle is a well executed monument, to Maria, daughter of Richard Wilcocks, of Tottenham. It is ornamented with marble busts of the deceased and her husband. Beneath are the effigies of four sons and eight daughters. On the wall of the south aisle is a monument, with two arched compartments, each containing the effigies of a man and woman, to the memory of R. Chandler, Esq. and Eliza his wife, 1602; and Sir Fernando Heyborne, gentleman of the privy chamber to Elizabeth and James I. (1618). On the pavement are some brasses and inscriptions connected with the Hynningham family: the earliest is dated 1499. Here are meeting-houses for Quakers and Methodists. Various benefactions have at different times been made to this parish, on which are founded several schools for gratuitous education, and some alms-houses. Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent civilian, was born in this parish.

[TWICKENHAM.]—The extensive, populous, and delightful village of Twickenham, is 12 miles W. S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The parish is bounded on the north by that of Isleworth; and from this line we shall proceed along the banks of the Thames, and notice the most attractive spots as they successively present themselves. Twickenham Park, after having been sometime in the possession of the Cavendish family, was divided into lots and exposed to sale. The greater part was purchased by Francis Gosling, Esq. The grounds contain some fine cedars, and here it is supposed that the first weeping willow was planted after its introduction into this country, in the beginning of the 18th century. On the south side of Richmond-bridge stands a handsome villa, once the residence of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. This is a spacious brick structure, built in the beginning of the 17th century. The interior is adorned by some choice productions of art, among which are a selection of pictures, by the old masters, and some fine portraits. Between Richmond Bridge and Twickenham, on the banks of the river, a most delightful public path extends. The Thames here flows in a broad and gentle stream, and the Surrey shore presents a bold aspect, clothed in fine masses of wood. Art too seems to have combined her efforts with nature, to render the scenery here truly enchanting. At a short distance from the river, as we proceed towards Richmond, stands Marble Hill, a villa built by George the Second for his mistress, the Countess of Suffolk. The exterior is plain, but the proportions are pleasing. The principal front is towards the north. An angular pediment is supported by Ionic pilasters, on the tympanum of which are a vacant shield and scroll. The

interior

interior is finished in a delicate and costly style. The great staircase is mahogany, finely carved. The flooring of the best rooms is also mahogany. In the gallery are some portraits, which are let into frame work, forming part of the finishing of the room. Among which are George the Second, when Prince of Wales, and the Countess of Suffolk. On the east side of the building is a small, but tasteful cottage, originally the china-room of the Countess of Suffolk. The grounds are highly pleasing, and contain much venerable wood. A degree of interest will be excited in contemplating this portion of the premises, when the reader is informed that the gardens were planned and laid out by Pope. A grotto, once much celebrated for the beauty of its spars, and the taste with which they were arranged, is now dilapidated and forsaken; but two aged elms, the favourites of Pope, are still flourishing. This agreeable seat is now the residence of Augustus Tulk, Esq.—Nearer the margin of the river, on a beautiful spot, stands Marble Hill Cottage. This elegant retreat was formerly denominated Spencer Grove, and was fitted up with great delicacy and taste by the late Lady Diana Beauclerk. In the more immediate vicinity of the village is the neat cottage called Ragman's Castle, once the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, the actress. At a short distance, is a substantial brick mansion, the property of George Pocock, Esq. and lately in the occupation of the Duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the 18th century, James Johnstone, Esq. entertained at this villa, Queen Caroline, the consort of George the Second; on which occasion a large octagonal room still remaining was built. The gardens are extensive, and well stored with fruit-trees. Contiguous to this is the residence of the late Lady Viscountess Howe. Following the progress of the river, a line of stately dwelling presents itself, whose ornamental grounds descend to the water's edge. Richmond House, a spacious brick mansion, was once the residence of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, an eminent political character in the reigns of Charles and James the Second. It has since been occupied by several distinguished families, and was for some time the property or residence of the late Countess Dowager of Elgin, who died here in 1810.—Having quitted these latter premises, we come to a spot endeared to every lover of genius by the circumstance of its having been once the residence of Alexander Pope. This great poet purchased the estate in 1715, and removed hither from Binfield. The house was not large, but Pope greatly altered and adorned it, and took great delight in disposing and embellishing the grounds. The chief part of the gardens lie on the opposite side of the high road through Twickenham to Teddington. To form a communication between the detached parts, he had a subterranean passage worked beneath the road, and rendered this obscure path attractive by adorning it with curious spars, shells, &c. and forming it into a grotto. The following passage from one of his letters to Edward Blount,

Esq. will afford the reader some ideas of the place: "I have put my last hand to my works in my gardens, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto: I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you see through my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to an open temple, wholly composed of shells, in the most rustic manner; and from that distance under the temple, you look down through a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as through a perspective glass. When you shut the door of this grotto, it becomes on an instant, from a luminous room, a *camera obscura*; on the walls of which, all objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving picture, in their visible radiations: and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene: it is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking glass, in angular forms; and in the ceiling is a star of the same material: at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter, and are reflected over the place. There are connected to this grotto by a narrower passage, two porches, one towards the river, of smooth stones, full of light, and open; the other towards the garden, shadowed with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron ore. The bottom is paved with simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place." The praises of this favourite retreat are frequently the theme of his muse.

"Thou who shalt stop, where Thames' translucent wave
Shines a broad mirror through the shadowy cave;
Where lingering drops from mineral roofs distil,
And pointed crystals break the sparkling rill,
Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow,
And latent metals innocently glow;
Approach. Great Nature studiously behold!
And eye the mine without a wish for gold.
Approach; but awful! Lo! the Egerian grot,
Where nobly, pensive, St. John sat and thought;
Where British sighs from dying Windham stole,
And the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul.
Let such, such only, tread this sacred floor,
Who dare to love their country, and be poor."

After Pope's decease, the estate was sold to Sir William Stanhope, who added two wings to the house, and enlarged the gardens by a piece of ground on the opposite side of the lane, and connected them by a second subterraneous passage. Every memorial of the great poet was preserved with the utmost care by the subsequent possessors of the estate, until the decease of Sir John Brisco, Bart. when the villa was exposed to sale and purchased by the Baroness Howe, in 1807, whose refined taste induced her to take down the building, and erect a new dwelling at a short distance from the site. All that now remains for the examiner is to stand on the site, and after

after lamenting this more than Gothic devastation, exclaim "Troja fuit."—Memory, however, will ever consecrate the spot once so dear to the muse. The grotto, too, has been stripped of its most curious spars and minerals. In a retired part of the grounds is an obelisk, having on each side a funeral urn, raised by Pope, to the memory of his mother, who died at Twickenham, at a very advanced age. On the obelisk is this tender and simple inscription :

AH! EDITHA,
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,
VALE!

The house, constructed by the Lady Baroness Howe, and which she resided in till her death, which recently took place, is partly formed from a dwelling erected by Hudson, the scholar and son-in-law of Richardson. The building is commodious, and has a uniform appearance. At a short distance is the seat of William Baker, Esq. Next in the range is the residence of Francis Lind, Esq. Nearly contiguous is Radnor House, lately occupied by Charles Marsh, Esq. F.A.S. a man of literature and taste.

Strawberry Hill, the celebrated villa of the late Horace Walpole, is situated near the Thames, at the distance of about half a mile from the village of Twickenham. In a letter to Marshall Conway, Mr. Walpole thus describes the place at the time of his taking possession. "You perceive by my date that I am got into a new camp, and have left my tub at Windsor; it is a little plaything house that I got out of Mrs. Chevenix's shop, and it is the prettiest bauble you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges.

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little fishes wave their wings in gold.

Two delightful roads, that you would call dusty, supply me with coaches and chaises continually : barges as solemn as barons of the Exchequer move under my window. Richmond Hill and Ham walks bound my prospects; but thank God, the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensbury. Dowagers as plenty as flounders inhabit all around, and Pope's ghost is just skimming under my window by a most poetical moonlight. The Chevenixes had tricked up the cottage for themselves. Up two pair of stairs is what they call Chevenix's library, furnished with three maps, one shelf, a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and a lunar telescope without any glasses."—The villa at Strawberry Hill is situated on a gentle, but fine ascent, and commands some pleasing views over a charming expanse of wood and water. The sides abut on the high road; and from this circumstance the building loses a portion of the romantic air with which it was the study of the noble proprietor to adorn it. Viewed at a distance its numerous pinnacles, mullioned windows, and embattled tower, present to the eye an imposing picture

of Gothic sublimity; on a closer examination, however, we are surprised to find the slender texture of the fabric. The walls being slight, and covered with rough coat; and the coping of the battlement, and the pinnacles which rise so proudly being of wood. The interior is arranged in perfect accordance with the ancient English character of the outside of the structure. The ceilings, the screens, the niches, and almost every species of decoration, are on the model of beautiful specimens contained in Cathedrals, Chapels, and other Gothic structures. The walls, however, are adorned with pictures, and the recesses enriched with curiosities, strangers to the castles of our ancestors. The cabinet at Strawberry Hill is extensive and valuable, and such as might reasonably be expected from the means and opportunities that favoured its collection. The affluent leisure of a long life was chiefly devoted by Lord Orford to the gratification of his passion for the curious. His friends too contributed largely to his cabinet; but the great bulk of the collection was formed out of the spoils of many renowned cabinets, viz. Dr. Mead's, Lord Oxford's, the Duchess of Portland's, Lady Elizabeth Germaine's, and several others. The most considerable part of this collection consists of miniatures, enamels, and other portraits of remarkable persons. The miniatures and enamels are extremely numerous and fine. Here is the largest assortment of any other cabinet of the works of Isaac and Peter Oliver, together with some of the best works of Petitot and Zincke. The antiquary will view with pleasure the numerous historic paintings of our ancient monarchs and royal family. The works of Holbein must excite admiration in every examiner; and the virtuoso will view with delight some exquisite specimens of ancient sculpture of the smaller kind. Mixed with these productions of talent are many gewgaws, and an endless variety of articles in foreign porcelain, together with a stupendous assemblage of non-descript trifles, which an admirer of the arts would find a great difficulty in arranging.—The principal entrance is on the north. After having passed the outward embattled tower, the first object that presents itself in the court is a small oratory, provided with an altar, and with other things allusive to the rituals of Romish devotees. To the right is a small plot of ground termed the Abbot's Garden, the design of which was taken from the tomb of Roger Niger, bishop of London, in the old Cathedral of St. Paul. The entrance is through a small cloister, by a door of an ancient form, over which are the shields of Walpole, Shorter, and Robsart. The hall of entrance is small, and is lighted by two narrow windows of painted glass, representing St. John and St. Francis. Turning to the left, through a passage, over the entrance of which is an ancient carving in wood of the arms of Queen Elizabeth, we enter the Refectory or Great Parlour. The chimney piece of this room is a pleasing instance of the felicity in which the Gothic style may be adopted in trivial matters.

The

The walls are ornamented with various portraits. In a small apartment, called the waiting-room, is a bust of Colley Cibber, in a cap, taken when old and extremely like. The china room appears to have been highly prized by Lord Orford; and his description contains an elaborate enumeration of trays in the shape of fans, plates, tea-pots, and candle cups, of a rare and most estimable character. For a complete account of these we refer the reader to his lordship's catalogue. Among these are many relics of Roman antiquities, formerly in the possession of Dr. Mead. The chimney-piece of the little parlour is designed after the tomb of Thomas Ruthall, bishop of Durham, in Westminster Abbey. In this room, among several drawings, is one by J. Carter, representing the entrance of Frederick of Vicenza into the Castle of Otranto. In the blue breakfasting-room are many attractive works of art. Among these are conspicuous some exquisite miniatures of the Digby families. The staircase is of moderate proportions, but is elegantly embellished, with a strict preservation of the Gothic character. The balustrade is formed in large open compartments. At each corner is an antelope holding a shield. In a niche on the ascent is placed the armour of Francis the First, King of France, which is of steel, gilt, and covered with bas-reliefs. The sword is beautifully inlaid with gold; and the lance is of ebony, inlaid with silver. There is also, the armour for the horse's head. This curious suit of armour was purchased from the Crozat collection, in 1772, on the death of the Baron de Sheers, when the Czarina bought the fine collection of pictures and bronzes. At a short distance is the picture of Henry V. and his family, of which a description and print are given in the "Anecdotes of Painting." The library is not extensive in its dimensions, but it is arranged with elegance. The books are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced work, from a design on a side door case to the choir in the old cathedral of St. Paul. The collection comprises many select and valuable works on English history and antiquities, with numerous articles of a very curious description. The stone work in the chimney-piece is after the design of the tomb of Thomas Duke of Clarence, at Canterbury; above is a fine display of Gothic beauty, imitated in wood from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall in Westminster Abbey. The ceiling was painted by Clermont, from a design by Lord Orford, with armorial bearings of the Walpole family, &c. This room is adorned by several pictures and curiosities, of which the following are worthy of particular notice.—An ancient and valuable piece, representing the marriage of Henry VI.: An osprey eagle, the size of life, finely modelled in terra-cotta; a clock of silver, gilt and richly chased; this was a present from Henry the Eighth to Anne Boleyn. The star chamber is a small ante-room, so called from having the sides studded with gilt stars in mosaic. In this apartment is the celebrated bust of Henry the Seventh, when in the agony of death, finely exe-

cuted in stone. Through a passage dimly lighted by a window of painted glass we enter the Holbein Chamber. The chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of Archbishop Warham, at Canterbury. Here are some of the first-rate productions of Holbein: together with several curious articles, among which we notice a tray with four ancient combs; one, of ivory, is of great antiquity, and another is said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots: the latter is of tortoise shell, studded with silver hearts and roses. Here is likewise a red hat which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey: it is of the finest beaver, and lined with silk. The gallery is 56 feet long, 17 feet high, and 13 feet wide. The ceiling is designed from one of the side aisles of Henry the Seventh's chapel, and is very rich in pendants and fret-work, gilt on a white ground. The great door is copied from the north door of St. Albans. The side most highly embellished is partly designed from the tomb of Archbishop Bouchier, at Canterbury; and has five canopied recesses, ornamented with tracery work, and panelled with estimable pictures. This apartment is truly superb, and the effect is considerably heightened by the well-contrived gloom of the passage through which it is approached from the Holbein chamber. The room is hung with crimson Norwich damask; and the chairs and settees are of the same; mounted on black and gold frames. The works of art assembled in this rich apartment, are highly deserving the notice of the connoisseur. The following are among the specimens of antique sculpture: The eagle found in the gardens of Boscapadugli, in the year 1742. This is one of the finest pieces of Greek sculpture extant. The boldness and finishing of this statue, are incomparable. Vespasian, in basalt, is a fine bust. A statue of Democritus. Busts of Tiberius; Marcus Aurelius; Domitilla; a Camillus; Julia Moesa; Faustina; and Antonia Claudii Mater. Here are likewise many antique bronzes, formerly in possession of Dr. Conyers Middleton. Among the pictures the following are entitled to a particular mention. The marriage of Henry the VIIth and Elizabeth of York. This curious picture is on board, and represents the interior of a church. Sir Francis Walsingham, with a view of the house at Scadbury; George, Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; Marguerite de Valois, Duchess of Savoy; Maria, second daughter of Sir Edmond Walpole, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; James, Earl of Waldegrave, by the same; Frances Bridges, second wife of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, an excellent portrait, by Vandyck; a portrait of Alderman Leneve, by Sir Peter Lely; the wife of Alderman Leneve, by the same; Henry Jermy, Earl of St. Alban's favourite, by old Stone; a young man's head, finely executed, by Georgione, originally in the collection of Charles the First; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Queen of France; Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, by Garrard; Henry Carey, Lord Falkland, Vansomer; Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded

beheaded for high treason in the reign of Elizabeth, by Antonio More. This great door way of the gallery opens to a circular apartment, called the round drawing-room, at the end of which is a bay window finely ornamented with painted glass, comprising various coats of arms, and six pieces, by a scholar of Price, from Raffaele's bible. The chimney-piece is of white marble, inlaid with scagliola. The design is taken from the tomb of Edward the Confessor, and is finely executed. In the fire place are dogs of wrought silver. The pictures are not numerous, but are very select. The tribune, or cabinet, is a small square room, very elegant. In the central part of each side is a semicircular recess, finely ornamented. The heads are set round with four histories. The remainder of the glass is filled with mosaics of great beauty. The roof is groined, and designed after that of the chapter-house at York. The small antiquities, formerly in the collection of Dr. Conyers Middleton, are numerous and possess considerable interest. The following are among the most estimable: a Sleeping Hermaphrodite, with two satyrs, antique cameo, an agate; a curious antique miniature, in gold, of a Roman lady and her son; a young Hercules, in bronze, with a lion's skin on his arm; a Roman Emperor, in bronze, as an idol, with thunderbolt and caduceus; a small Terminus; and a sacrificing instrument, in the shape of a shell. Among the pictures are the Temptation of St. Anthony, by Teniers; Frances Howard, the degraded Countess of Essex and Somerset; Soldiers at Cards, a curious picture, by Vandyck; Cornelius Poolemborg, by himself; Young Hercules with the Serpents, by Annibal Carracci; Christ as a pilgrim, and St. Catherine crowned by an angel; the Virgin and Child, with other saints, a fine drawing by Parmegiano. Sir Godfrey Kneller, when young, by himself. The cabinet of enamels and miniatures in this room was designed by Lord Orford. The contents are worthy of a costly depository; they comprise a larger number of the best works of Petitot, Tincke, and Oliver, than are assembled in any other place. Among the numerous works of art in different parts of the tribune, we shall select a few specimens: The great seal of Theodore, King of Corsica, and two curious documents relating to that celebrated adventurer; a small bust, in bronze, of Caligula, the eyes of silver. This exquisite piece is one of the finest things in the collection, and shews the great art of the ancients. It was found, with some other small busts, at the first discovery of Herculanum. One of the seven mourning rings given at the burial of Charles the First. It has the King's head in miniature; behind, a death's head, between the letters C. R. with this motto, *Prepared be, to follow me*; a beautiful silver bell, made for the Pope, by Benvenuto Cellini. This exquisite piece of workmanship is covered all over in alto relievo, with antique masks, flies, grasshoppers, and other insects. At the top are the Virgin and boy-angels; at the bottom is a wreath of leaves. The whole is in a style of

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execution in every respect admirable. This was in the collection of the Marquis of Leonati, at Palma; a magnificent missal, with miniatures, by Raffaele, set in gold, enamelled, and adorned with rubies and turquoises.—The great north bed-chamber is furnished with much splendour. The chimney-piece was designed by Lord Orford, from the tomb of Dudley, Bishop of Durham, and is of Portland stone, gilt. In a glass closet are a variety of rarities, among which may be mentioned: a fine silver trunk to hold perfumes, with bas-reliefs; a pair of gloves worn by King James the First; a speculum of cannel-coal. This is curious from its having been used by Dr. Dee, the conjuror, in the reign of Elizabeth, to deceive the mob: it is called the black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits. The spurs worn by King William at the battle of the Boyne. In this chamber are, likewise, the following valuable productions of art: A large and very curious picture of Henry the Eighth and his children; a fine whole length, by Vandyck, of Margaret, wife of Thomas Carge, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles the First; Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, whole length, by Mytens; the original picture of Ninon de L'Enclos; Madame de Maintenon; a fine portrait. The original portrait of Catherine of Braganza; the original sketch of the Beggar's Opera, by Hogarth; Henry the Seventh, a very fine portrait on board. The Beauclerk closet was built in the year 1776, for the purpose of receiving seven drawings, by the late Lady Diana Beauclerk, from as many situations in Lord Orford's tragedy of the Mysterious Mother. These drawings were the first pieces which Lady Beauclerk attempted on heroic subjects, and were conceived and executed in a fortnight. In the library over the ground floor drawing-room, among other productions of the pencil, are a profile of Mrs. Barry, the actress, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a portrait of Mrs. Clive, by Davison.

At the time when the estate at Strawberry Hill was first purchased by Lord Orford, there were only five acres of land attached to the house. Since that period, considerable additions have been made, and the whole is disposed with an elegant simplicity agreeably to the best style of modern landscape-gardening. In a secluded recess of these grounds is a chapel, built of brick, with a front of Portland stone, the design of which is taken from the tomb of Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury. In the window are portraits, in painted glass, of Henry the Third and his queen, with coats of arms and saints. A magnificent shrine in mosaic, three stories high, is an object highly interesting to the antiquary. The following account of the shrine and the painted window is placed on a tablet over the door:—"The shrine was brought in the year 1763, from the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in Rome, when the pavement was laid there. This shrine was erected, in the year 1256, over the bodies of the holy martyrs Simplicius, Faustina, and Beatrix, by John James Capoccio, and Venia his wife; and was the work of

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Peter

Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey." The window was brought from the church at Bexhill, in Sussex. The two principal figures are King Henry III. and Eleanor his queen, the only portraits of them extant. Henry died in 1272, and we know of no painted glass more ancient than the reign of his father, King John. The private press of Strawberry Hill has acquired much celebrity. It was fitted up in 1757. Lord Orford here printed most of his own works; and several other books were printed under the inspection of his lordship. On the demise of Lord Orford, Strawberry Hill became the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, to whom his lordship bequeathed the house for life, together with the sum of 2000*l.* for the purpose of keeping the mansion in repair. This lady, after a residence of several years on the premises, resigned possession in favor of the Countess Dowager Waldegrave, in whom the remainder was vested.

At Little Strawberry Hill, to the west of the parish, is a small but elegant cottage, for many years the residence of Mrs. Clive the actress. It is at present the occasional residence of Alderman Wood. In the garden is an urn to the memory of Mrs. Clive, with the following inscription from the pen of Lord Orford:—

"Ye smiles and jests still hover round;
This is mirth's consecrated ground:
Here lived the laughter-loving dame,
A matchless actress, Clive her name.
The comic muse with her retired,
And shed a tear when she expired."

In addition to the villas we have already noticed, which so highly adorn the Twickenham borders of the Thames, there are, towards the interior of the village, several dwellings which deserve to be pointed out. On the south side of the road leading to the common, is a dwelling, now in the occupation of the Reverend C. Pettingal, which was formerly the residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Her acquaintance with Pope, during this contiguity of abode is well known. In the same road is a house which was for many years the residence of Sir John Hawkins, author of the history of music, &c. Approaching the village, is an extensive botanic-garden, the property of Thomas Canham, Esq. A house on the common, in the occupation of Mrs. Eardly Wilmot, was for many years the residence of Paul Whitehead, Poet Laureat. Among the former residents of Twickenham may be enumerated William Lenthal, speaker of the House of Commons, a conspicuous character during the civil war; Robert Boyle, the eminent philosopher; and Henry Fielding. The manor of Twickenham is held by lease under the crown, and is at present occupied by Robert Gapper, and Robert Ray, Esqrs. The fruit-gardens in this neighbourhood have been long celebrated for their good management and abundant produce, and they furnish considerable supply to the London markets.

The church of Twickenham stands near the margin of the Thames. It was rebuilt in 1715, with the exception of the tower, which is of ancient date. The structure is of brick, of the Tuscan order, with stone coigns and cornices, and was erected after the design of John James. The interior is spacious, with galleries on the two sides and west end. Over the latter is a good organ. The monumental tablets are numerous, and several of them possess considerable interest. On the east wall is a monument erected by Pope, to the memory of his parents, comprising likewise a memorial for himself. Over the gallery which ranges along the north wall is a monument to Pope, erected by bishop Warburton. It is of a pyramidal form, and is composed of grey marble, with a medallion bust of the poet, beneath which is the following inscription:—

"Alexandro Pope, M. H. Gulielmus Episcopus Glocestriensis
amicitia causa fac. cur. 1761
Poeta loquitur.

For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Heroes and Kings, your distance keep,
In peace let one poor poet sleep;
Who never flatter'd folks like you:
Let Horace blush, and Virgil too."

On the south wall is a monument to Nathaniel Pigot, Esq. whose merits have received a just tribute from the pen of Pope. In the chancel is an urn of veined marble, to the memory of Lady Frances Whitmore, who died in 1690. On the pedestal is a poetical epitaph from the pen of Dryden. On the exterior wall of the church, at the east end, is a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Clive, who died in 1758, at the age of 75: inscribed is a poetical tribute of some length from the pen of Miss Pope.—Montpelier Chapel, situated in a row of houses, termed Montpelier, was built about the year 1720-1 and is the private property of the Rev. G. O. Cambridge, archdeacon of Middlesex. In addition to an old institution for gratuitous instruction, an extensive establishment, on the system of Dr. Bell, has lately been formed, by which 100 boys and 70 girls are educated and partly clothed. Here are also two small ranges of alms-houses. There was formerly a custom here of dividing two large cakes in the church, upon Easter-day, among the poor of the parish. Loaves were afterwards substituted, which were thrown from the steeple to be scrambled for. The principal manufacture in Twickenham is for gunpowder. The mills are seated on the river Crane.

At Whitton, a hamlet in the parish, is a villa, built by Godfrey Kneller, in which that celebrated painter spent the latter years of his life. The hall and staircase were painted by Laguerre, under the direction of Sir Godfrey.

On the edge of Hounslow Heath is an enclosure, of considerable extent, comprising two villas, which claim our notice. The grounds of this domain were laid

laid out and planted with a fine variety of forest-trees, cedars, and other exotics, in the early part of the 18th century by Archibald, Duke of Argyle. The cedars now rank among the most flourishing and beautiful trees in the kingdom. The mansion, and a portion of the pleasure grounds, afterwards became the property of the late Sir William Chambers, who effected considerable alterations in the house. The mansion is at present occupied by Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. M.P. To the mansion was attached a conservatory, built by the Duke of Argyle, converted into a desirable villa, and is now one of the most pleasing ornaments of the neighbourhood. The chief entrance is by a tasteful colonnade. The elevation finishes with an angular pediment, on the tympanum of which is a bas-relief after the antique, representing the destruction of the Titans by Jupiter. The gardens are highly ornamental. In a retired part of the grounds, on a spot artificially elevated, is a lofty tower, built by the Duke of Argyle. The whole of this estate is now the property of George Gosling, Esq.

TWYFORD.]—The parish of West Twyford, 10 miles W. N. W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, comprising about 200 acres, contains but one mansion and a farming establishment. In the year 1251 there were ten inhabited houses in the parish, besides the manor-house; but the latter only was standing in the reign of Elizabeth; so that it does not appear that this place ever possessed numerous residents. The small river Brent flows along the northern side of the parish, which is sometimes detrimental to the lands that border upon it, from the swelling of its waters. The eastern part is intersected by the Paddington Canal. The manor of Twyford has been recently purchased by Thomas Willan, Esq. who has erected an extensive mansion on the site of the ancient manor-house. It is a commodious residence, in imitation of the Gothic style. The interior is judiciously arranged, the grounds are highly ornamental, and well wooded. In the vicinity of this mansion, stands the church, a small structure of brick. It has lately been covered with cement, with the addition of various Gothic ornaments. The interior is fitted up with infinite neatness. Here are several monuments, the most interesting of which is commemorative of Henry Bold, the poet, who died in 1683.

UXBRIDGE, AND HILLINGDON.]—The market town of Uxbridge, in the parish of Hillingdon, is 10 miles N. W. from New Brentford, and 18 W. by N. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The town is watered, on the Buckinghamshire side, by the river Colne, and several small branches of that river; the principal channel of which is crossed by a substantial brick bridge. The Grand Junction Canal also intersects this division of the town, over which is a bridge. The town of Uxbridge consists chiefly of one long and wide street. The majority of the buildings are of an ancient character; but there are several of modern construction, which are both commodious and orna-

mental. The situation of Uxbridge, on the road to Oxford, Gloucester, and Milford Haven, gives it an air of bustle and activity, and it derives considerable advantage from its weekly-markets, and from the numerous family seats in its neighbourhood. The most memorable historical event connected with this town, is the unsuccessful treaty which here took place during the civil commotions, between the parliament and the commissioners appointed by King Charles. While these transactions were on foot, the spirit of party raged with great fury throughout all classes of the inhabitants, and produced, not unfrequently, very tragical results. The mansion in which the commissioners sat, is still remaining. It has recently been converted into an inn, bearing the sign of the Crown. The principal rooms have undergone little alteration. One of these is a spacious apartment, traditionally said to be the room used by the commissioners. This town was frequently visited by the Parliamentary army, who fixed here their head quarters.

The public buildings in this place are not of a character to excite much interest.—The chapel is an irregular structure, composed chiefly of flint and brick. The architecture is in the pointed style. The interior comprises a nave, chancel, and two aisles, divided by pointed arches. The principal monument is on the north side of the chancel, to the memory of Dame Leonora Bennet, who died in 1638. The effigies of the deceased are placed in a semi-recumbent posture; and in front, is a circular piece of sculpture, with an iron grating, representing the aperture of a charnel-house.—A house was built for the use of the resident minister, by the inhabitants; in 1706, on condition of his instructing six poor boys in reading and writing. Here are meeting-houses for Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Two schools for gratuitous education have been established here upon a liberal foundation; in one nearly 200 boys receive instruction, and the other affords instruction and clothing to 60 girls. The latter is supported by voluntary contributions. In both schools the Lancaster system is adopted. Independent of the fund for charitable purposes, arising from the gift of the manor made to the parish by George Pitt, Esq. there are many liberal bequests for the benefit of the poor of this town.—The Market-house is an extensive and neat brick structure. The area, designed for the resort of farmers and dealers, and for pitching of corn, is very spacious. Above are the apartments appropriated to the charity schools, and other rooms used as depositaries of grain. The market is one of the most considerable, for corn, in this part of the kingdom.—Here are several corn mills, on a large scale. The internal police of the place is regulated by two bailiffs, two constables, and four tithing-men, or headboroughs. On the eastern side of the road leading towards London, at a short distance from the town, is the seat of Richard Henry Coxe, Esq. which forms a conspicuous and pleasing object from the high road.

The

The grounds are of considerable extent, and possess much picturesque beauty.—A rivulet, connected with the Colne, waters the grounds, and has been artificially expanded with much taste.

On the edge of the common, and in the immediate vicinity of the town, is the residence of Thomas Harris, Esq. patentee of Covent Garden Theatre. This is a spacious brick mansion, erected in the early part of the 18th century. The gardens were originally laid out in straight lines: this formality, however, has, in a great measure, given way to the improved taste in gardening. The present proprietor has expended considerable sums in embellishing the gardens. Among the decorations which he has projected, is a hermitage, fancifully ornamented with vestiges of marble sculpture, spars, stained glass, &c.: this opens to an apartment hung with pictures, among which is a large and valuable collection of original portraits of the principal theatrical performers, from Garrick down to the present period.

About two miles from Uxbridge, on the south-west, is Delaford Park, the property and residence of Charles Clowes, Esq. The mansion, which occupies an elevated site, is an elegant structure. The grounds are watered by a branch of the river Colne, and the park is adorned by much ornamental wood.

The village of Hillingdon is situated on the road to Oxford and Gloucester. The church stands on the side of the high road, and is a Gothic structure of considerable antiquity. The tower is lofty, with an embattled parapet, and a bell-case of wooden frame-work. The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The monumental erections and tomb-stones in the church are very numerous. On the south side of the chancel is the highly embellished monument of Sir Edward Carr, who died in 1635. The effigies of the deceased and those of his lady, are represented kneeling before books: the former is in armour, with a pointed beard and whiskers. At the front of the monument, on a projecting pedestal, are the effigies of his two daughters. On the north side of the same division, within the railing of the communion-table, is a costly marble monument, to the memory of Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, who died in 1743. The effigies of the deceased nobleman is represented in a Roman habit. On the floor of the chancel are two well-preserved figures, in brass, beneath a double Gothic canopy: these represent a knight in plated armour, bare-headed, his hands elevated in supplication; and a lady attired in a veiled head-dress, and a mantle and kirtle. The inscription is now effaced; but it is conjectured to be the tomb of John, Lord le Strange, and Jane, his wife, sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. On the same floor are some other brasses of less interest. The altar-tombs, and ornamented grave-stones, in the church-yard, are unusually numerous, in consequence of the parochial connexion of this place with the populous town of Uxbridge. Amongst them may

be noticed those of John Rich, Esq. the well known patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, and Major General Rich Russel, son of Sir John Russel, and grandson of Oliver Cromwell. Samuel Reynardson, Esq. bequeathed, in the year 1721, the whole of his printed books for the use of the Vicar of Hillingdon and his successors. His curious collection of plants, he directed to be sold, and the money arising from the sale to be employed in building a book-room contiguous to the church. The books consist chiefly of works in Divinity, Natural History, and Medicine, some Voyages and Travels, and numerous Historical and Poetical publications.—There is a Sunday-school, in this division of the parish, consisting of about forty children. The village contains several substantial and commodious dwellings.—The Rectory House is a spacious building, situated at a short distance from the church. A mansion on this site was formerly used by the bishops of Worcester as an inn, or resting place, in their journeys to London. On the south side of the church is a respectable brick mansion, called the Cedar House, from a cedar-tree of large dimensions, which formerly stood in the garden. This villa was for many years the residence of Samuel Reynardson, Esq. whose bequest to the Vicar of Hillingdon we have just noticed. On the high road to the west of the village, stands a small, but ancient Inn, known by the name of the Red Lion. At this house King Charles I. stopped, when escaping from Oxford to the Scots, in 1646.

On Hillingdon Heath, a considerable tract of land to the south-east of the village, are several handsome villas, among which are Hillingdon Place, and Hillingdon Park.

WILSDON.]—Wilsdon, or Willesden, eight miles N. W. by W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, is bounded on the east by the turnpike road from London to Edgware, and principally on the west, by the road from London to Harrow-on-the-Hill. The parish contains 4000 acres, a great part of which is meadow and pasture-ground. The proportion of arable land within the district is however more considerable than is usual with parishes so near the metropolis. This place is characterized by an air of rural tranquillity: the houses being few, and in general widely scattered. The north and west parts of the parish are watered by the river Brent, but the over flowings of this stream sometimes occasion considerable damage to the lands on its immediate borders. The principal dwellings of this parish are divided into separate small villages, denominated Church End, Neasdon, and Holsdon Green.

Brandesbury House, situated on the left of the lane that leads from Kilbourn, is the most conspicuous residence. The house is very commodious, and is surrounded by extensive and well arranged grounds. It was formerly the residence of Lady Salisbury, relict of Sir Thomas Salisbury, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. On the borders of Wilsdon Green, are several houses of a respectable appearance, among which is conspicuous, a late residence

of

of Lord le Despencer. Contiguous to this green, is a knoll which commands some admirable views.—Neasdon House, the residence of John Nicoll, Esq. stands at about one mile from the church. At Holsdon Green, on the Harrow-road, are several desirable houses. The church is a Gothic structure, erected probably in the early part of the 14th century. The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and south aisle. The ceiling is coved, and divided into pannels by a pointed moulding, with carved ornaments in the angles. On the wall of a chapel, at the east end of the aisle, is a monument, with figures kneeling, to Richard Payne, Esq. gentleman-pensioner to five princes, and who died in 1606, at the age of 95. Among the grave-stones on the floor, is that of General Otway, an officer who highly distinguished himself in the reigns of Anne and George the First. Here are also some ancient brasses. In an inventory of ornaments belonging to the church, taken in 1547, mention is made of two Masers, that were appointed "to remayne in the church, for to drynke yn at bride ales." A Sunday school has been lately established here, the benefits of which are widely diffused through the neighbourhood. The expences are defrayed by subscriptions, aided by an annual charity sermon.

FAIRS.—*Bow*—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsan week, toys.

Beggars-Bush—September 12, horses and toys.
Brentford—May 17, 18, 19. September 12, 13, 14, horses, cattle, hogs, &c.

Brook Green—May 1, 2, and 3, for toys, &c.

Chiswick—July 15, (holds three days) toys.

Edgware—Holy Thursday, horses, cows, and small toys, &c.

Edmonson—September 14, 15, 16, hiring servants and toys.

Enfield—September 23, hiring servants; St. Andrew, November 30, horses, cows, and cheese.

Hammersmith—May 1, toys.

Hounslow—Trinity Monday, Monday after September, horses, cattle, and sheep.

London—Old St. Bartholomew, September 3, toys, shews, &c.; every Monday and Friday Smithfield market for cattle, sheep, horses; &c. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, market for hay.

Parson's Green—Aug. 17, 18, and 19, for Toys.

Southel—Wednesday, cattle market.

Staines—May 11, horses and cattle, September 19, onions and toys.

Twickenham—Holy Thursday, Monday and Tuesday before Midsummer.

Uxbridge—March 25, statute, July 31, September 29, hiring servants only; October 10, horses, cows, and sheep.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | London..... | Distance from London..... | Miles..... | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Barnet..... | 11 | Barnet..... | 11 | | | | | |
| Brentford..... | 7 | 14 | Brentford.....7 | | | | | |
| Edgware..... | 8 | 4 | 10 | Edgware.....8 | | | | |
| Enfield..... | 9 | 5 | 16 | 9 | Enfield.....9 | | | |
| Hounslow..... | 9 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 18 | Hounslow.....9 | | |
| Staines..... | 16 | 23 | 9 | 19 | 25 | 7 | Staines.....16 | |
| Uxbridge..... | 15 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 9 | Uxbridge.....15 |

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
 * * The Reader is requested to observe, that the first column, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the second, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the third, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the fourth, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. LONDON to UXBRIDGE, through SOUTHALL. (W. by N.)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|--|
| Kensington Gravel Pit | 1½ | 1½ | Inn—White Horse. |
| Shepherd's Bush | 1½ | 3 | Inn—George. |
| Action | 1½ | 4½ | R.—S. Wegg, Esq. N. Selby, Esq. |
| | | | —Action Lodge, Mrs. Hervey. |
| Ealing | 2½ | 7¼ | L.—Burynead Lodge; and W. Fielding, Esq. |
| Hanwell | 1¼ | 8¼ | R.—Hanger Hill, Wood, Esq. |
| Southall | 1¼ | 9¼ | Inn—Old Hals. |
| Hayes | 2¼ | 11½ | Inn—Red Lion. |
| Hillingdon | 1½ | 13½ | Askew, Esq. |
| Uxbridge | 1½ | 15 | L.—At Little London,—De Salis, Esq. |
| | | | L.—At West Drayton, Fish de Burg, Esq. |
| | | | Inn—White Horse. |

2. LONDON to STAINES. (W. by S.)

| | | | |
|--|----|----|--|
| Knightsbridge | ½ | ½ | —Jones, Esq.—Marsh, Esq. Mrs. Drake, Sir G. Warren—Vere, Esq. — Morgan, Esq. and Hon. Mrs. Leigh. |
| Kensington Gore | ¾ | 1½ | The Palace. |
| Kensington | ¾ | 2 | Holland House, Lord Holland. |
| Hammermith | 1¼ | 3¾ | Inn—Windor Castle. |
| Turnham Green | 1½ | 5¼ | R.—John Dorville, Esq. |
| | | | L.—General Morrison. |
| Star and Garter | 1 | 6¼ | Inn.—Old Park Horse. |
| Brentford | 1 | 7¼ | R.—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Simpkins, Mrs. Wildman, Sutton Court, Sidebottom End, Little Sutton, Cheswick House, Grove House, Bartlegate, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Fairland House, J. |
| (Cross the Brent and Grand Junction Canal) | | | L.—Kew Bridge, and Kew Palace. |
| Smallberry Green | 1½ | 8½ | R.—Opposite Sion School, Barber, Esq. Sion House, L.—Duke of Northumberland. |
| | | | L.—Sion Hill, Duke of Marlborough. Osterly Park, Earl of Westmorland. |
| | | | R.—Spring Grove, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. |
| | | | L.—Mortwall, Esq. |
| | | | L.—A seat of — Parker, Esq. |

Hounslow

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|---|
| Hounslow | 1½ | 1½ | Inn—George. L.—Whitton, George Gosling, Esq. — Whitton Dean, Colonel William Campwell, and Whitton Park. — Gosling, Esq. |
| Powder Mills | 2 | 11¼ | L.—Hanworth House, James Wyatt, Esq. |
| (Cross the New River) | | | |
| Bedfont | 1½ | 13¼ | R.—Stanwell House, Sir William Gibbons, Bart. and T. Wood, Esq. |
| (Cross the Colne) | | | L. Ashford, Luke Vohall, Esq. and John Ray, Esq. |
| Staines | 3¾ | 17 | |

3. LONDON to ENFIELD. (N.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|---|
| Kingsland | 1½ | 1½ | Mount Pleasant, — Stevenson, Esq. |
| Stoke Newington | 1 | 2¼ | |
| Stamford Hill | ¾ | 3 | |
| Tottenham High Cross | 1 | 4 | |
| Tottenham | 1 | 5 | Inn—Bell. |
| Edmonton | 1 | 6 | Bruce Castle, R. Lee, Esq. |
| Enfield | 3¾ | 9¼ | Inn—Angel. |
| | | | Bush Hill, seats of John Blackburn, Esq. Clayton, Esq. and W. Mellish, Esq. |

4. LONDON to HAMPTON COURT. (S.W.)

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|--|
| Sloane Street | ½ | ½ | R.—Fulham Palace, Bishop of London. |
| Brompton | 1 | 1½ | |
| Little Chelsea | ¾ | 2 | R.—G. Johnson, Esq. Lady Barker, W. Boyd, Esq. |
| Parson's Green | 1 | 3 | |
| Fulham Bridge (Cross the Thames) | 1 | 4 | |
| Putey, Surrey | ¾ | 4½ | R.—D. Rucker, Esq. |
| Putey Heath | ¾ | 5½ | L.—Sir William Fordyce. |
| Half-way House (Kingston (Cross the Thames)) | 1½ | 6½ | L.—Wimbleton Park, Earl Spencer. |
| Hampton Court | 1½ | 11½ | R.—A new avenue, Right Hon. Henry Dundas. |
| | | | L.—Richmond Park. |
| | | | L.—Mr. Sheres. |
| | | | The Palace. |

5. LONDON

5. LONDON to HENDON. (N.W.)

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Pancras | 1½ | 1½ |
| Mother Red Cap's | 2 | 3 |
| Haverstock Hill | 1 | |
| L.—Caen Wood, Earl of Mansfield. — Fitzroy Farm, Lord Southampton. | | |
| Hamptstead | 4 | |
| North End | 5 | |
| L.—Earl of Roslyn, Lord Alvanley, and Sir F. Willis. | | |
| Inn—Bull. | | |
| R.—Coat, Esq. | | |
| L.—Ward, Esq. | | |
| Inn—Swan. | | |
| Goulden's Green | 6½ | |
| (Cross the Brent) | | |
| Hendon | 7 | |

6. LONDON to WATFORD. (N.W.)

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|
| Paddington | 2 | 2½ |
| Kilburn | 3½ | 8 |
| (Cross the Brent) | | |
| Hyde | 1½ | |
| Edgware | 2½ | |
| Stanmore | 3 | 13½ |
| Bushy | | |
| (Cross the Coln) | | |
| Watford | 1½ | 14½ |

R.—Belizes House, — Richardson, Esq.
 L.—Brands, Lady Salisbury, and Mapes,
 — White, Esq.
 R.—Earl of Macclesfield, — John Montague, Esq.
 Inn—King's Arms.
 L.—Cannon Park, — O'Kelly, Esq.
 L.—Drummond, Esq.
 R.—Torrens, Esq.—Chaval, Esq.—Forbes, Esq.
 L.—Bentley Priory, Marquis of Abercorn.
 L.—Thieves Hole, Hartshorn Manor Place.
 Pinner Hill, Moor Park.
 R.—Wrotham House, — Porters Earl of Altamont.
 R.—Bushy Grove, D. Halliburton, Esq.
 Wiggan Hall. — Capper, Esq.

7. BRENTFORD to KINGSTON. (S.)

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Isleworth | 1½ | 1½ |
| Twickenham | 3½ | 3½ |
| Fetlington | 4½ | 4½ |
| Hampton Wick | 6 | 6 |
| (Cross the Thames) | | |
| Kingston | 8 | |

Twickenham Park, Lord Frederick Cavendish.
 L.—Strawberry Hill, the Lady Dowager Waldegrave.

8. LONDON to HATFIELD. (N.)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|
| Islington | 1½ | 2½ |
| Holloway | 1 | 2½ |
| Highbury | 2 | 4½ |
| (Over Finchley Com- mon) | | |
| Whetstone | 4½ | 9 |
| Barnet | 2 | 11 |
| Barnet Pillar | ½ | 11½ |
| Potter's Bar | 2½ | 14 |
| Bell Bar | 2½ | 16½ |
| Hatfield | 2½ | 19½ |

R.—Greenhill Grove, — Poole, Esq.
 Inn—Green Man.

L.—New Lodge, Wrotham Park.
 Inn—White Horse.
 L.—Gibbins, — Hunter, Esq.
 Inn—White Hart.
 Brookmans, — Gausson, Esq.
 R.—Hatfield House.
 L.—Miller's Park.
 Inn—Salisbury Arms.

9. STANMORE to RICKMANSWORTH. (W. by N.)

| | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| Hatch End | 2 | 2 |
| Pinner Green | 2 | 4 |
| (Over Ruistip Com- mon) | | |
| Northwood | 2 | 6 |
| Bacher Heath, Herts | 1 | 7 |
| (Cross the Colne) | | |
| Rickmansworth | 1½ | 8½ |

L.—J. Drummond, Esq.

R.—Pinner Hill, Major Bracey.

Moor Park.
 Bury Park.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, which was considered as a Welch county till the reign of Charles the Second, when it began to be accounted in England, because the judges held the assizes there in the Oxford circuit, is bounded on the south-east by the Severn Sea, or Bristol Channel; on the west by Glamorganshire and part of Brecknockshire; on the north by a part of Brecknock and Herefordshire; and on the east by Gloucestershire, from which it is separated by the river Wye. The extent, according to the latest surveys, is 33 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and about 110 in circumference; and comprises an area of 550 square miles, or 352,000 acres. The government statistical tables, however, assign to it only 516 square miles, or 330,240 acres.—Monmouthshire may justly be considered the connecting link between England and Wales, as it unites the scenery, the languages, and the manners of those countries. In point of fertility, picturesque scenery, diversified aspect, and historic remains, it is the most interesting district in proportion to its size, of any in the kingdom. Its general face is very inviting. A continual occurrence of hill and dale, wood and water, corn fields and meadows; delight the eye of the beholder at every point. The air, too, is uncommonly salubrious, and excepting on the mountainous ridges, where it is cold and bleak, it is mild and temperate. During the winter season the fogs shift periodically, and it is no uncommon thing to see the mountain enveloped in fogs for several days, while the valley enjoys the splendour of a genial sun. The circumstances of both situations will then suddenly be reversed, and continue so nearly for the same space of time. As a proof of the salubrity of the air, we need but visit their church-yards, where extraordinary instances of longevity are sometimes recorded.

RIVERS.]—The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, which has been described in our account of Herefordshire; the Severn, which has also been described; the Usk; the Rumney; the Monnow, likewise noticed in our account of Herefordshire; and the Ebwy. There are numerous rivulets and streams of minor note.—The Usk rises in the black mountains of Brecknockshire, and, entering this

county at Llangrunny, passes in a southerly direction between two ranges of lofty hills, forming a valley, which for picturesque and enchanting scenery is perhaps unrivalled. Sometimes the stream ripples smoothly over a pebbly bed, at other times, it rushes over immense ledges of rock, which form fine salmon leaps; and, when swelled by rains, it frequently inundates the adjacent country. The Rumney has its source in the lower part of Brecknockshire, and flowing through Duffin Rumney, divides the county from that of Glamorgan, and falls into the Bristol Channel, below the village of Rumney.—The Ebwy takes its rise in Brecknockshire, and passing under the Beacon mountain, flows through the wild valley of Ebwy, where being joined by another stream from the valley of Serwy, it falls into the estuary of the Usk below Newport.

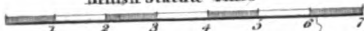
MINERALS, FOSSILS, &c.]—This county abounds with mineral and fossil productions. The woods and coppices are numerous, and contain a great variety of wood. Coals are found in many places, and the supply from the mines is abundant. The abundance of lead and iron ore, particularly the latter, has created the principal branch of manufacture, which gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants. Limestone of the finest sort, is found in most parts of the county; and also quarries of brescia for mill-stones, and other stones for the purpose of building, &c.

PLANTS.]—The only rare plants noticed in this county, by Camden, are the *Graphallum margaritaceum*, or American Cudweed, found on the banks of the Rumney; and the *Vicia sylvatica*, or Tufted Wood Vetch, in a wood near Caerwent.

SEA WALLS.]—Among other improvements in this county, the dykes and walls for securing the two great levels of Caldecot and Wentloog against the incursions of the sea, deserve our notice. These walls have been erected at a vast expence, to keep off the sea at high tides, and in stormy weather, which would otherwise overflow the spacious marshes in this district. Some of these walls are built to the height of 12 or 14 feet, falling back from the sea in a gradual slope, each row of the stone-facing reclining by a set-off, of two inches in every foot, and

MONMOUTH SH.

British Statute Miles



H E R E F O R D



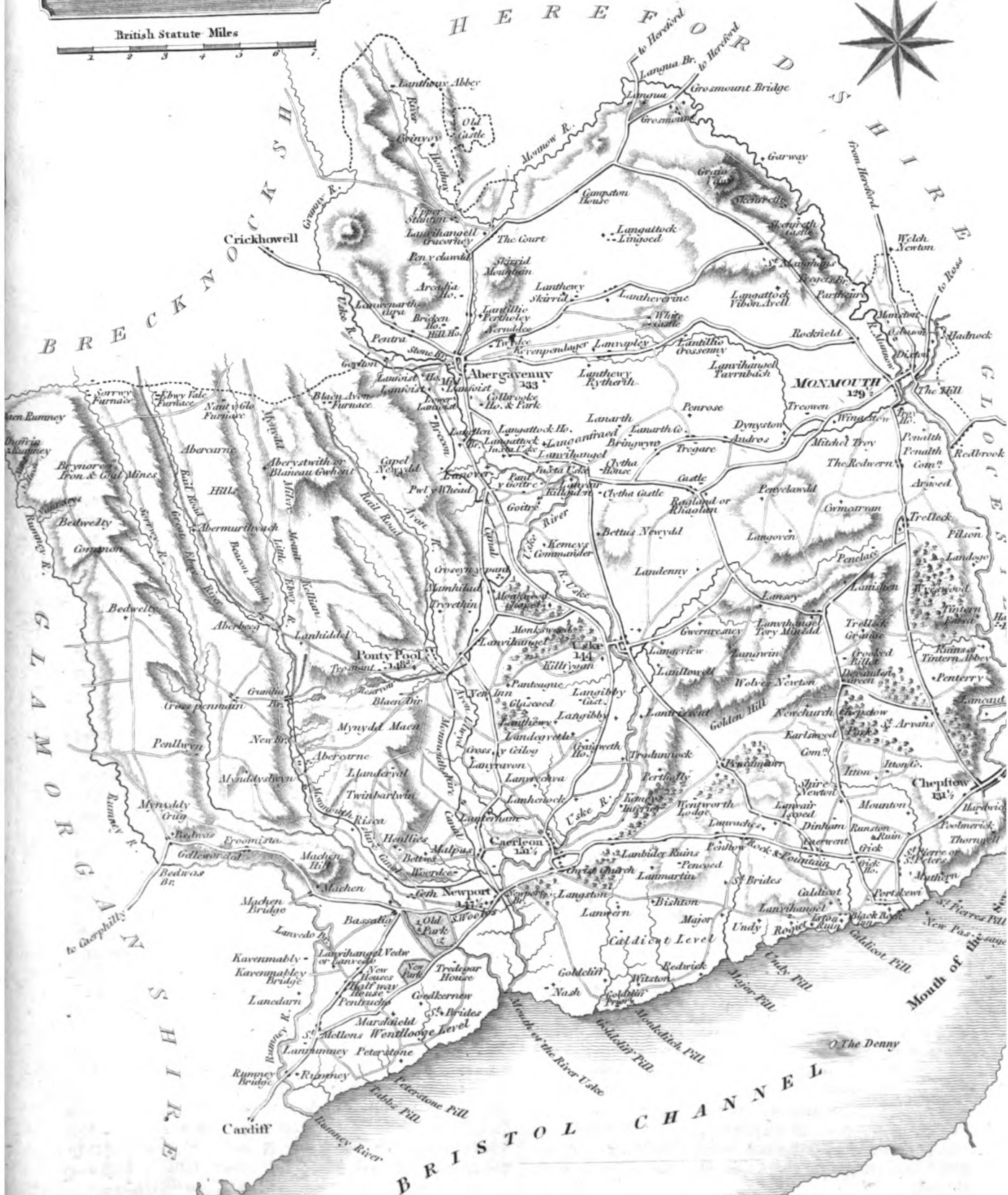
B R E C K N O C K

G L A M O R G A N

S H I R E

S H I R E

G L O C E S T E R



3° Longitude West 55 from Greenwich

Digitized by Google

Scale

and the stone work is flanked by a large embankment of earth. In some parts where the force of the sea is less violent, the walls are constructed of earth only, as in the level of Wentloog. The walls extend from the village of Caldecot, almost the whole way to Goldcliff, and those of Wentloog run 4968 perches. The repairs of these works are supported by assessments on the proprietors of the respective levels, according to the value of their estates. The land is cut by parallel ditches, in some of which the water is stagnant; others run in perpetual streams, called 'cheens,' which fall through flood-gates, into the sea at ebb-tides.

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, &c.]—Of the three agricultural districts of Monmouthshire, the first, which comprises the southern part of the county, partly consists, as Fox observes, in his "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Monmouth," of "large tracts of moor or marshlands, containing in some parts of it a great depth of rich unctuous loamy soil, and in others a vast body of black peaty earth. Others again we find partly of a light loamy soil, whereon trees of different kinds grow and thrive very fast. Another part is a mixture of clay and loam, forming fertile meadows, and above them an excellent reddish soil, kindly for corn, turnips, and potatoes. The second division takes in the eastern line of the county, and extends in depth a good way on each side of the river Usk, and affords a treasure to the husbandman and grazier that almost spontaneously supplies the various comforts of life. The soil is of a faint red colour, and such are its natural advantages, and such its fecundity, as to give the whole of this district the appearance of a garden. The third division comprises the western and most hilly part of the county. The soil upon the hills is in general of a thin peaty nature, covering strata of stone, that lie over mines of coal and iron ore. The low or marshy lands are principally in a state of meadow and pasture. The upland part experiences a mixed kind of husbandry, between pasture and arable.—The kinds of corn are wheat, barley, and oats: of pulse a few peas and beans are sown; and the usual artificial grasses, as clover, rye-grass, and trefoil, are cultivated. Much of this county is mountainous and rocky, and numerous wastes and commons remain in a comparatively unproductive state; yet it raises a considerable supply of all the necessaries of life, and much of the surplus of its various commodities tend to answer the demands of Bristol and other markets. Lime forms the principal manure, and the system of summer fallowing is too prevalent throughout the arable districts. The land in the valleys and slopes of the hill, is finely chequered with woods and pastures, intermingled with cultivated spots. Those parts abutting upon the ridges of the mountains are sterile, affording a scanty subsistence for sheep, &c." The mode of cultivation here is in general respectable, and productive. Much of the land is in sheep walk, much in mines and quarries, much underwood and coppice, and much

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in a state of waste. The common land is very considerable. That of Greenmore is supposed to contain about 5000 acres, Caldecot about 800, besides those of Devaudon, Chepstow, &c. A disposition for improvement prevails; and there can be little doubt, that better breeds of cattle will be introduced, and a still more productive course of husbandry adopted. Much has been effected, and much more may be expected, from the exertions of the society established for the purpose of directing and encouraging the efforts of agriculturists, and furthering the interests of rural economy.

FARMS, LEASES, &c.]—The size of farms is in general small, in this county, the annual rental of few exceeding 200*l.* and the greater part not 60*l.* per annum, and some still less. The division of property is not upon a scale so favourable to cultivation, as the distribution of lands. The estates are in general large, and the property in few hands. The evils, however, which too frequently arise from the accumulation of landed property are in a great degree prevented by the custom of granting leases for a long term. Twenty-one years is the usual period. Some estates are, however, let by tenancy at will, and a great many lands are held by copy of court roll, at a fine certain.

CATTLE.]—The oxen of this county are principally bred in its northern parts, and fed in the southern. They are mostly of a large useful kind, of a deep red and brindled colour, moderately short in the leg, and compact in the carcass, evidently a cross between the breeds of the two adjacent districts to the north-east and south-west, the Hereford and Glamorgan, and some are the pure breed of each. They generally grow to a large size, are docile, very useful for agricultural purposes, and when fattened weigh from 7 to 9 cwt. and sell at from 50*l.* to 60*l.* a pair. When young they are in great demand by the English graziers, who purchase them at the great cattle fairs, about three years old, and sell them for the labours of the field; or after they have worked for a certain period are bought in a store state, and then fed for the butcher. The Monmouthshire sheep are particularly small, and partake of the properties so conspicuous in the mountainous breed of South Wales. They are slender in the bone, long in the leg, light in the carcass, the wool of a coarse and rather short staple, the flesh fine in the grain, and of delicate flavour. In the middle and lower districts are found some of the true Rye-land breed, and numerous crosses have been tried with the Coteswold, South-down, and Dorset.

The horses here are a meagre, light, uncompact breed, ill adapted for the business of the road, or the labours of the field. The useful cart horses are mostly obtained from Herefordshire.

Numbers of mules, the finest in England, are bred in this county and that of Brecknock. They are a peculiarly fine race, strong in the bone, and of exquisite symmetry, from fourteen to sixteen hands high, and so valuable as to sell for thirty and forty pounds

pounds a piece. The breed is kept up by the importation of stallion asses from Spain, or the south of France. These animals are principally used for carrying coals into the mountainous districts, heavy articles from the navigable rivers and canals, iron ore from the mines, and manufactured iron to the respective depots, whence it is sent to the different markets.

GENERAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.]—Under the British dynasty, the country, which, anterior to its incorporation with England, has been comprehended under the name of Wales, was divided into three sovereignties, and the people were distinguished by the three appellations of Ordovices, Dimetæ, and Silures. At the Roman invasion Monmouthshire, as we have stated in our account of the adjoining county of Hereford, formed part of the Silurian territory. The Romans occupied the country, as a conquered province, from the time of their first establishment, till their final departure from Britain, in the year 408, including a period of nearly 330 years. To secure the conquest which they had dearly bought, the invaders were obliged to form and garrison a concatenated line of fortified posts. Besides numerous *campa-estiva*, for the exercise and lodgment of the Roman troops in summer, five principal stations were erected in that portion of Siluria, included within the present county of Monmouth. The three stations of Venta-Silurum, Caerwent; Isca-Silurum, Caerleon; and Gobannium, Abergavenny, are generally acknowledged to be Roman. Respecting the sites of two other stations, Burrium and Blesitium, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, there is some difference of opinion, but they appear to be fixed with more evidence of probability, at Usk and Monmouth, than at Oldcastle and Caerphilly.—Greater difficulty occurs in tracing the Roman roads, than in ascertaining the stations. "This difficulty has arisen from a combination of causes: from the marshy situation of the country through which some of them must have passed; from the frequent inundations which probably have washed away many traces; from the cultivated state of the country in which the stations are situated, between which these roads formed communications; and from the custom of pitching or paving the pathways, and planting the fences upon high embankments, formed or supported by large stones. Most of the great roads forming a connection between the southern part of Britannia-Secunda, and the Roman provinces east of the Severn, must have passed through Monmouthshire; but the information hitherto obtained on this subject is neither ample nor satisfactory. The Julia Strata led from Aqua Solis, Bath, to Menevia, St. David's, through the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke; but its route cannot be traced with any accuracy."

The various remains of the Romans, which have at different times been discovered in this county, consist of aqueducts, baths, tessellated pavements, columns, statues, bas-reliefs, sudatories, hippo-

causts, altars, votive and sepulchral stones, sarcophagi, urns, medals, coins, fibulae, &c.

On the departure of the Romans, the Britons were assailed by numerous hordes of Picts and Scots. At length, the Saxons were called in as auxiliaries, by Vortigern, an event which marks an epoch of sanguinary detail. During this æra, Monmouthshire was a conspicuous theatre for the display of heroism; and Caerleon has been described as equaling Rome in splendour and celebrity. The Britons, in the issue, lost ground, and the Saxons at length, about the time they had established the heptarchy under Egbert, had confined them to that part of the island west of the Severn. At that time Wales was divided into three regions, or principalities: Gwynedd, containing the greater part of North Wales; Powisland, including part of North Wales, and parts of Shropshire and Worcestershire; and Deheubarth, comprising South Wales, parts of Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and the whole of Monmouthshire. In those obscure times it is difficult to trace the history of Monmouthshire, which sometimes formed a separate territory under the name of Gwent, and at others was comprehended in Morgannoc, which included Glamorganshire, and part of Caermarthenshire. From the best authority, however, it appears that Morgan, the prince of this district, was subject to the controul of Howel, Prince of South Wales, and he also at the same period was tributary to the king of England. Morgannoc then contained seven hundreds, four of which, viz. Gwaenluc, Edeligion, Gwent-underwood, and Gwent-overwood, were in this county. In the attempts of Saxon monarchs to subjugate Wales, the Gwentians, by their courage, opposed the most powerful obstacles; nor were they ever completely conquered during the Saxon period. The pretended conquests were merely assumptions of arrogance previously to the reign of Edward the Confessor; when Harold penetrated into the country, overcame Gryffidd, Prince of North Wales, placed a prince on the throne of South Wales, forced the inhabitants to swear fealty to the crown of England, and took hostages for securing the payment of the customary tribute. At that time the Saxons appear to have occupied Monmouth, Chepstow, Caerwent, and Caerleon, and Harold is said to have erected a palace at Portscewit. William the Norman had recourse to a new species of policy for curbing the rising spirit of resistance to his authority. He encouraged his barons to make incursions at their own expence, and as a reward, granted them leave to hold the lands they conquered in capite of the crown. Those grand feudal tenures became petty royalties; the barons became despots in their respective demesnes; entrenched in their fortified castles, they sometimes awoke, and at other times resisted the reigning monarch, and arrogated to themselves an independent sovereignty. This accounts for the numerous remains of castles and other fortresses, in addition to the vestiges of British

tish, Roman, and Saxon fortifications, still traceable in this county.—In the confusion which arose from the mixed mode of administering justice, previously and subsequently to the incorporation of Wales with England, it is difficult to ascertain the exact period when Monmouth might be strictly considered an English county. Probably not till the jurisdiction of the supreme court of lords' marches was finally abolished, by act of parliament, at the humble suit of all the gentlemen and inhabitants within the principality of Wales, in the year 1689.

Numerous remains of encampments are still visible in various parts of Monmouthshire. It is reasonable to suppose, that many of these were primarily British, and afterwards occupied by the Romans; or Roman, and subsequently altered and occupied by Saxons, Danes, &c.

Here, also, are numerous formidable fortresses, and ancient castles. It is not always easy to ascertain the precise era in which such buildings were erected. The Romans constructed, in this country, edifices of stones, as well as of brick; the Britons imitated their mode; and therefore Roman, and Roman-British, are with difficulty discriminated from each other. The Saxons probably erected few, if any castles. The Normans multiplied this kind of buildings to such an extent, that in a century after the conquest, more than eleven hundred castles were enumerated in England. Pennant observes, that there are 143 castles in Wales. Of this number the sites of twenty-five are still visible in Monmouthshire. A regular chain of fortresses had at an early period been formed upon the rivers Severn, Wye, and Monnow, viz. Scensfeth, Grosmont, Monmouth, Trelech, Chepstow, and Caldecot. Another line stretches diagonally, from Grosmont to the banks of the Rumney, viz. White-castle, Tregaer, Usk, Llangyby, Caerleon, and Newport. It is at least probable, that most of the present dilapidated fortresses in this county, are of Norman, or subsequent origin; Caerleon, Usk, and Scensfeth castles, have the most decisive claim to high antiquity.

The Britons, driven by the Pagan Saxons to seek refuge to the west of the Severn, carried their religion and mode of worship with them. "Primæval doctrines, and an episcopal form of church government, existed among them at an early period; and Monmouthshire appears to have been the seat of Metropolitan power. Caerleon is pre-eminent in the annals of the church. There St. Julius, and St. Aaron, two distinguished prelates, are said to have suffered martyrdom, in the general persecution, during the reign of the Roman emperor Diocletian: to their memory were erected two chapels, which yet perpetuate their names; one at St. Julians, and the other at Penros. A third chapel, which stood upon an eminence above Caerleon, was erected to the honour of another martyr, St. Alban. In that early period the Metropolitan see of the British churches, was fixed at Caerleon; and Dubricius,

the celebrated and successful opponent of the Pelagian heresy, was the first archbishop. His successor was St. David, called by Godwin the uncle of King Arthur, and son of Zancus, a prince of Wales, who removed the see from Caerleon to Menevia, which afterwards took the name of St. David's. A continual polemical contest subsisted between the British and Saxon churches, respecting articles of faith and modes of worship: the former long resisted the innovations adopted by the latter; but so incorporated were the Normans, with the general mass of the population, that the British church soon became corrupted with the leaven of the Roman schools; and Romish doctrines are still manifested in Monmouthshire, where the proportion of Roman Catholics among the inhabitants, is comparatively large."

In this county, the churches, from their situation, form, and appearance, are singularly picturesque objects. They generally stand isolated in the midst of fields, on the banks of rivers or streams, and are often embosomed in trees. These exhibit very different styles of architecture. Many of them, particularly in the mountainous parts, are very ancient. A few may be referred to the British and Saxon periods, and several to the early Norman era. Those assignable to the earliest period appear like barns, are of small dimensions, without collateral aisles, or any distinction of height or breadth between the nave and chancel, and are destitute of a steeple. Those of the second epoch have the chancel narrower and less lofty than the nave; and a small belfry, consisting of two arches, for hanging bells, is fixed over the roof at the western end of the church. The third class consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, which in some instances is placed in the centre, in some at the side, and in others at the western extremity. A few in the eastern part of the county have spires, and do not appear of earlier date than the thirteenth century. Few of the churches in this county have undergone much alteration since the reformation, still exhibiting vestiges of the Catholic worship, such as rood-lofts, niches for saints, auricular recesses, and confessional chairs.—A custom prevails, of whitewashing the churches; and though in some cases it has not an unpleasing effect, in others it takes off from that venerable aspect so impressively assumed by weather-beaten stone.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, LANGUAGE, &c.]—The customs peculiar to the inhabitants of this county are nearly allied to those of the adjacent parts of Wales. A traveller, on entering Monmouthshire, is struck with the neat and cheerful appearance of the houses, which are white-washed with lime. The white appearance, dwellings scattered along the summits and sides of the hill, and surrounded with foliage of different trees, heighten considerably the picturesque effect of the landscape. Another custom prevails in this county, of scattering flowers, and planting ever-greens over the graves of departed friends, which is

of high antiquity. This custom is annually repeated; and the plants are suffered to remain on the spot till they are decayed.

The use of the Welsh tongue is very prevalent in this county, particularly in the south-west, and north-west districts, where, except in the towns, it is universally spoken. The inhabitants of the midland parts are accustomed to both languages. Divine service, in some places, is performed wholly in Welsh; in others, in English; and sometimes, alternately, in both. Attempts have been made, at various times, to make the English language universal here; but, notwithstanding the methods that have been resorted to, for that purpose, by the establishing of English schools, &c. the prejudices of the common people are powerfully opposed to the innovation. Much may be expected from the introduction of manufactures and trade. The language spoken in this and the adjoining county of Glamorgan, is the Gwentian, one of the three dialects of Wales, in which many of the Welsh odes were composed, and was considered the purest Welsh.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—Monmouthshire is divided into six hundreds, comprising 120 parishes, and three parts of parishes. It has nine petty sessions, and 29 acting county magistrates.—This county is in the province of Canterbury; and, except six parishes, in the diocese of Llandaff; Welsh Bicknor, Dixon, and St. Mary's in Monmouth, being in the diocese of Hereford; and Oldcastle, Llanthony, and Cwmyag, belonging to St. David's.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, &c.]—This county sends three members to the British senate: two knights of the shire, and one burgess for the borough of Monmouth. Monmouth gives the title of Earl to the Mordaunt family: Abergavenny the same to that of Neville: Cardiff that of Baron to the Stewart family; and the village of Ragland the same honour to the noble house of Somerset.

CANALS.]—It is only of late years that this county has enjoyed the benefits arising from this useful medium of internal commerce. The mines of lead, iron, copper, coals, &c. had long remained neglected for want of encouragement; and, from a deficiency of means necessary to render them productive of enolument. A spirit of enterprise has, at length, happily removed the obstacles which were so long suffered to lock up the riches that lay hidden beneath the surface; and, by the aid of these artificial rivers, not only the mineral productions of this county, but likewise an abundance of fine timber, have been brought to a ready market. The Monmouthshire canal was commenced in 1792, and was completed in 1798. It begins at Newport, having a basin connected with the Usk, and consists of two branches, which unite at Malpas. After passing between the town of Newport and the river, it crosses the Chepstow road, whence it pursues its course by Malpas, parallel to the river Avon, then by Pontypool to Pontnewydd, an extent of

eleven miles, with a rise of 12 feet in the first mile, and in the remaining ten a rise of 435 feet. Opposite Malpas, a branch strikes off parallel to the river Ebbwy, in the direction to Cumlin bridge, forming from the junction, a line of more than eleven miles, with a rise of 358 feet; making the total length of the two canals twenty-one miles, two chains. This branch is furnished with thirty-two locks, twenty of which are in the extent of a mile and a half. The average depth of water is about three and a half feet, and the boats navigating it carry from twenty-four to twenty-eight tons. In 1797, the line was extended one mile and a half to the eastward; and in 1802, collateral train-roads were made, by which great advantage has accrued to the internal trade of the country. The concern has acquired additional acclivity by its recent junction with the Brecknockshire Canal: this junction is effected between Brecknock and Newport, by way of Abergavenny, and Pontypool; at the distance of eight and a half miles from Newport, and one mile from Pontypool. From this canal, it proceeds across the river Avon, where, by a tunnel 120 yards long, it goes under the hill, and passes Mamelad, Llanover, &c. By this canal, of which the Brecknock may be considered as a branch, timber, coals, pig iron, manufactured iron, &c. are conveyed.

MANUFACTURES, &c.]—It is only of late years that Monmouthshire has ranked among the manufacturing districts; this advantage she has acquired from her valuable mines of iron and coal. A flannel manufactory has been long established, but it is only of a very limited extent; a few coarse cloths, woollen stockings, and knit caps, are also made by the inhabitants in the mountains, and brought to the great fairs for sale. A manufactory for japanned goods, once celebrated under the name of Pontypool ware, is still carried on at Pontypool, and also at Usk; but this trade has considerably declined of late, owing to the monopoly of Birmingham. The iron works constitute the pride of this county; and in the enjoyment of immense advantages which are derived from this source, it may freely reconcile itself to the absence of other branches of commerce. The origin of these works may be traced back to a very remote period. Heaps of cinders, or slag, have been frequently discovered, evidently the refuse of Roman or British bloomeries. The sites of forges long disused have also been found, of which no account of their foundation can be collected, but from tradition. In the reign of Elizabeth, the public attention was directed to this lucrative branch of manufacture, and under the auspicious reign of that great princess, the iron works were in a flourishing state. During the reign of Charles the First, and the subsequent troubles that afflicted the nation; the iron manufacture again sunk into neglect, and it was only about 50 or 60 years ago that a sudden revival of the works took place. The occasion of this was a lucky discovery, that pit-coal could be substituted for charcoal, in the smelting of pig-iron, and also in the

the manufacturing of bar-iron. These advantages have been powerfully aided by the use of the steam engine, the improvements in hydraulic machinery, and by the adoption of rollers, instead of forge-hammers, called the puddling process, by which bar-iron is formed with a degree of dispatch and exactness unknown before. From this concurrence of circumstances, the success has been no less rapid than extraordinary: five-and-twenty years ago, the weekly quantity of pig-iron made in this part of Monmouthshire, and in the contiguous district of Glamorganshire, did not exceed 60 tons; at present it scarcely falls short of 600 tons: at that period, no bar-iron was manufactured; but now the quantity amounts weekly to more than 300 tons. The works are still rapidly increasing in extent and importance.

ROADS.]—The roads of this county, previously to the turnpike act, were of a most wretched description. Hollows, formed by the action of water between the hills, with large banks and lofty hedges thrown up on each side, to prevent trespass, were the only medium to conduct the traveller across the country. The centre of these alpine gutters is invariably the lowest part, and they are intersected by numerous transverse channels, to convey the water to some adjacent pool, and also to prevent the too rapid descent of carriages. Considerable improvements however have been effected even in these passes, since the act for the construction of turnpike roads; and excepting the natural defects arising from inequalities of surface, the roads from the New-passage to Newport, from Newport to Cardiff, from the Usk to the New-passage, and thence to Abergavenny, may be put in competition with any in England. The method adopted for marking the distances and directing the traveller is well worthy of imitation. Materials for repairing the roads are easily procured in the greatest abundance.—Rail Roads distinguish many parts of this county: they were invented to facilitate the conveyance of ponderous articles, such

as iron, lead, &c. They are formed by a kind of frame, with iron rails, or bars, laid lengthways, and fastened by means of cross bars. The ground being excavated about six feet in breadth and two in depth, is strewed over with broken pieces of stone, and the frame laid down. The iron rails then form a ridge above the surface, over which the wheels of the carriage glide, by means of iron grooved rims, three inches and a half broad. The expence of these roads is considerable, but varies according to the nature of the ground, and the facility of procuring materials: it is seldom less than 1000*l.* per mile. A single horse is here sufficient to drag a load of 3½ tons. In places where the descent is rapid, the horse is taken out, and the car proceeds by itself along the inclined plane.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The market towns of this county, with their population, are as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| Abergavenny..... | Tuesday..... | 2573..... | 2815 |
| Caerleon..... | Thursday..... | 657..... | 341 |
| Chepstow..... | Saturday..... | 2080..... | 2581 |
| Monmouth..... | Saturday..... | 3345..... | 3503 |
| Newport..... | Saturday..... | 1135..... | 2346 |
| Pontypool..... | Saturday..... | 2472..... | 2423* |
| Usk..... | Monday..... | 734..... | 844 |

* Including the whole parish of Trevethin.

POPULATION.]—The population of this county, in the year 1700, was 39,700; in 1750, 40,600. In 1798, the number of men, between 15 and 60, returned as capable of bearing arms, amounted to 11,835. According to the population returns of 1801, the entire population of this county was 43,582; of which, 22,178 were males, and 23,409 females. The number of houses, at that time, was 9,365. In 1811, the population was returned at 62,127. The details appear in the table below.—The proportion of marriages in this county is that of 1 to 153; of births, 1 to 47; of deaths, 1 to 64.

Summary of the Population of the County of Monmouth, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons |
| Abergavenny..... | 2937 | 3104 | 29 | 80 | 1121 | 1625 | 358 | 7381 | 7364 | 14745 |
| Caldecot..... | 1639 | 1792 | 17 | 48 | 969 | 438 | 385 | 4413 | 4062 | 9075 |
| Ragland..... | 1334 | 1399 | 17 | 67 | 921 | 296 | 182 | 3282 | 3283 | 6565 |
| Skenfeth..... | 708 | 722 | 15 | 39 | 573 | 79 | 70 | 1633 | 1737 | 3370 |
| Usk..... | 1662 | 1789 | 25 | 50 | 935 | 444 | 410 | 3813 | 3668 | 7681 |
| Wentloog..... | 2825 | 2984 | 51 | 63 | 1150 | 1555 | 279 | 7916 | 8353 | 16269 |
| Borough of Monmouth..... | 661 | 753 | 4 | 14 | 146 | 375 | 232 | 1630 | 1873 | 3503 |
| Local Militia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 919 | — | 919 |
| Totals..... | 11796 | 12543 | 158 | 361 | 5815 | 4812 | 1916 | 30987 | 31140 | 62127 |

CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

ABERGAVENNY.—The hundred of Abergavenny, with which we commence our descriptive details of this county, comprises a tract of country most beautifully diversified, and strikingly picturesque. On the S. and S.W. it comprises a portion of the mining district; on the W. it is bounded by the county of Brecon, and on the N. by that of Hereford. Its soil, which is rich and productive, is watered by the Gavenny, Monnow, Usk, &c.—The upper division of the hundred comprises the parishes of Aberystwith, Goytre, Lanellen, Lanfoist, Langatock, Lanhleth, or Lanhuddel, Higher Lanover, Lower Lanover, Lansanfreed, Lanvais Kilgidden, Lanvihangel, Lanwenarth, Ultra, Mamhilad, Treve-thin, (in which is the town of Pontypool) Churchside and Poolside. And the lower division contains the town of Abergavenny (including the hamlets of Hardwick and Loyndee) and the parishes of Upper Cwmyoy, Lower Cwmyoy, Lanarth, Langatock Lingoed, Lanthewy-Rytherch, Lanthewy-Skirrid, Lantillio-Pertholey Ultra et Citra, Laneapley Lanvetherine, Lanvihangel Crucorney, Lanwenarth Citra, and Old Castle.

Three miles from Lanwa, where once was an alien priory of black monks, is the site of an ancient fortified encampment called, Campston Hill. Campston House, occupied by a farmer, is said to have once afforded an asylum to Charles the First.—Here commences the mountainous tract of country, which, skirting Herefordshire on the north, and the town of Abergavenny on the south, extends into Brecknockshire, and terminates in Caernarthenshire. This tract consists of an alpine concatenation of contracted and extended chains, isolated mountains, sharp ridges, abrupt crags, &c. "The lofty hill, called the Gaer, at the entrance of Monmouthshire, from the north-west, forms the centre. From the foot of the Gaer ascends an oblong-shaped, barren mountain, named the Brynaro: opposite to which, on the eastern side of the road, rises the Syrrid-vawr, with its bifurcated summit, accompanied by the Skyrrid-vach. To the south of the Brynaro, overlooking the town of Abergavenny, are the Derry and Rolben hills, separated only by a narrow dingle: to these succeed the hills of Lanwenarth, which form a natural terrace, terminated by craig Lanwenarth, and surmounted by the conical hill, from its shape denominated the Sugar-loaf. To the north of the Brynaro stretches, in a north-westerly direction, the mass of dark-looking heath-clad hills, denominated, from their gloomy appearance, the Black Mountains, and the Hatterel Hills, separated from the Gaer and an elevated tract of the Fothog, by the river Honddy."

The village of Old Castle, supposed to be the

* In ancient British, Llan, signifies an inclosure. In composition, and when post-fixed to another word, it is written with a single L: as *Perlan*, an orchard; *Corlŷan*, a sheepfold;

Blestium of the Itinerary, is 8½ miles N. by E. from Abergavenny. Near the church are slight vestiges of circular entrenchments; which, with several other encampments in the vicinity, were probably formed by the Romans to defend the road between the two stations, Gohannium and Magna, Abergavenny and Kenchester.—This village gave birth to that eminent, early ecclesiastical reformer, the abettor of Wickliffe, and defender of the persecuted Lollards, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

In the deep recesses of the Black Mountains is the narrow secluded Vale of Ewias, through which flows the river Honddy; and in which, surrounded by bleak and lofty mountains, apparently excluding all intercourse with the world, are the ruins of the once large and celebrated monastery of Llanthony Abbey, called by the inhabitants Llan*-Devi-Nant-Honddy, that is, St. David's church, in the vale of the Honddy. Respecting the time of its erection, and the original founders, some confusion has arisen, from the contradictory accounts given by different writers upon the subject. The subjoined particulars are from an account of the foundation and history of the abbey; and from the observations of Gyraldus Cambrensis. The uncle of King Arthur, St. David, the titular saint of Wales, seceding from the cares and bustle of the world, chose this wild and secluded spot as the scene of his devotional retirement. Here he built a small chapel and hermitage; but subsequently to his death the cell was untenanted, and the place unfrequented for centuries. In the time of William Rufus, Hugh de Laci, a Norman baron, in the course of hunting, pursued the deer into this valley; and whilst resting himself after the fatigues of the chase with his companions in the hunt, William, one of his retainers, discovering the ruined chapel of St. David, suddenly experienced an enthusiastic desire to lead a religious life; and, strongly impressed with the wildness of the scenery and sanctity of the place, quitted his military career, and here devoted his future life to the service of God. After he had passed a few years in this solitude, and obtained devotional celebrity, Ernesi, chaplain to Maud, consort of King Henry the First, was induced to join William as an associate in retirement. By their combined efforts a small chapel was erected, and consecrated by Urban, the diocesan, and Rame-line, bishop of Hereford, in the year 1108, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. At the request of Ernesi, soon after, Hugh de Laci, Earl of Hereford, founded a priory for regular canons of the Augustine order, dedicated it to the same saint as the chapel had previously been, and Ernesi became the prior. Henry the First and his queen were benefactors; and, thus patronized, the new monastery quickly was famed for extraordinary sanctity, and both donations and bequests rapidly multiplied. At

and having been particularly applied to places appropriated for sacred uses, it denotes, through this part of the kingdom, a church or chapel.

first,

first, the numerous offers were rejected by the prior and his pious brethren, with the declaration, that they had determined to die poor in the house of God. But this reluctance having been overcome by the intreaties of Queen Maud, extensive buildings were erected, and the conventual church constructed, which Gyraldus describes as a good building, having the roof vaulted with stone, and covered with lead. The prosperity of the establishment, however, was but of short duration. On the death of Henry the First, the wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud extended their baneful influence even to this sequestered spot: the monks were grossly insulted and pillaged by the Welsh, who seized the opportunity of manifesting their inveterate hatred for the English. In this distress, the monks applied to their prior, who at that time was Robert de Beſune, bishop of Hereford; he, compassionating their sufferings, by the assistance of Melo de Laci, and his own liberal donations, enabled them to erect a new monastery at a place called Hyde, near Gloucester; which was consecrated by the bishops of Worcester and Hereford, in the year 1186. This, after the original house, was called Lanthony, which name the ruins still bear. The new monastery was at first allowed only as a cell to the one in the Vale of Ewias; but, having been endowed with large possessions by Melo and King John, soon arose into celebrity. Delighted with their situation, the monks forgot their seat in the mountains; and not only refused to return, as stipulated in their engagement, but demanded for the subsequent establishment pre-eminence of rank over the mother church. The latter was pillaged and stripped of its valuables to enrich the former, and converted into a house of correction for their refractory monks. This desolated state of the abbey in the Vale of Ewias, it is said, induced Edward the Fourth to unite the two monasteries by charter, making at the same time the one at Gloucester, the abbey, and the other, a cell to it; and obliged the monks of the principal house to maintain a residuary prior and four canons.—The site, which was granted to Richard Arnold, is now the property of Walter Lander, Esq.—Little remains of this ancient monastery but the ruins of its conventual church; the whole of which is in a very dilapidated state, and the roof entirely fallen in. Various remains of fragments of broken walls and foundations are still traceable in the vicinity; and a five arch, in a building used as a barn, to the west of the church, probably once formed an entrance gateway to the abbey. The ruins of this venerable abbey, with the grand natural features of the surrounding hills, have conspired to render this spot peculiarly attractive and interesting to artists, tourists, &c.

In the vicinity of Lanvihangle Crucorney, or Crucorney, is an old mansion, formerly the seat of the Arnolds, and it present the property of the Earl of Oxford. The surrounding groves of oaks, and Spanish chesnuts, with the noble avenues of Scotch firs,

supposed to be the largest and finest in South Britain, are well worthy of notice; as is also the peculiarly fine effect produced by the gaping mountain, called the Skyrriid-vawr, situated a small distance from the house. "This mountain, which is in the parish of Landewi Skyrriid, is a singular geological phenomenon. It is isolated, rising abruptly from the plain; the north-eastern side is a ridge, of a barren russet hæ; towards the south the declivity is less; and towards the bottom terminates in a gentle cultivated slope. The base is ornamented with wood, and enriched with luxuriant corn-fields and pastures; which form a gratifying contrast to the brown and dark aspect of its summit, covered with heath and ling. Seen in different directions, it assumes a variety of forms: from one point it seems like a large long barrow; from another it appears globular; from others like a truncated cone. The north-eastern extremity is the highest part of the mountain; and its height 1498 feet. On this spot formerly stood a small chapel, the site of which is traceable in a circular hollow; but no vestiges of the building remain. The chapel was dedicated to St. Michael, whence the hill is denominated St. Michael's Mount. It is at times the scene of superstitious folly. The catholics, and ignorant persons among the lower classes, annually repair, on Michaelmas Eve, to pay their devours to the saint, and still consider the soil as sacred; quantities of which they carry away to strew over the coffins and graves of their deceased friends. Formerly it was considered as endued with miraculous efficacy for the curing of certain diseases. The view from the summit is extensive, and peculiarly grand and diversified. The most remarkable circumstance attendant on this mountain, however, is that whence it derives the appellation of Skyrriid-vawr, the great rent or fracture. By some convulsion of nature, a crack has been made, which divides the mountain into two unequal parts. The fissure presents itself to the beholder from the west or north-west, like an enormous chasm, separating two mountains, whose jagged sides and craggy impending summits seem to vie in height, and to stand as rivals for rugged beauty. The bottom of the chasm, which is near three hundred feet in breadth, is strewn with huge fragments of rock, broken, it is supposed, by the tremendous crash. The rude side of the larger portion rises perpendicular, like a wall, to a vast and dizzy height; and the opposite portion is equally perpendicular, but less elevated: the western side of this crag is completely overhung with underwood, which forms a pleasing contrast with the bare and broken surface of the parent mountain. The legendary story is, that the mountain was rent asunder by the earthquake which happened at the crucifixion of the Saviour: hence it has obtained the appellation of Holy Mount."

The Skyrriid Vach, or Little Skyrriid, is a beautiful swelling-hill, rising to the height of 765 feet, richly luxuriant in wood and pasture; and from the form, and the fertility of its appearance, it finely con-

contrasts with the russet hue, rugged aspect, and craggy ridge of the Skyrriid Vawr.

To the west, directly opposite the Skyrriids, are the Llanwenarth, or Pen-y-Vale Hills, four eminences, which appear at a distance to be separate mountains, but on a near view they are found to be connected, and only intersected by narrow dingles, down which small streams hurry their waters to the Usk. Each has a distinct appellation, the Derry, the Rolben, Craig Llanwenarth, and Llanwenarth Hill. Upon the extensive base of these stands Pen-y-vale, from its shape denominated the Sugar-loaf, a conical eminence arising from the summit of the ridge, which from some points appears globular, but on the eastern side assumes the figure of a pyramid; and when capped with clouds, looks not unlike the crater of a volcano. The height of this elevated point is 1852 feet perpendicular; notwithstanding which, the mountain is accessible without much fatigue or difficulty.

The market town of Abergavenny, 14 miles W. by N. from Monmouth, and 143½ W. N.W. from London, occupies a gentle slope at the foot of the Derry, on the north bank of the Usk, where that river is joined by the Gavenny, which skirts the eastern side of the town, to which it gives its name.* This place was the site of the Roman station Gobannium of Antoninus. Formerly, near the castle, was to be seen a Roman sudatory. After the departure of the Romans, this spot was probably occupied as a fortified post by the Britons. The present fortress is evidently of a date subsequent to the Norman epoch. It was founded by Hameline Balun, or Balatun, the first lord of Abergavenny, son of Dru de Balun, who came over with William the Conqueror. Having passed through the Cantelupes, Hastings, Valences, Herberts, Greys, and Beauchamps, it came at length to the Nevilles, in which family the honour is still vested.—Abergavenny is the only barony among the numerous honours conferred by the crown on the chieftains, who, subsequent to the Norman invasion, lent their aid in the subjugation of Wales; and like the earldom of Arundel, this is a feudal dignity, locally attached to the possession of the castle, enjoyed, not by creation, but by tenure.—The castle is in a very dilapidated state; most of the walls are fallen, the principal remains consisting of a round and a pentagonal tower, which, with their rugged sides, ruptured perforations, and menacing attitudes, on an eminence, sternly overlooking the river Usk, forms a picturesque ruin. Some parts of the town walls are intire, and may yet be traced. The castle formed the southern termination. Of the four gates, only the western one remains; it is denominated Tudor's gate, and is a massy portal, in the pointed style, with a groove in the archway for a portcullis.—An alien Priory, for monks of the Benedictine order, was founded in this town by

Hameline Balun, who built the castle.—The church of St. Mary's was the chapel belonging to the ancient priory. It appears to have been originally built cruciform; but it has undergone so many alterations, that the regularity of the structure is destroyed. As a specimen of architecture, this edifice displays little that is important; yet from the connection with remote times, and the numerous monumental mementos of characters who proudly figured on the theatre of life, it possesses a considerable portion of interest.—Formerly there were two other churches in Abergavenny; but one is down, and the other in a dilapidated state.—The Free Grammar School was founded in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and endowed out of a portion of the revenues belonging to the priory. This town was once incorporated, and of the first importance in the county. It is still, in point of population, the second town in the county. Its decline is best accounted for, by the failure of its trade. It carried on an extensive flannel manufacture, which has long been transferred to Newtown, and other parts of Montgomeryshire; and those places have, in their turn, been outtrivalled by the mechanical spirit of the people in Yorkshire. The quantity of flannel made now at Abergavenny is very small. A manufacture of narrow cloth, since the adoption of machinery in the great trading districts, has also fallen to decay. While flaxen perukes were much worn, a method of bleaching hair for the purpose was discovered here, which gave the town the lead in the business of wig-making. Abergavenny at present carries on a considerable trade in making shoes and cabinet articles. The establishment of the iron-works in the vicinity has proved of considerable advantage to the inhabitants.

The town is handsome and well-built, consisting of several streets; and, during the summer, it is the resort of numerous respectable people.—The circumjacent scenery is very fine. To the southward, the eye is caught by an enchanting prospect between the castle and a fine old bridge, of thirteen arches, over the Usk. Passing the bridge, the Blorenge Mountain, magnificent from its height and continuity, rises in sullen grandeur. This forms part of the mountainous chain, extending from the confines of Brecknock to Panteg, below Pontypool. The summit, bare of wood, and covered with a russet-coloured herbage, exhibits a striking contrast to the underwood and pastures on its concave sides, and the larger timber trees which skirt its base. This long mountain forms the north-eastern boundary of the valley called Avon Lwyd, from the rivulet of that name flowing through it. Near the source of this stream is Blaenavon, lately brought into notice by the immense iron-works established in its vicinity. They are in the hollow part of the mountain, and wear the appearance of a small town, surrounded by an accumulation of ore, with coal and

* In ancient British, Aber, signifies the junction of a river with the sea, or its fall into another river; hence places so situ-

ated generally take the name of the river, preceded by this word.

limestone

limestone for its fusion. These are all dug out of the adjacent rocks; and the veins of iron lying under the incumbent strata of coal, are about seven or eight inches thick. The quality of the ore is various, but yields on an average forty-four pounds of pig or cast iron per ton weight. The mines, both of iron and coal, are approached by horizontal shafts, the longest of which is about a mile; along these the coals and iron are brought to the furnaces by rail-roads, which are extended as the excavations proceed. These works, completed about thirty years ago, employ four or five hundred men.

Aberystwith, or Blaenan Gwent, i. e. the extremity of Gwentland, is eight miles S. W. by W. from Abergavenay. The Ystwith, a small stream, passes through the village, and soon after joins the Ebwy. The church, a neat structure, in the pointed style, is surrounded by eleven large yew trees, planted on the four sides of the church-yard, the smallest of which measures more than eleven feet in circumference, and the largest twenty-four. This village was the birth place of Edmund Jones, many years minister of a congregation of independent dissenters established here. In 1779 he published a work intitled "A Geographical, Historical, and Religious Account of the Parish of Aberystwith, in the county of Monmouth; to which are added, Memoirs of several Persons of Note, who lived in the said Parish." The book abounds with superstitious nonsense about fairies, hobgoblins, &c.

In this neighbourhood are the iron-works of Nant-y-glo; the buildings necessary for conducting of which were erected in the year 1795; but a year after their establishment; they were discontinued, owing to some misunderstanding between the proprietors of the concern.

The church-yard of Lanhilleth, eleven miles W. by N. from Usk, contains twelve large and antiquated yew trees. On the north-western side of the church are the vestiges of a fortified post, called Castell Taliurum, a supposed work of the Romans.

The market town of Pontypool, 6½ miles W. from Usk, and 148 W. by N. from London, is singularly situated on a declivity, between the canal and the Avon Lwyd. A small stream, which in time of rains is swelled into a rapid torrent, flows from a lake at the foot of Mynydd Maen, under the canal, and running by the place, joins the river Avon in the valley beneath. The name is a corruption of Pont ap Howel, the ancient name of the bridge. This place has risen out of the small village of Trevethen, the church of which is a mile distant from the town. Its increase is attributable to the influence of trade. Thomas Allgood, of Northamptonshire, in the time of Charles the Second, came to settle at Pontypool, where he made various attempts to extract copperas and oil from mineral coal. He failed in the desired object, but accidentally discovered the art of varnishing iron plates, so as to imitate the lackered articles brought from Japan. His son introduced into the manufactory a method, by means of acthu-

alkaline leys, of cleansing and polishing iron, which had long been kept a secret at Woburn, in Bedfordshire. This branch of workmanship was long carried on extensively at Pontypool, and the articles were unrivalled in point of excellence. To the present time, similar goods, of a superior kind, are sold under the denomination of Pontypool ware. Extensive iron-works were established here by Capel Hanbury, in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Pontypool has only two principal streets, though it is a large straggling place, containing many neat houses and numerous shops; but the buildings being annoyed with the smoke of the adjoining forges, have a dusky appearance. The town contains neither chapel of ease nor meeting-house, although Trevethin church is at an inconvenient distance, and the population has been gradually increasing.

The Park is pleasantly situated on an eminence, which forms part of a hill, denominated, from its shape, Moel, between the town and the church. Its western boundary is the wild torrent of the Avon Lwyd, which here rushes through the rocky channel with its accustomed rapidity. The mansion, seated on a perpendicular cliff above the Avon Lwyd, at the extremity of the grounds, was begun by Major Hanbury, towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, and finished by his son Capel. Considerable alterations, and numerous improvements, have been made by Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. At a distance of three miles from the town, near two small lakes which serve to supply the canal with water, rises the immense mountain Mynydd Maen, abounding in steep and abrupt acclivities, by one of which Macheu-hill is detached from it. At the south-western extremity of the mountain rises a swelling eminence, called Twyn Barlwm, (vulgarly Tom Balain) about six miles in circumference at its base, of an oval shape, covered with heath, and a brown-coloured herbage. The summit is flat, and upon it is an entrenchment of an elliptical form, at the east end of which is a circular tumulus, or artificial mound of earth and stones, thirty feet in height, surrounded with a deep foss. Mr. William Owen, the learned antiquary, observes, that according to traditional information, it was once a celebrated spot for holding the bardic meeting called Eisteddfod. The prospect from it is exceedingly fine.

In this neighbourhood stood Lantarnam Abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order. The only remains of the original building are the stone cells, converted into stables, the conventual garden walls, and a gateway, with a fine arch, in the pointed style, that formed the entrance. In the reign of Elizabeth the abbey became the property of William Morgan, Esq. who erected out of the materials the residence of Lantarnam House, a fine mansion, now going fast to decay. The royal arms emblazoned in the windows, indicate that in its days of splendour it was honoured with royal visits. The park is highly diversified by gentle eminences and pleasing slopes, interspersed with thick plantations and long avenues

antiquated trees. The Avon Lywd, coming down from the Pontypool hills, flows by the park; and on its banks stands the church of Lantarnam, supposed to be a corruption of Lan-Torfaen or (Stone-breaker) the ancient name of the stream. The inhabitants say, that they have seen the stones strike fire, when dashed against each other by the torrent.

CALDECOT.—The hundred of Caldecot, situated to the south of that of Ragland, is bounded on the west by the river Wye, and on the south-east by the estuary of the Severn. A striking variety in the features of the country, in some places highly contrasted, characterizes the whole of this district. The high lands of the Devaudon, the Pencamows Mountain, and Chepstow Park, rise, in towering majesty, above the flat meadows of the Wye, and the luxuriant marshes of Caldecot Level. It comprises also, a fertile tract of rich pasture and arable land, and orchards; and from the facility which is afforded to navigation by the river Wye, and the Severn Sea, it derives considerable advantages from its intercourse with the opposite coasts of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.—The Higher Division includes the town of Chepstow, and the parishes of St. Arvan's, Caerwent, including the hamlet of Crick, Caldecot, Itton, Lanvair, Discoed, Mathern, Newchurch East, Newchurch West, Penterry, Portscewit, and Shire Newton. In the Lower Division are the parishes of Bishton, St. Bride's Netherwent, including the hamlet of Lapdavenney, Christ Church, including the hamlets of Caerleon, and Christ Church, Gold Cliff, Ifton, Langston, Laubedr', Lanmartin, including the hamlets of Landevaud, Lanvaches, Lanvihangel, Lanwern Magor, Nash Penhow, Redwick, Rogeatt, Uady, Willerrick, Wilston—In this hundred was the famous forest of Wentwood, which was encompassed with six castles, belonging to some of the principal tenants of Wentwood: these were Dinham, Penhow, Pencoed, Lanvaches, Lanvaire, and Castrogry castles. Denham castle at present exhibits only a few foundation walls. Of Lanvaches, no traces remain. Penhow Castle was the residence of the noble family of St. Maur, who came to England at the time of the Conquest. The remains of this castle are very inconsiderable: part of it has been converted into a farm-house; the rest is comprised in a square embattled tower, and a few dilapidated walls. The remains of Pencoed castle consist of a gateway, flanked by two pentagonal turrets. The remains of this fortress are considerable, and although much disfigured by the injuries of time, exhibit, in a handsome vestibule, of the pointed style, the size of the apartments, and traces of its former magnificence. The date of this castle appears to be of Henry the Seventh; but on the site, there probably stood one of a very early date. Lanvair castle is situated about a mile and a half from Pencoed. The present remains comprise three round towers, in a very dilapidated state, and fragments of straight walls, from seven to ten feet thick, with several circular-headed windows. This fortress

lays claim to great antiquity. The ruins, which stand on an eminence, form a very picturesque object. Skigil, or Struguil Castle was erected previously to the Conquest, and gave the title of Struguil to the celebrated family of Clare, and the name of Stugulea to the adjacent district. The remains stand at the base of a hill which forms the northern termination of the elevated ridge called Pencamawr, in a marshy plain on the western verge of Wentwood forest. They comprise a few walls, with windows and doorways, and a small octagonal tower. The whole appears to have been surrounded by a moat, which was supplied by two small streams, that here form the rivulet called Troggy.

Went-Wood Forest was formerly of great extent, and comprehended a wild and dreary tract of country. At present it comprises but 2170 acres, covered with timber trees and underwood. A few cottages and the lodge are the only habitations within the district. The property belongs to the duke of Beaufort.

Llanwern House, in the parish of Llanwern, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Caerleon, is the handsome residence of Sir Robert Salisbury, bart. It is a large handsome edifice of modern construction, and from its elevated situation, forms a conspicuous object from the great Newport road, and the adjacent marshes.

Caldecot Level was once entirely overflowed by the sea. Since the erection of the sea walls, and with the aid of a proper system of drainage, the greater part of this district has been brought into a high state of cultivation. For this improvement the country is indebted to the perseverance of the monks belonging to a religious house in the vicinity called Gold-Cliff Priory, which was founded in 1113 for monks of the Benedictine order. Its site is now occupied by a farm-house, built from the materials. The cliff on which it stood is a high rocky hill, which rises abruptly from the sea, to the height of about 60 feet, and is remarkable for being the only natural barrier to the waves for an extent of more than sixteen miles; artificial mounds being opposed to the inundations in the rest of the line.

CAERWENT, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. S. W. from Chepstow, though now an considerable village, was formerly a Roman station, and it is further supposed to be the site of the capital city of the Britons in Siluria. The village occupies the upper portion of a gradual acclivity from the moors, and it still partially environed with the original Roman walls. These walls enable us to trace with considerable accuracy the original extent of the place, which was no doubt of great importance. The form, like that of Caerleon, is a parallelogram, having the north side curvilinear, and the angles rounded off. The walls enclose an area of about a mile in circumference. The turnpike road to Newport, passes through the centre, between two openings, where formerly stood the eastern and western gates. All the sides were defended by a deep foss. The exact height of the walls cannot be ascertained, but they appear to have been

been from twelve to twenty-four feet. The thickness at the bottom is twelve, and at the top nine feet. The facings which are visible, consist of oblong pieces of lime-stone, occasionally intermixed with sand-stones, and the interior is composed of pebbles and rough stones, imbedded in strong cement. The southern wall, the most perfect, is nearly entire, and strengthened by three pentagonal stone bastions, each of which displays five faces of an octagonal tower. The western wall is also in tolerable preservation. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered here, consisting of coins, fragments of columns, statues, sepulchral stones, and tessellated pavements.

In the midst of Caldecot Level, at a small distance from the village, which is six miles S. W. from Chepstow, are the magnificent ruins of Caldecot Castle. From the varied and ponderous style of the building, it was probably erected at two distinct periods. The most ancient part, containing the circular bastions, is supposed to have been commenced by Harold, at the time he was attempting the conquest of Gwent; but the greater part was built by the Normans. This fortress was early in possession of the great family of Bohun. It afterwards came to the crown, and was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is at present held under lease by Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. The ground environing the castle was formerly overflowed, and it is still surrounded by a moat. The side fronting the village is flanked by a large round tower, and at the northern angle is a circular tower, on a mound of earth, encircled by a ditch, evidently the keep. At the southern angle is another dilapidated tower. The principal entrance to the south-west is through a grand arched gateway, flanked with massive towers, mantled with ivy, and was formerly guarded by a portcullis. Within are the remains of several apartments, particularly the baronial hall. A high ridge of land connects the castle with the village.

Portscwit, five miles S. W. by S. from Chepstow, probably derives its name from Portiscoed, or the port under the wood, the Romans having laid up their galleys in the adjacent creek. Here, upon the verge of a cliff which rises abruptly from the Severn Sea, is a Roman encampment, called Sudbrooke. Its form is that of a stretched-out bow. At that period it was probably situated upon a peninsula. On the land side it was defended by a triple rampart of earth and two ditches. On the outside of the great rampart standing near the sea, is a small chapel in ruins, supposed to have belonged to an ancient mansion.

In the adjoining village of St. Pierre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from Chepstow, is a fine old castellated mansion belonging to — Lewis, Esq. now altered and fitted up in the modern style. The family of Lewis, who take the additional name of St. Pierre from the place, descended from Cadwor the Great, and have been residents here for many generations. Two sepulchral stones in the church porch have excited

the attention of antiquaries: one of which is commemorative of Arien St. Pierre, and has carved upon it a plain cross and sword, with an old French inscription. In this parish is a ferry across the Severn in Gloucestershire, called the New Passage.

The market town of Chepstow, 14 miles S. by E. from Monmouth, and $131\frac{1}{2}$ W. from London, is seated partly in a deep hollow, and partly on the side of a hill which slopes to the river Wye. Numerous ancient encampments may be traced in the vicinity. The present castle appears to have been erected at the time of the Conquest. Little is known of its military history in the middle ages; but during the civil wars it was several times taken and retaken. The remains of this immense pile exhibit a Norman character, very conspicuous among the subsequent additions. It is constructed so near the river, that it appears to form part of the perpendicular cliff on which it stands; masses of ivy creep down and conceal portions of the native rocks. The castle was defended towards the land side by an immense moat, and the walls flanked with lofty bastion towers. The grand entrance on the east displays a fine specimen of the early Norman style; it consists of a circular arch between two round towers, leading into the first court, in which were the grand hall, kitchen, and other apartments; some of which are still inhabited. A gate opens by the side of the round tower into the second court, now a garden. In the third court is the chapel, now roofless. At the southern extremity of the third court, also a garden, a winding staircase leads to the battlements. That portion, however, of the building, which has of late years excited the most lively interest, is a round tower at the south-east angle of the first court. This has arisen from the circumstance of its having constituted the prison of Henry Martin, one of the regicides of Charles the First, who was shut up here for the period of thirty years. A priory for monks of the order of St. Benedict, was founded at Chepstow soon after the Conquest, and was known under the name of Strigule monastery. The remains of this religious establishment now constitute the parish church, and though in a very dilapidated state, it forms a curious specimen of early ecclesiastical architecture. At the angles of the exterior are several ancient clustered columns, which appear to have supported one of the arches of the tower. The entrance was by a handsome semicircular arched doorway, curiously ornamented. The nave of the original church that forms the body of the present, appears to have been considerably larger. It is separated from the aisles by ranges of circular arches, resting on massive piers. The date of the building may be referred to the age of Stephen. On the south side of the chancel, under a canopied monument, supported by eight Corinthian pillars, is placed the whole length figure of Henry, second Earl of Worcester, who died in 1549. The tide of the river Wye flows with great rapidity up to the town, and frequently rises to the extraordinary height of 56 feet

feet at the bridge. This phenomenon is occasioned by the projection of the rocks at Beachley and Aust, which turns the tide with great violence into this river. The bridge was supported partly on wooden and partly on stone piers. That of the centre was of massy stone, and constituted the point of separation between the two counties. The carpentry of the wooden piers was ingeniously contrived, so as to present only a narrow surface to the current, and is supposed to have been originally formed in imitation of the Roman bridges. A new bridge, however, was constructed here, in the year 1816, the middle arch forming a span of 112 feet.—A considerable foreign trade is carried on here during the seasons of peace; and Chepstow supplies Herefordshire and the eastern part of Monmouthshire with the necessary imports by the Wye, and exports the native productions, which consist principally of timber, grain, coal, grind and mill-stones, iron, cider, and oak bark. In this neighbourhood are the remains of several religious houses. Here is a well which ebbs and flows at regular intervals. When the tide is at its height, it is perfectly dry; a little before which, it begins to subside, and soon after the ebb it returns: neither wet nor dry weather affects it, but its increase and decrease regularly correspond with the tide. The well is 32 feet deep, and has frequently 14 feet of water, which is remarkably good.

Pierrefield, about 2 miles to the west of Chepstow, is the property of Nathaniel Wells, Esq. This seat has been long celebrated for its beauties. The grounds are extensive, and embrace much diversified scenery of wood, lawn, rock, and river. Pursuing the course of the Wye from the castle at Chepstow to a lofty perpendicular rock, called the Wynd-cliff, the most enchanting prospects present themselves. The principal of these are the Lover's Leap; Paradise Seat; the Giant's Cave; the Half-way Seat; the Double View; the Grotto; the Platform; and the Above. The house, which stands in the centre of the park, is a magnificent pile of building, of free-stone. It consists of a centre and two wings. The late proprietor made many improvements to the house and grounds.

MONMOUTH.]—(See Skenfreth.)

RAGLAND.]—The hundred of Ragland, northward from that of Usk, is less mountainous than the former, and is watered with fewer streams than any hundred in the county. It abounds however in rich pasture and arable land, and the face of the country is in general very picturesque. The higher division comprises the parishes of Chape Hill, Cumcarvan, Kilgwing, Landogo, Langoven, Lanishen, Llansoy, Lanvehangel, Tosmynydd, Michael Tray, Penalrh, Treleck, Tyntern Little, and Wolves Newton. In the lower division are the parishes of Bettus Newydd, Bringwyn, Diagestow Landenny, Penrose, Penny Clouth, Raglan, and Tregar.

The little village of Ragland, which gives name to the hundred, lies eight miles S. W. by W. from Monmouth, and 187½ W. by N. from London. It

is celebrated for its castle, which was once the residence of the noble family of Somerset. It stands on a gentle eminence at a small distance from the village. Judging from the present remains, this fortress is less ancient than any other in the county, being apparently not earlier than the reign of Henry the Fifth. It was probably erected by William ap Thomas and his son the Earl of Pembroke; parts were added by the Earls of Worcester, of whom the Marquis of Worcester, Henry Somerset, built the citadel. This gallant nobleman is well known for his attachment to the cause of the unfortunate Charles, and for the bravery which he displayed in his defence. Compelled to give way to the superior strength of the adverse party, he shut himself up with the small remnant of his army in this castle, and for ten weeks resisted all the efforts of the parliamentary forces, and it was not until the garrison was reduced to the last extremity, that he was compelled to surrender the castle, by an honourable capitulation, into the hands of the enemy; the garrison and inhabitants marching out with all their honours of war. The castle was afterwards dismantled by order of parliament. In addition to this, great dilapidations were occasioned by the numerous tenants being allowed to take away the stone for building. The late Duke of Beaufort, however, on coming to the estate, arrested the further progress of this work of destruction. The present remains, including the citadel, occupy a space of about a mile in circumference. The citadel, called Melyn-y-Gwent, was of an hexangular form, each side 33 feet broad. The walls are of hewn stone, ten feet thick, defended by bastions environed with a moat, and connected with the castle by a draw bridge. When entire, it was five stories high; but the greater part is down: a stone staircase leads to the top of one of the bastion towers, from which is a delightful prospect over the surrounding country. The castle was faced with hewn free-stone, which gave it a light appearance. The grand entrance is very magnificent, and is flanked with two massive hexagonal towers, one of which is entirely covered with ivy, and the other is tufted with it. A third tower, not so elevated, adds much to the picturesque appearance. The gateway, containing grooves for two port-cullises, leads into the first court, once paved, but now grown over with grass and brambles. On the south side was a grand suite of apartments; and the eastern and northern sides contained ranges of culinary and other offices. The large bow window of the hall, at the south west of this court, is richly ornamented with stone tracery, canopied with ivy. The stately hall, which appears to have been erected in the age of Elizabeth, was 66 feet long and 28 feet broad, and had a curious roof of Irish oak, and a dome above for the admission of light. At the extremity are the arms of the first Marquis of Worcester, executed in stone. The fire-place is remarkable for its size, and the peculiar structure of the chimney, forming a striking vestige of ancient hospitality. Beyond the hall is what is termed

termed the large court, which was 100 feet by 60. It deserves notice for the curious fretwork of its walls, windows, &c. The chapel is dilapidated; but its site may be traced by some of the groins rising from grotesque heads that supported the roof. Most of the apartments of this splendid abode were of grand dimensions: the stone frames of the windows, in many parts, are decorated with mouldings, friezes, &c. and enable us to form some idea of the manner in which the interior was fitted up. The outworks thrown up for the defence of the castle previously to the siege, may be traced in the remains of bastions, horn works, trenches, and ramparts.

Trelech, or Three-stones, situated on the turnpike road, between Monmouth and Chepstow, from which it is distant six miles N. W. by W. is remarkable for three rude massive stones, standing in a perpendicular position, at a small distance from each other. These stones are called by the natives Harold's-stones, from a tradition, that they were erected by that king to commemorate a victory obtained over the Britons, at this place. They are, no doubt, British remains, of high antiquity, and may possibly have been connected with druidical superstitions, an inference which several antiquaries have been inclined to draw from the circumstance of there being similar vestiges in the vicinity. The height of the largest stone is fifteen feet above the surface of the ground, and fourteen feet in circumference at the base. On the opposite side of the road is a low mound, with scattered fragments of stones, which seem to have been once placed in a circular form; and at about half a mile from the village, on the open common, stands another stone, seven feet high, surrounded by a trench. Hence, there are strong grounds for the supposition, that Trelech was once a seat of druidical worship. In the garden of Mr. Rumney is a tumulus, environed by a deep foss, about 450 feet in circumference, with traces of extensive entrenchments. By many, this has been considered as a large barrow, or burial place; and others think it the site of a keep belonging to a castle which formerly stood here. Near the village are several chalybeate springs, strongly impregnated with iron.

Londago, seven miles S. S. E. from Monmouth, is a village, delightfully situated on the banks of the Wye. It lies in a small plain, richly tufted with wood, and has behind it a noble amphitheatre of lofty hills. Numerous vessels, from thirty to ninety tons, frequently lie here, waiting the tide, which seldom flows above this place, to any considerable height.

The fine ruins of Tintern Abbey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Chepstow, are justly esteemed, with their appendages, the most picturesque objects upon the Wye. The monastery was originally founded for monks of the Cistercian order, in 1131, by Walter de Clare. At the Dissolution, the site was granted to Henry, second Earl of Worcester; in which family it is at present vested. The first appearance of these

ruins is apt to disappoint our expectations; the greater part of the ruin being half concealed by a number of mean, shabby buildings. Some remains, near the river side, appear to have been the abbot's lodge and frater; and others, which were the cells of the monks, have been converted into habitations for a number of poor inhabitants, who never fail to annoy the visitors of Tintern with their importunities for alms. The most interesting part of the ruin, however, is the abbey church, the whole shell of which is entire. This ruin appears to great advantage as viewed from a spot, about half a mile down the stream. The grand east window presents itself, like the portal of a magnificent edifice, embosomed in wood, the sides being clustered with ivy, and the lower part concealed by numerous shrubs. The ruin sweeping in front, forms a fine fore-ground. The abbey church was built in the cathedral form, with a tower in the centre. The beauty of the interior cannot fail to excite admiration in every beholder, the whole being a combination of the elegant and the sublime. All the columns are yet standing, except those which divided the nave from the north aisle. The arches and pillars of the transept are entire; and the four lofty arches, that supported the tower, still retain their original shape. The eastern window, occupying almost the whole breadth of the choir, is nearly entire. Some of the windows are wholly obscured by large masses of ivy, others are canopied, or the sides partly covered. The numerous mosses and lichens tend also to furnish their contrasting tints to the appearance of the ruin. The flooring of enamelled tiles has been removed, and the whole area is now covered with turf. On this lie scattered, in various directions, ornamented fragments of the area, groined roof, pieces of columns, and sepulchral stones.

SKENFRETH.]—The hundred of Skenfreth comprises part of a mountainous tract on the north-eastern part of the county; and, exclusively of numerous small streams, is watered by the Monnow, Trothy, and Wye; the last of which enters it in the parish of Dixon, and the former constitutes nearly the whole of its north-eastern boundary. This district abounds with rich arable and pasture lands, finely intermixed with woods and orchards, resembling the tract of country celebrated under the name of Erchinfield, in Hertfordshire.

Monmouth, the county town, is in this hundred. —The upper division of Skenfreth hundred comprises the parish of Grosmont, Langua, Landeilo-Cressenny upper and lower, Lanvihangel-Tavarn-Bach, Lanvair, and Skenfreth; and in the lower division are Dixon-Newton, including the hamlet of Dixon-Hadnock, Langottock-Veibon-Aval, St. Maughan's, Rockfield, Welsh-Bicknor, and Wonos-tow.

The village of Skenfreth, from which the hundred derives its name, is seven miles N. N. W. from Monmouth. Skenfreth Castle is seated on the banks of the Monnow, in a sequestered spot, surrounded by

by hills, a little to the right of the road, leading from Ross to Abergavenny. From the badness of the road, it is difficult of access, unless by pedestrians. This castle, destitute of outworks, and inconsiderable in size, is of the simplest construction; its area, forming a trapezium, is merely surrounded by a strong curtain wall, flanked with a circular tower at each angle, and one of inferior dimensions on the side facing the village. In the towers are oeillets for the discharge of arrows. Nearly in the centre of the area, which is 160 feet in length, stands, on a small artificial mount, another circular tower, but without the least appearance of its ever having had a foss or drawbridge. The contour of this building indicates, that it must have been a British structure; and it is probably the most ancient fortress in the county. It was evidently intended for the defence of the river, or to secure the defiles of the adjacent mountains.

The neighbouring village of Grosmont, 12 miles N.E. from Abergavenny, though now a mere assemblage of cottages, was formerly of more importance; and it is still governed by a mayor and burgesses. Tradition states that it once formed a town of considerable extent, and enjoyed the privilege of a market, held at the foot of the Craig mountain.

Grosmont church is a large handsome structure, in the pointed style, with an octagonal tower; a singular thing for this part of the country. The body of the church, after the cathedral fashion, is in the form of a Roman cross, consisting of a nave, with two aisles, a transept, and a chancel.

Grosmont Castle, the fine and venerable ruins of which yet remain, seems to have been a favourite residence of the Earls of Lancaster; and Henry, grandson of Edmund Crouchback, was surnamed Grismont, or Grosmont, from having been born at this place. Its ruins occupy the summit of a swell-

ing eminence on the south bank of the Monnow. The fragments of ivy-clad walls, accompanied by numerous shrubs, and the parts impending over the precipitous banks of the river, tufted with a grove of wide-spreading oaks, give the whole a picturesque and interesting appearance. The main building was strengthened by various outworks to the south-east, of which some vestiges of the barbican may yet be traced, and of entrenchments to the south.—John of Kent, the celebrated necromancer, is supposed to have been a native of this place.*

Monmouth, the chief town of the county, is 120½ miles W. N. W. from London. It is situated on a tongue of land, formed by a confluence of the Monnow and Wye, at the termination of a fine valley, surrounded by lofty hills, whose declivities are beautifully clothed with wood. The British name was Mongwy, from its peninsular situation on the rivers Mon and Wye. Some writers have considered it of Roman origin; but no vestiges of the Romans have been discovered, either on the site, or in the immediate vicinity. Horsley fixes here the Blestium of Antoninus. Previously to the Norman conquest, a fortress existed at Monmouth, to overawe the inhabitants of the country bordering upon the part of Mercia now included in the counties of Hereford and Gloucester. In Domesday Book it is stated, "in the castle of Monmouth the king has four carucates of land, which formed part of the royal demesne, and its custody was committed to William Fitz Baderon; the sons and successors of whom assumed the surname of Monmouth, and his descendants were seized of it till the reign of Henry the Third." During the long intestine commotions which distracted the reign of that prince, while the barons contended for their rights and privileges, Monmouth was alternately possessed by the opposite parties; and in the several sieges it endured, suffered repeated

* John of Kent, by his magic incantations, could either raise or send away the Devil! When he was a boy, being ordered to protect some corn from the birds, he conjured all the crows in the neighbourhood into a barn without a roof, and by force of his incantations he obliged them to remain there while he visited Grosmont fair.—John and the Devil, conjointly in one night, constructed a bridge over the Monnow! This is still called John of Kent's Bridge.—Long did his astonishing actions scare the villagers; and even now the very recital of his wonderful exploits makes terror visible in each countenance:

"The windows shake, the drawers crack:
Each thinks that John's behind his back,
And hitches to the fire."

John, according to tradition, was a domestic in the family of the Scudamores, and resided at Kent Church House; where he kept a stud of horses, all of which were at the service of his Satanic Majesty. They were such aerial coursers that they outstripped the wind. The cellar where the horses were kept is still shewn. According to some, this extraordinary personage was a monk, who, like Roger Bacon, possessing a greater knowledge in natural philosophy than was generally known, was reputed a sorcerer.—The Scudamore family had a Latin translation of the bible written by him on vellum, which is unfortunately lost. An ancient painting of him upon wood is preserved. An old tomb-stone, in the church-yard of Gros-

mont, near the east wall of the chancel, without any inscription, is shewn as his monument. Like Dr. Faustus, he is said to have made a league with the devil; but more wary than the doctor in drawing up the form of the compact, he outwitted his Satanic majesty, by evading the terms of the covenant. Having sold the reversionary interest of both body and soul, if buried within or without the church, he escaped the consequence of such stipulation, by being interred under the church wall. Leland mentions one John Gwent, a Franciscan friar, who was bred in Wales, and so ardently followed the schools of the Franciscans, at Oxford, and made such improvements in polite learning, as to become the wonder of all his religious brethren.—This Franciscan was provincial minister of the order in England; he died 1348, and it was said that he wrought miracles in his life time. This is thought, by some, to have been the original John of Kent. Some have supposed that John of Kent was no other than the celebrated warrior, Owen Glendowr. Mr. William Owen, author of the Welsh Dictionary, observes that John of Kent was a favourite poet among the Welsh, and there is scarcely a Welsh manuscript which does not contain some of his verses. He may be classed also (says Mr. Owen) among the early and eminent Lollards, as his writings are filled with doctrines hostile to the Roman catholic religion; his boldness in consigning such opinions to writing would have exposed him to great danger, had he used a language more easily understood.

demolitions.

demolitions. The castle was a favourite residence of John of Gaunt, and of his son Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards King Henry the Fourth, in whose reign it was distinguished by giving birth to the hero of Agincourt, thence denominated Henry of Monmouth. Edward the Fourth granted it, in 1465, to William Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke; but, reverting again to the crown, it formed, as before, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, which Henry the Seventh possessed by the same right that he ascended the throne. Since that period the castle of Monmouth, with several other possessions of his in the county, have become private property. The Duke of Beaufort, is the present proprietor.—The remains of this once formidable fortress, which was constructed of red grit-stone, stand on the ridge of the eminence by the banks of the Monnow, to the north of the town, and are so surrounded by other buildings, as scarcely to be visible. They present, however, from the river, an appearance of dilapidated grandeur, which recalls to memory its former political importance and extensive magnificence. Many vestiges of the castle may yet be discovered amidst tenements, stables, and out-houses. The roof and several of the side walls have fallen, yet the site of two remarkable apartments may be traced with exactness. The chamber where the hero of Monmouth was born belonged to an upper story; and the beams which supported the floor, still project from the side walls, by which it appears to have been fifty-eight feet long, by twenty-four broad. It had pointed arched windows, some of which remain. Another large apartment adjoining this, sixty-three feet in length, and forty-six in breadth, probably formed the baronial hall; and, as appears by an inquisition, was used in the time of James the First, for the county assizes, which continued to be held in it, till the middle of the last century. Within the site of the castle is a handsome domestic edifice, constructed of stones taken from the surrounding fragments. This mansion, built in the year 1673, formed an occasional residence of the ducal family of Beaufort.

An alien priory for black monks of the Benedictine order, was founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Wyhenoc, grandson of Fitz Baderon, and third lord of Monmouth, who made it a cell to the monastery of St. Florence, near Salmur, in Anjou. The site of the priory church occupied the space on which stands the present parish church: the tower, with the lower part of the spire, are all the remains of the original edifice. A few vestiges of the monastery are still visible, north of the church; and a small apartment, having a large ancient projecting window, is pointed out as the study, once belonging to the celebrated Jeffry of Monmouth. This and other apartments are incorporated in a house forming the family residence of Daniel Williams, Esq.—Two Hospitals also were founded here by John de Monmouth, about the year 1240. This town early became a privileged place, under the auspices of its lords;

and enjoyed many immunities, from forming parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. The earliest charter, dated in 1549, was granted by Edward the Sixth. In this the king confirms various franchises and privileges, which had been previously granted by Henry the Eighth; and adds the power of electing a mayor and two bailiffs. From that period, Monmouth has been a borough and corporate town, governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and fifteen common-councilmen. It first sent a member to the British senate in 1596; and in consequence of a petition of rights to parliament, in the year 1680, the house decided the right of election to be in the burgesses inhabitants, in conjunction with the burgesses inhabitants of the towns of Newport and Usk.—At present there is little trade at Monmouth. Some iron and tin-works in the vicinity furnish employment for a few hands; and in the season, barking occupies a number of people. The principal support of the inhabitants arises from the navigation of the Wye, and the trade between Hereford and Bristol, &c. supplying the neighbouring districts with all kinds of shop goods.

The town of Monmouth is extensive, and contains some good buildings, but only one principal street. Communications are formed with the suburbs and adjacent country by means of three bridges, viz. Wye-bridge, Monnow-bridge, and Tibb's-bridge, exclusive of one over the Trothy, in the liberty of St. Thomas. That over the Wye is a good stone structure, and consists of several arches. Monnow-bridge is built of stone, and appears to be coeval with the bastion towers, which formed its gateway. Tibb's-bridge is erected of wood on lozenge-shaped stone piers.—St. Mary's church, as already mentioned, belonged to the priory. Its body is extremely light and well proportioned; the range of columns separating the nave from the aisle, and supporting an horizontal entablature. The tower, which is nearly two hundred feet from the base of the building, forms a conspicuous and beautiful object in the distant view; and from the parapet of the tower, the prospects are eminently interesting.—St. Thomas's church, now a chapel to St. Mary's, is a small, very ancient structure, near the foot of Monnow-bridge. The simplicity of its form, the circular shape of the door-ways, of the arch separating the nave from the chancel, and the style of their ornaments, which bear a Saxon character, seem to indicate that it was built before the Conquest. Some persons entertain the opinion, that the more ancient parts of the building are British.

A broad and handsome street leads from Monnow-bridge to the Market-Place, which is ornamented with a new Town-Hall, erected on columns, forming in front a noble colonnade. Here is a statue of Henry the Fifth, with an inscription commemorative of his birth.—Near the extremity of the town, on the banks of the Monnow, stands the County Gaol, a compact, massive building, erected a few years ago. Its construction and regulations are exceedingly good.

The

The Free-school, which is a good building, was founded in the reign of King James the First, by a person named William Jones, who had acquired a considerable fortune by his own industry, as appears from the inscription underneath a portrait of the founders, habited in the costume of the age, and preserved in the school-room: "Walter William Jones, haberdasher and merchant, of London, &c."*

The houses in Monmouth are generally good, but not remarkable for their architecture. Nearly the whole are white-washed, which gives the town a singular appearance to a stranger. The prospects from the hills, in the vicinity, are of a pleasing character; and the walks in the environs are delightful. —The celebrated Geoffrey of Monmouth, the monkish historian, was a native of this town.

In the neighbourhood of Monmouth is a lofty conical hill, called the Kymin, which suddenly rises from the banks of the Wye. A pleasant walk has been made to the summit, which terminates in a level plain, crowned with a beautiful wood, called Beau-lieu Grove, through which vistas have been cut; and at the extremities, on the verge of the declivity, accommodation-seats are placed. "In the centre of this eminence a pavilion has been erected by subscription, intended as a naval monument, as well as a place of accommodation for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This is a circular edifice, in form of an embattled tower, having the frieze round it ornamented with medallions of the most eminent British admirals, accompanied with emblematic and appropriate devices. It consists of two stories; the upper a banqueting-room, and the lower a kitchen. The former has five windows, commanding different views over Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, and Herefordshire; and extending beyond these to the counties of Somerset, Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor, Salop, and Worcester"

To the south-east of Monmouth, about a mile, is Troy House, an ancient seat of the Herbert family, which afterwards came into that of Somerset. It stands upon the banks of the Trothy, from which the name of Troy is corruptly derived. The present edifice was built by Inigo Jones. The apartments are well proportioned, commodious, and grand. Here is a large collection of family pictures. Troy House was at an early period famed for its excellent gardens, and their productions, particularly delicious

fruits, as appears by the following anecdote which occurs in the Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester "Sir Thomas Somerset, brother to the Marquis of Worcester, had a house which was called Troy, five miles from Raglan Castle. This Sir Thomas being a complete gentleman, delighted much in fine gardens and orchards, where, by the benefit of art, the earth was made so grateful to him, at the same time that the king (Charles the First) happened to be at his brother's house, that it yielded him wherewithal to send brother Worcester a present, and such a one, as the times and seasons considered, was able to make the king believe that the sovereign of the planets had now changed the poles, and that Wales (the refuse and outcast of the fair garden of England) had fairer and riper fruit than England's bowels had on all her beds. "This present given to the marquis, he would not suffer to be presented to the king by any other hand than his own. 'Here I present you, Sir,' said the marquis (placing his dishes on the table), 'with that which came not from Lincoln that was, nor London that is, nor York that is to be, but from Troy.' Whereupon the king smiled, and answered the marquis, 'Truly, my lord, I have heard that corn grows where Troy town stood; but I never thought, that there had grown any apricots before.'"

At the distance of two miles to the west, stands Treowen, another ancient mansion; built after the plans of Inigo Jones. Though converted into a farm-house, it preserves traits of its ancient splendor. The front is faced with hewn stone, and distinguished by a porch in the Anglo-Grecian style. This was the seat of the Jones family, descendants of the Herberts.

Wonastow Court, on an eminence about a mile from Monmouth, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of Sir Thomas Herbert, knight, great grandson of William Herbert, first earl of Pembroke. It was long a residence of that branch of the family. The house appears to have been erected as early as the time of Henry the Sixth.

Grace Dieu Abbey, in the parish of Lanvihangel Tavarback, eight miles S. W. by W. from Chepstow, was a small monastery of the Cistercian order founded by John of Monmouth, in 1229, and destroyed by the Welsh, in 1238. It was, however, rebuilt. The meadows here are some of the richest in the county, and the vicinity is covered with pro-

* The tradition of the town gives a singular story of its establishment: He was a native of Newland, in Gloucestershire, but passed the early part of his life in a menial capacity at Monmouth; from this situation he became a shop-boy to a merchant in London, where his acuteness procured his admission to the counting-house; and he performed the office of clerk with such diligence, skill, and fidelity, that he was employed by his master as a factor abroad, and afterwards taken into partnership. Having raised an ample fortune, he quitted London, returned to Newland, under the appearance of great poverty, and made an application to the parish: being tauntingly advised to seek relief at Monmouth, where he had lived

at service, and would find persons disposed to assist him, had he conducted himself with propriety, he repaired thither, and experienced the charity of several inhabitants. In gratitude for this reception, he founded a free-school on a liberal establishment: to the master a house, with a salary of 90*l.* a year; to the usher, a salary of 45*l.* a year, with a house; and to a lecturer, for the purpose of inspecting the almshouses, reading prayers, and preaching a weekly sermon, an excellent house and garden, with a salary of 105*l.* a year. He also built almshouses for twenty poor people, leaving to each 3*s.* 6*d.* a week." —Coxe's Hist. Tour.

ductive orchards. The present remains of the abbey consist of a building converted into a barn, &c.

In the parish of Landeilo Cresseney, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. N. W. from Monmouth, are the magnificent ruins of White Castle, anciently Landcilo Castle. This, with the fortresses of Skenfreth and Grosmont, was raised to defend the north-eastern part of the county. The remains, a mile and a half north of the village, occupy the ridge of an eminence, and are surrounded by a deep foss or moat, 286 yards in circumference. The walls are of considerable thickness, and faced with hewn stone, of a brown colour. The figure is an irregular ellipsis. The works, which are partly straight and partly curvilinear, are strengthened with six round towers, without the walls, contrived to resist a siege, even after the loss of the inner court. "The principal entrance," observes Mr. Cox, "is towards the north: it consists of a gateway, which was defended by a portcullis and drawbridge, flanked by two high massive towers; there is another entrance to the south-west, on the opposite side." Some vestiges of apartments may be seen; but the greater portion of the area is covered with grass and weeds, cropped by the cattle that find shelter here in hot or stormy weather. There is no appearance of windows in the external wall, which are merely pierced with oiellets, for the shooting of arrows. The length of the area is 145 feet, and the greatest breadth 160. Outside the foss, and before the principal entrance, are the remains of a barbican, which formed a kind of tête du pont to the castle. The walls of this out-work were very thick, flanked also by several towers, and encompassed by a deep foss. The massive remains of this castle, the height of the towers, the extent of the out-works, the depth of the foss, indicate a place of considerable strength and importance; which probably insured, for several ages, the dominion of this part of the country. It appears to have been constructed, long before the conquest; and was, most probably, a British structure. In ancient documents it is called Castell Blanch, or Blanch, and Whyt Castle, and in Latin records, Album Castrum. Probably it had been denominated by the Welsh Castell Gwyn, of which White Castle is a literal interpretation.

Landeilo-Cresseney Church is a large handsome stone structure, in the pointed style, having its tower-surmounted by a lofty spire, covered with shingles. The spire forms a striking object from every part of the surrounding country. It stands upon an artificial mound of earth, which forms part of an entrenched camp, extending into the pleasure grounds belonging to Landeilo House, formerly the seat of the Powells, descendants of the Herberts, but now of Richard Lewis, Esq. The present mansion is a handsome and convenient modern edifice.

In the road from Monmouth to Hereford, about five miles to the north-east of Lanvair, stands the little village of Newcastle, which derives the name from some fortress once erected here, no traces of which remain, except a tumulus, surrounded by a

foss, about 300 feet in circumference, and vestiges of entrenchments. The tumulus is supposed to be the haunt of troubled spirits; and an ancient oak, of remarkable size, is considered as the rendezvous of fairies, who, beneath its shade, wanton in their nocturnal revels. The lower part of the trunk of this tree, measures twenty-seven feet in girth; and the amazing extent of the boughs, and its pendulous, contorted, and convolute branches, give it a fantastic and interesting appearance. It has long been hollow, and is fast going to decay: one of the largest branches, broken off by a violent storm of wind, yielded fifteen cart-loads of fire-wood. At the distance of about half a mile from the village, a spring, issuing from a wooded hill, forms a well, whence issues a stream, whose waters are considered infallible for the cure of most disorders.

Usk.]—The hundred of Usk, N. E. from that of Wentloog, is a fertile, though hilly district, abounding in fine grass and arable lands, interspersed with orchards, plantations, coppices, &c. The Avon Lwyd forms its S. W. boundary; and it is watered also by the Olwy, that rising near Trelech, joins the Usk a little to the south of the town of that name; and by the Usk, which meandering through its centre, enlivens one of the most diversified and picturesque vales in the kingdom. In this hundred are the ancient and interesting towns of Usk and Caerleon. Its higher division contains the parishes of Gwernesney, Kemeys Commander, Kemeys Inferior, Langeview, Langwym Lower, Langwym Upper, Lanllowell, Lantressent, Tredunnoch, and Trostrey; and its lower, those of Lanbadock, Landegveth, Langatock, Langibby, Lanhenock, Lanthewy Vach, Lanvihangel Lantarnam, Lanvihangel Pontymoule, Lanvrechva Lower, Lanvrechva Upper, Monkswood, and Panteague.

The town of Usk, which gives name to the hundred, is called by the Britons Brunebegie, by Giraldus, Castrum Isca. It is situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Olwy with the Usk, just below the point where the latter is joined by the rivulet called Birrhyn, or Buthin, 14 miles S. W. from Monmouth, and 144 W. by N. from London. Antiquaries have in general agreed to fix here the Burreum of Antoninus's Itinerary, and the Bullaeum of Ptolemy. Its situation at the confluence of two rivers, its square form, the appellation of Burreum, or the British term Brynbyga, being circumstances which are considered strongly to favor the supposition. Usk is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity, and from the vestiges that are visible it has evidently been of much larger extent and importance. From the term "bwr," which signifies an entrenchment, it is by some supposed to have been a British town. The earliest records of the place are furnished from the history of the Castle, which from some of its architectural features appears to have been of Roman or Roman-British origin. The first notice which our annals afford of this castle is in the time of Henry the Third, when it constituted

part

part of the possessions of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester: from that family it came to the Mortimers, earls of March. Edmund Mortimer dying without issue, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, his possessions were granted to his nephew, Richard Duke of York, of whom this castle appears to have been a favourite residence. Edward the Fourth, and Richard the Third, are supposed to have been born here. On the death of Richard, the castle of Usk became the property of Henry the Seventh. It afterwards belonged to W. Herbert, first earl of Pembroke, and now is the property of the Duke of Beaufort. During the perpetual struggles between the Welsh chieftains and the Anglo-Norman lords, this castle experienced many rude assaults. Owen Glyndwr made himself master of the place, and spread devastation round the country. He was at length completely defeated, and compelled to fly to his native mountains. In the time of Elizabeth, it was in a very dilapidated state. The present remains, which stand on an abrupt eminence to the east of the river, consist of a shell enclosing a court, the principal entrance of which is by a tower gateway, having a pointed arch, with a groove for a portcullis. The area is surrounded by straight walls, flanked with round and square towers, destitute of windows, but having occasional narrow apertures. Within are a keep, a square tower, and several apartments, one of which, probably the baronial hall, measures 48 feet by 24.—A Priory was founded here in 1236, by one of the earls of Clare. Some remains of the building are yet standing on the south side of the church; and in an apartment on the first floor the frieze of the ceiling is decorated with emblematical devices, and emblazoned arms. Usk is a corporate town, being governed by a mayor, community, and burgesses, and in conjunction with Newport and Monmouth, is represented by one member of Parliament. The houses are in general isolated, having gardens and paddocks intervening. The church was originally connected with the priory, and appears to have been erected in the Anglo-Norman era. It was built in the cathedral form, as appears by foundations yet remaining. The square embattled tower, now standing at the east end, was in the centre, and appears to have communicated with a transept and choir, both of which have long been destroyed. The building has undergone many alterations. Here are a few sepulchral monuments to arrest the attention of the visitor; but an inscription on a brass plate, fastened by nails against two of the pews, has much perplexed our antiquaries. The Bridge is a stone structure consisting of five circular arches, and flanked on each side by triangular buttresses.—The inhabitants of this town are chiefly employed in husbandry, and some gain their livelihood by the salmon fishery. The Usk abounds with salmon; and several weirs have been long established on the river in the vicinity of the town. The salmon of the Usk is much esteemed; and the people are enabled, by well constructed weirs, to fish

for salmon, almost throughout the year. A short description of the weir may not perhaps be altogether unacceptable to our readers. It consists of an embankment of stakes and stones thrown diagonally across the river, between two and three hundred yards in length; in the middle is a vacancy, furnished with an iron grate, through which a considerable body of the river rushes with great impetuosity. At the lower part of the weir on one side of this stream, is a large wooden box, perforated with holes to admit the water and air, with an aperture, to which is affixed a long round wicker, resembling a tunnel. The aperture is closed with a small iron grate, which opens within the box like a trap-door, and falls to its original position by its own weight. A square wooden frame, similar to that used for the purpose of catching eels, in mill-dams, extends nearly across the whole of the streams below the large iron grate. Instead of retreating down the narrow pass, by which he ascended, the fish turns sideways, is hurried by the rapidity of the current along a narrow stream, leading through the tunnel, forces up the trap-door, which immediately falls down behind him, and he is thus secured in the box.

In the vicinity of the Usk are several ancient encampments. In every two or three miles vestiges of hostile positions are visible. The principal of these are Craeg y Gaercyd, a Roman encampment, about two miles north-west of the town.—Campwood. Cwnt-y-gaer, surrounded by a double foss, and exhibiting remains of walls. Gaer-fawr, situated between the Golden Hill and the Devaudon, the largest encampment in the country, was the site of a British town.

Caerleon, the Isca Silurum of the ancients, and the chief station of the Romans in the Silurian territory, is at present an inconsiderable town, upon the western banks of the Usk, just below the conflux of the Avon Lwyd, 21 miles S. W. from Monmouth, and 151½ W. from London. The name has generally been supposed to be derived from *Gaer*, a fortified place, and *legio* a corruption of *leon*. Caerleon lays claim to high antiquity. The British city is supposed to have been to the westward of the present town; and situated on the sides of a hill in Lantarnam Park, on which are the remains of a fortress. Of its occupation by the Romans, and being their principal station in this part of the island, there is not the smallest reason to doubt. The vestiges of walls and public works, the numerous pavements, altars, statues, stones, coins, and other antiquities, which at various times have been brought to light, furnish sufficient evidence of its having been a great Roman city; the bricks and tiles which have been dug up, having in relief *LEG. II. AVG.* indicate, also, that it was a station of the second Augustan legion of the Roman army. During the continuance of the Romans in this land, it was the seat of government for the division of the county denominated *Britannia Secunda*; and in that period it continued long the theatre for the display of luxury and magnificence.

nificance. Caerleon being the only fortress from Chepstow to Caerdiff, it became for a long period the object of perpetual contention between the English and the Welsh, until it was at length permanently possessed by the English under Edward the First. After having been long in the possession of the crown, it came to the family of Morgan, of Lantarnam, and is at present the property of Mr. Blanning.

In the annals of learning and religion, Caerleon has been represented as no less pre-eminent, than in ancient military importance. It is mentioned upon the authority of Geoffry of Monmouth, and Alexander Elsibensis, that at the time of the Saxon invasion, the university of this place contained two hundred philosophers, who studied astronomy and other sciences, and taught them to others. St. Julius and St. Aaron, two zealous evangelists, suffered martyrdom at this place. When christianity had taken root in the country, Caerleon became the metropolitan see of the Britons. Of its splendour in the twelfth century, Gyraldus Cambrensis, gives us a lively picture: "many remains (says he) of its former magnificence are still visible; splendid palaces, which once emulated with their gilded roofs, the grandeur of Rome; for it was originally built by the Roman princes, and adorned with stately edifices; a gigantic tower, numerous baths, ruins of temples, and a theatre, the walls of which are partly standing. Here we still see, both within and without the walls, subterraneous buildings, aqueducts, vaulted caverns, and what appeared to me most remarkable, stoves so excellently contrived, as to diffuse their heat though imperceptible pores." Few vestiges, however, of its once flourishing state are now visible. The fortified part of the town was not large; but the suburbs were extensive. Many parts of the walls are standing. They are constructed of limestone, imbedded in cement, some of which appears to have been tempered with pounded brick. Four gates, one in the centre of each wall, opened to the roads leading to the stations in the other parts of the district. The whole was environed with a foss. The particular period at which this fortress was erected, has not been determined, but there are strong grounds for the conjecture that it originated in the time of Severus, who built the walls after he had completed his wall on the northern parts of the isle. In the midst of this fortress, is a concave space, vulgarly denominated King Arthur's round table. A variety of conjectures have been hazarded by different authors respecting this; Some imagining it to have been the site of a magnificent temple, while others think that an amphitheatre occupied the spot. Most of the Roman antiquities that have been discovered at Caerleon, have been removed to other places. The vestiges of antiquity found at different times, consist of structures, or parts of structures, sculptured and inscribed stones; medallions, coins, rings, &c. To these may be added several baths and tessellated pavements in the neighbourhood of

the town. At the church of Tredynog, is preserved a monument, still entire, of a soldier belonging to the Augustine legion. Quantities of bricks and tiles have been repeatedly dug up, bearing upon their faces, Leg II Aug.; the poor inhabitants of this place find it a profitable employment, during the winter, to dig in search of antiquities. At the period of the Norman Conquest, Caerleon had a castle; but the site cannot now be exactly traced. The remains of a portal, in Bridge Street, consisting of a dilapidated round tower, with a groove for a portcullis, is supposed to have formed an entrance to the castle. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, the remains of which are visible. The bridge is a curious structure, and is supposed to have been erected after the model of the Roman bridges. The floor, supported by ten lofty piers, is level, and divided by posts and rails into rooms or beds of boards, each twelve feet in length; the apparently loose and disjointed state of the planks, and the clattering noise which they make under the pressure of the wheels, have frequently occasioned alarm to those who are unaccustomed to them. In the vicinity of this place are some very extensive tin-works, which are capable of manufacturing annually 20,000 boxes of tin plates, each containing from 200 to 300 plates. Iron plates are rolled, also patent iron rods, ship bolts, and square iron bars. The machinery is wholly of iron; the two fly-wheels, with the water-wheel, and their combined powers, weigh 75 tons, and make forty-five revolutions in a minute.—The gardens and orchards of Caerleon are strewed with immense quantities of cinders, which contain much iron. They are called Roman cinders, and are doubtless the remains of ore, imperfectly smelted by the Romans in their open bloomeries. On an eminence, just above the Avon-Lwyd, at Penros, is an encampment in the form of a parallelogram, with five bastions, one at each angle, and one nearly in the centre of the south side. But the most considerable encampment is that called the lodge, in Lantarnam Park, which bears marks of a period anterior to the Roman invasion. Its shape is elliptical, comprising an area of about 120 yards in diameter at its greatest breadth, and 280 in length: the entrenchments, which are in some places thirty feet deep, consist of a double foss and vallum; the entrance on the west side is defended by a tumulus, nearly forty feet in height, placed in the inner ramparts. Near the Roman road, which passed by Penros from Caerleon to Usk, now denominated the upper road, in the parish of Langebby, stand the remains of Castell Tregrey. These consist of a square tower, in a dilapidated state, fragments of walls, and foundations, which inclosed a large, oblong area, now converted into an orchard. From the style of architecture, it was probably constructed in the early Anglo-Norman era. During the civil wars, it was of some importance as a fortress, and in the possession of Sir Trevor Williams became formidable to Cromwell.—Langebby House, situated near the ruins of the

the castle, is the residence of William Williams, Esq.

WENTLOOG.]—The hundred of Wentloog has that of Abergavenny on the north-east, having the Ebwy rivulet for its boundary, and on the south-west the river Rumney, which separates it from the county of Glamorgan, stretching in a south-easterly direction from Brecknock to the sea. It is principally a mountainous tract, watered by the Ebwy, Sorwy, and Rumney, which flow nearly parallel, and are flanked by chains of hills running in similar directions. A branch of the Newport canal reaches north-westerly up to Crumlin-bridge, and a rail-road extends the communication to the iron founderies at Ebwy, and to the Beaufort forges and other works, in Breconshire.—This hundred comprises the town of Newport; the parishes of Bedwas, Upper and Lower, Bettus, St. Bride's, Bydwellty, Coedcernew, Heullis, Machen, Upper and Lower, Malpas, Marshfield, St. Mellon's, Michaelstonevedow, Peterstone, Risca, Rumney, St. Woolas; and the hamlets of viz. Clawrplyff, Duffrin, Graig, Ishlawrcoed, Mamhole, Monidd Main, Penmain, Rogerstone, Ychlawrcoed.

The market town of Newport, 24 miles S. W. from Monmouth, and $147\frac{1}{2}$ W. from London, was called by Gyraldus, Novus-Burgus, or New-town, because it arose out of the declining greatness of Caerleon. It was by the Welsh denominated Castel-Newydd, or New-castle. The castle was recently in the possession of Mayndee. Its shell, which stands near the foot of the bridge, on the right bank of the Usk, is a massive structure, but not of large dimensions, though it appears to have formerly been of greater extent. It forms nearly a parallelogram, and is constructed with rubble, coigned with hewn stone. The side towards the town consists simply of a plain wall. On the southern side, vestiges of a moat still appear. Toward the north, in the centre, is a square tower, which served for the keep or citadel, flanked with small turrets. Beneath this is a sally-port, facing the river, having a pointed arch, and a groove for a portcullis; on each side is a large massy tower, with windows and oeillets in the pointed style. The centre contains a spacious apartment, called the state-room; adjoining to this are the remains of the baronial hall, the windows of which are decorated with rich stone tracery. One of the collateral towers, though in a dilapidated state, is fitted up as a residence.

This town was formerly defended by fortified walls; and the site of the eastern and western gates may yet be traced.—Newport obtained a charter of privilege for its burgesses and inhabitants of Edward the Second, by means of the influence which the younger Hugh de Spencer had over that monarch. It received further grants from subsequent kings; and by a charter, dated in 1623, it is now governed by a corporation, under the denomination of "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Newport," &c.—This town, conjointly with Usk and

Monmouth, sends one member to parliament. The franchise is vested in the burgesses, resident, who are elected by the mayor and aldermen, assisted by the manorial lord, or his steward.—The town is a narrow, straggling place, consisting principally of one long street, extending from the flat bank of the Usk up to the eminence on which stands the church. Here was formerly a monastery of friars preachers, the remains of which are still standing, near the river, below the bridge; they consist of several detached apartments. The northern transept of the conventual church, is used as a house for a cyder-mill. The gardens at the monastery are yet inclosed with the original wall.—The church of St. Woolas, the only place of worship for the inhabitants, in the establishment, is situated on an eminence to the south-west of the town. It consists of a lofty square tower, a nave and two aisles, a chancel, and a small chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, now used only as a place of interment. The present tower was built by Henry the Third, as a testimony of his gratitude to the loyal inhabitants of the town, for their successful opposition to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester. All that remains of the original structure is the nave.—Near the church was a barrow, called Twyn-Gwnlliw, or the tomb of St. Woolas, supposed to be of Roman origin.—Newport Bridge is a handsome modern stone structure of five arches, over the Usk, built at the expense of the county, under the direction of Mr. David Edwards, son of the Edwards, who erected the bridge of one arch, called Pont-y-Prydd, near Caerphylli, in Glamorganshire.

The inhabitants of Newport are principally supported by the commerce of the place, which consists of foreign, coasting, and inland trade. In the trade, commerce, and value of the landed property of this town, a most astonishing increase has taken place within these few years. Labour is immoderately high, and difficult to obtain. From the paucity of buildings, until very lately, rents were high, and accommodations scarce. Upon an average 20 per cent has been cleared on the money employed in the purchase of leases of 61 years, and some even for 99 years.

In his journey from Pontypool, in a north-westerly direction, the traveller enters the wilds of Monmouthshire, a tract of country which abound in diversified and romantic scenery, and are highly interesting from their mineral stores. About three miles above Crumlin-bridge, at the foot of the Beacon Mountain, the Great and Little Ebwy rivers, form a junction. Nothing can exceed the views at the junction of the streams, where the Great Ebwy, rushing through the vale of Ebwy with its sylvan and rocky accompaniments on one side, and on the other the Little Ebwy, bursting suddenly from a dense wood, eager, through a narrow glen, to join its foaming waters with the sister stream. Over the latter are two stone bridges; one originally constructed for general communication, and the other erected for the purpose of carrying on the rail-road, which leads to Ebwy Vale furnace

furnace, and to the Beaufort iron-works. Near the north-western extremity of the long mountainous ridge that goes under the general name of Mynydd Maen, is Sorwy smelting furnace, and three miles below, the iron and coal-mines of Brianaro."

Bydwellty, 16 miles N. W. from Newport, presents a curious instance of the mixture of the ancient British mode of building with the succeeding pointed style. The church-yard is environed with ancient entrenchments, the vestiges of which have nearly been obliterated by the plough. Descending the vale of Sorwy to the left, are the coal-mines of Mynydd y Slwyn, and the extensive iron-works of Abercorn.

In the parish of Bassaleg, 2½ W. from Newport, was a priory of black monks of the Benedictine order, founded by Robert de Haye, and Gundreda, his wife, in the 12th century. There are no remains of the priory, except a ruin situated in a dense wood, about a mile from the church, which is supposed to have been part of the structure. In this parish is a conical hill, called Craig-y-Saesson, on the summit of which is a circular encampment, almost obscured by underwood. About a mile distant is another entrenchment, of a similar shape, with loose stones lying in the foss, probably the remains of walls. These fortresses were apparently British; and a meadow near, called Maes-Arthur, records the memory of that heroic sovereign.—In the year 1811, the largest oak tree ever cut down in this kingdom, was felled at Bassaleg, near the canal. Of this tree, which was purchased by Mr. Harrison, the dimensions were as follow:—The trunk, (10 feet in girth) measured 473 feet; twelve limbs respectively, 60, 106, 355, 452, 235, 113, 28, 156, 84, 70, 89, and 75 feet; altogether 2302 feet of sound timber; dead limbs 126 feet timber:—and it required the labour of four men, for twenty days, to fell the tree and strip the bark!

Tredegar House, the magnificent seat of the ancient family of Morgan, stands in a flat part of Tredegar park. The present structure, built of brick, was erected in the reign of Charles the Second. Here is a large collection of pictures. The park, well stocked with deer, is extensive, and the grounds are finely diversified. The plantations of oak, beech, and Spanish chesnut, are truly noble.

Peterston Church, six miles S. W. by S. from Newport, is an elegant structure of hewn stone; the tower of which exhibits a good specimen of architecture, in the early pointed style.

Castell Glas, or Green Castle, was anciently a fortress of great strength and security, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. Its remains, situated in the low ground, called Mendalgylf, between the Ebwy and the Usk, consist of a square tower, with a spiral staircase; some of the apartments, in which are pointed arches belonging to the windows and doorways; and a building used by the occupier of the adjoining farm, as a shed for cattle. At a small distance is a raised mound, the site of the keep; and the numerous remains of walls and foundations which have been traced by digging, shew it to have been of very considerable extent.

MALPAS CHURCH, two miles N. by W. from Newport, was anciently the chapel to a small religious house for monks of the Cluniac order, a cell to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire. It is of unhewn stone, but it has neither aisle nor steeple. It is thought to be of British origin.

FAIRS.]—*Abergavenny*—May 14, for lean cattle and sheep; first Tuesday after Trinity, linen and woollen cloth; September 25, hogs, horses, and flannels.

Caerleon—May 1, July 20, September 21, cattle.

Castletown—May 6, August 5, Nov. 26, cattle.

Chepstow—Friday in Whitsun week, horned cattle; Saturday before June 20, for wool; August 1, Friday week after St. Luke, October 18, horned cattle; last Monday in the month, ditto.

Christchurch—Cattle.

Grosmont—Ditto.

Magor—Two last Mondays in Lent, horned cattle.

Monmouth—June 18, wool; Whit-Tuesday, September 4, ditto; November 22, horned cattle, for toys, and cheese.

Newport—Ascension-day, Whit-Thursday, Aug. 15, Nov. 6, cattle; third Monday in the month, cattle and sheep.

Pontypool—April 22, July 5, October 10, horses, lean cattle and pedlary; last Monday in the month, ditto.

Usk—Monday after Trinity, October 29, horses, lean cattle, and pedlary.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Abergavenny.....Distance from London.....Miles.....145 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------|--|--|-----|
| Caerleon..... | 32 | Caerleon..... | | | | | | | | 148 |
| Chepstow..... | 23 | 15 | Chepstow..... | | | | | | | 133 |
| Monmouth..... | 15 | 23 | 15 | Monmouth..... | | | | | | 128 |
| Newport..... | 21 | 5 | 20 | 28 | Newport..... | | | | | 147 |
| Pontypool..... | 10 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 11 | Pontypool..... | | | | 150 |
| Usk..... | 9 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 7 | Usk..... | | | 144 |

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.

* * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. ABERGAVENNY to NEWPORT. (S. by W.)

| | | | |
|---|----|----|--|
| Lelanelson (Cross the Brecon Canal) | 2½ | 2½ | L. — Llanover House, B. Woddington, Esq. |
| Mambilad | 4½ | 7 | L. — — — Morgan, Esq. |
| Llanvihangel (Cross the Brecon Canal) | 2 | 9 | |
| Panteg | 2 | 11 | |
| (Cross-y-Ceillog) | 2 | 13 | |
| (Cross the Torvaen) | 2 | 15 | |
| Llantarnam | 2 | 16 | George Kemys, Esq. |
| Malpas | 1 | 18 | Inn — King's Head. |
| Newport | 2 | 18 | |

2. MONMOUTH to ABERGAVENNY. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----|--|
| Winastow | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Ragland | 5½ | 8 | Dynastow Castle. Inn — Beaufort Arms. Ragland Castle. R. — Llanarch. — — Jones, Esq. — Clytha, — — Lee, Esq. L. — — Hooper, Esq. |
| Clytha | 3 | 11 | |
| Llanvihangel | 1 | 12 | |
| Llangattock | 1 | 13 | |
| Abergavenny | 4 | 17 | L. — An embattled House, Colebrook House, J. Hanbury Williams, Esq. Pempregwin House. Inns — Angel, Greyhound. R. — Hill House, T. Morgan, Esq. L. — Llanfoist House, F. Chambre, Esq. |

3. CAERLEON to MONMOUTH. (N. E.)

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| (Cross the Usk) | — | — | Craigwith House. Pen Park. Hangeby Castle. |
|-----------------|---|---|--|

| | | | |
|----------|---|----|------------------------------------|
| Usk | 7 | 7 | Inn — Three Salmon. |
| Ragland | 5 | 12 | L. — Linnarch, John Jones, Esq. |
| Monmouth | 8 | 20 | Inns — Beaufort Arms, King's Head. |

4. MONMOUTH to CHEPSTOW. (S.)

| | | | |
|------------|----|-----|---|
| Trellick | 5½ | 5½ | R. — Itton Court. Ruins of a castle. |
| St. Arvans | 6½ | 11½ | L. — Piercefield. — — Wells, Esq. |
| Chepstow | 2½ | 14 | Inns — Chepstow, Beaufort Arms, Three Cranes. |

5. ABERGAVENNY to CAERWENT, through USK. (S. W.)

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|--|
| Llangattock | 3 | 3 | L. Hanbury Williams, Esq. R. — B. Waddington, Esq. L. — R. Mr. Lucas. R. — Pant-y-goitre, T. Hooper, Esq. Llanisfraed, Edward Freere, Esq. Point Pleasant, Clitha, W. Jones, Esq. |
| Usk | 8 | 11 | |
| Llan Howel | 1½ | 12½ | |
| Pencamawr | 3 | 15½ | |
| Llanvair Iscoed | 2½ | 18 | |
| Caerwent | 2 | 20 | |

6. CHEPSTOW to MONMOUTH. (N.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|--|
| Chepstow | 2½ | 2½ | R. — Piercefield, Colonel Wood. L. — Itton Court, John Currie, Esq. |
| St. Arvans | 3½ | 6 | |
| Llanvihangel Tor- | 4½ | 10½ | Inn — Lion. |
| mynydd | 2½ | 12½ | |
| Trellegg | 2½ | 15½ | R. — Troy House, Duke of Beaufort. Inns — King's Head, Beaufort Arms. |
| The Redwam | 2½ | 15½ | |
| Monmouth | 2½ | 15½ | |

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.
British Statute Miles.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



NORFOLK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE maritime county of Norfolk is bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean; on the south the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse divide it from Suffolk; and it is separated from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, on the west, by the Great Ouse and Nene rivers. The shape is nearly that of an ellipsis, bounded by a convex line, a little indented on the western extremity. It is so encircled by its river boundaries and the sea, that it may be considered almost an island, a narrow causeway only, raised through the marshes near Lopham, connecting it with the adjacent land. Its longest diameter, in the direction of east and west, from Yarmouth to Wisbeach, has been estimated at from 57 to 66 miles; and the conjugate diameter, north and south, from Wells to Billingsford, at from 35 to 40 miles; with a circuit of 140 miles; comprising, by different estimates, from 1,094,400 to 1,288,320 square acres.—From the situation of this county, lying so exposed to the ocean, and comprising besides a considerable extent of marsh-land, the air is extremely sharp in winter, and at the beginning of spring; and north and north-easterly winds are observed to be more prevalent here than in any other county. Vegetation is consequently very backward. To the same cause may be attributed the frequent rains during the summer months, which are often accompanied with thunder, lightning, and tornadoes. In the hundreds of Marshland, and other fenny parts of the county, the air is not only cold, but exceedingly damp; hence intermitting fevers are very prevalent among the inhabitants, and strangers, on their first residence, are generally attacked with agues.

WOODLANDS, &c.]—This county has, by some, been described as well-wooded, and by others as being entirely destitute of trees. These opposite views are the result of a superficial view of the county. In some parts the hedge-rows are thickly clothed with trees, which at a distance exhibit the appearance of extensive woods: in others, an extensive unenclosed heath and moor land, stript of trees, stretches far beyond the view of the traveller. Numerous woods, however, are partially preserved throughout the country. Extensive plantations of trees have also been formed, particularly

in the north-western parts. In this judicious practice, Mr. Marsham, of Stratton, first took the lead, and his example was followed by many others, among whom were Mr. Coke, of Holkham, the late Mr. Windham, of Felbrigg, &c.

RIVERS.]—The principal rivers of Norfolk are the Great Ouse, the Little Ouse, the Bure, the Wensum, the Yare, and the Nar. The Great Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, near the town of Brackley. In its course it is joined by the Lark, the Cam, and the Little Ouse, and it enters this county to the south-west of Downham. Passing along under Stow, Magdalen, and German bridges it is joined by the Nar, after which it empties itself into the bay, called by Ptolomy *Metaris Æstuarium*, two miles below the harbour of Lynn-Regis, after pursuing a course of nearly sixty miles. Formerly the tide flowed many miles farther up the river than at present, being now checked by the sluices erected near Denver, for the purpose of drainage. This river, like the Severn and the Trent, is remarkable for its extraordinary swell, at the two equinoxes, particularly at the full moon of the autumnal one, when a vast heap of waters comes rushing in from the sea with extraordinary fury, accompanied with a roaring noise, which may be heard at the distance of several miles. This phenomenon is here called 'The Eager,' an appellation by which it is also known on the Trent. On the Severn it is called the Boar. The river is navigable for barges, twenty-four miles above Lynn, and for small boats, as far as Bedford: thus forming a communication by the aid of collateral rivers and canals with seven mid-land counties.

The Little Ouse rises in a swampy meadow, near the village of Lopham, in the southern part of the county. Taking a westerly course, by Rushford, it receives a small stream from Ixworth. Being joined by the Thet, at Thetford, it passes under Brandon bridge, meandering through a sandy soil; thence stealing along the unvaried level of the fens, it unites with the Great Ouse, at Littleport, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. This river is navigable up to Thetford.

The Waveney likewise rises at Lopham, near what

what is termed the Ford, a causeway of about nine feet in breadth, with a ditch on each side. Flowing eastward by Diss, Billingford, and Harleston, it makes a horse shoe bend at Bungay, in Suffolk. Proceeding to Beccles, in thence takes a north east direction to Burg, where it is joined by the Yare, at the head of Breedan water. The Waverly is navigable for barges from Yarmouth to Bungay bridge.

The Bure takes its rise in the north side of the county, near Hindolveston, and running by Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylesham. Having received some tributary streams it passes the site of St. Bennet's abbey, at which place it is joined by the Ant. Further on it meets the Thone. Flowing thence under Acle bridge, and increased by the superfluous waters of the marshes, it joins the Yare on the north of Yarmouth. The Wensum rises near West Rudham, and being joined in its progress by numerous small rivulets, it passes the city of Norwich. At Trowse it meets the Tass, and near Burg is joined by the Waveney, and afterwards discharges its waters into the Yare, about two miles west of Yarmouth.

The Yare rises near Attleborough, and, taking a north-easterly course, joins the Wensum to the east of Norwich.

The Nar has its source at Leteham. After passing Castle-acre to Narborough, and flowing under Sechy bridge, it falls into the Great Ouse near

Lynn-Regis. This river is navigable as far as Narborough, a distance of 15 miles.

The Nene cannot, with strict propriety, be termed a river of Norfolk, serving merely to form part of the western boundary between that county and Lincolnshire.

These rivers, in general, have their source in marshy lands, and having little or no fall, they consequently contribute to keep the grounds through which they pass in a swampy state, loading the atmosphere with dense vapours. When swelled by floods, they generally overflow the low lands, as their mouths are choked up by the silt which is constantly thrown up, and in their course from numerous shallow lakes, or pools, called Broads and Meers. These are much frequented by aquatic fowls, and abound in fish. The principal of these are in the neighbourhood of the Bure, the Wensum, and the Waveney. Breedon-broad, to the south of Yarmouth, is three miles in length, and one mile and a half broad. Hickling-broad is about three miles in length, and one mile broad. Several of smaller extent lie in the vicinity of these. There are a few in other parts of the county; as at Quidenham, Diss, and Hingham. Many temporary ones are formed during the winter, in the fenny district, for the purpose of decoys for wild fowl.

PLANTS.]—The plants of this county, as appears by the note below*, are considerable in number and importance.

COASTS,

- * *Acorus Calamus*. Sweet Smelling Flax or Calamus: in the river Yare, near Norwich, and at Lynn.
Adonis autumnalis. Corn Flos Adonis, Pheasant's Eye, Red Maithes, or Red Morocco: in corn-fields.
Adoxa Moschatellina. Tuberous Moschatel; in woods and shady places.
Ægilops incurva. Sea Hard Grass: in sea pastures.
Agaricus muscarius. Fly Agaric: in sandy woods and hedges.
Aira canescens. Grey Hair Grass: in sandy sea places.
— montana β. *setacea*. Mountain Hair Grass: on Stratton Heath.
Alisma ranunculoides. Lesser Water Plantain: on Costessey Common.
Alopecurus aristotus β. *panicus*. Bearded Fox-tail Grass, in wet meadows about Cley.
— geniculatus β. *bulbosus*. Bulbose Fox-tail Grass: in watery places and ponds.
Althea officinalis. Marsh Mallow: in sea marshes.
Anagallis arvensis β. (Flore cæruleo) Female Pimpernel: in corn-fields and sandy places.
Anchusa sempervirens. Evergreen Alkanet: on rubbish about Norwich.
Anemone Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower: on Tulip Hills, near Lexham.
Anthenis nobilis. Common Camomile: in sunny meadows and pastures.
Antirrhinum majus. Greater Toad Flax, or Snap Dragon: on old walls.
— minus. Least Toad Flax: in sandy corn-fields.
Arenoria tenuifolia. Fine Leaved Chickweed: in sandy meadows and pastures; at Oxburg, and on Swafham Heath.
Artemesia maritima. Sea Wormwood: on sea shores.
Arundo Calamagrostis. Branched Reed Grass: at Hethel, plentifully.

- Arundo Epigeos*. Small Reed Grass: in a meadow at Raugh, plentifully.
Asperula Cynanchia. Squinancy-wort: in dry meadows, especially chalk.
— odorata. Woodroof: in woods and shady places.
Asplenium Ceterach. Spleenwort: on Heydon church walls.
— Scolopendrium. Harts Tongue: on Little Plumstead and Spouston churches.
Aster Tripolium. Sea Star Wort: at Cley, and in the marshes by Acle bridge.
Astragalus arenarius. Purple Mountain Milk-wort: in sand and chalky meadows and pastures; on Swafham Heath.
— glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice Vetch: on chalky meadows and pastures.
Atriplex littoralis. Grass Orach: on sea-shores and rubbish at Lynn, Yarmouth, &c.
— pedunculata. Pedunculated Orach: on sea-shores; at Yarmouth.
— pedunculata β. Sea Orach, with small Basil leaves: on sea-shores; near Lynn.
— serrata. Serrated Orach: on rubbish and sea-shores.
Atropa Belladonna. Common Dwale or Deadly Nightshade: at St. Faith's Newton, on the road to Postwick, at Carrow Abbey, at Costessey, and about three miles from Norwich, near Aylesham.
Avena pratensis. Meadow Oat Grass: } on heaths, meadows,
— pubescens. Rough Oat Grass: } and pastures of a chalky soil.
Berberis vulgaris. The Barberry, or Pepperidge Bush: on chalk hills and hedges.
Bidens cernua. Nodding Bidens: in ditches and lakes.
Boletus coriaceus. Coriaceous Boletus: } on trunks of trees.
— squamosus. Scaly Boletus: }

Brassica

COASTS, HARBOURS, &c.]—The Norfolk coast, in its outline and substance, varies considerably from that of the south and western parts of the island.

- Brassica muralis*. Wild Rocket : on the walls in Yarmouth church-yard.
- Banias Cakile*. Sea Bainias or Rocket : on sea-shores.
- Bupleurum rotundifolium*. Common Thoraw-Wax : in corn-fields.
- *tenuissimum*. Least Thorow-Wax, or Horse-ear : on a heath between Hillington and Houghton, at Clay and at Lynn.
- Campanula glomerata*. Little Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells, in mountainous pastures.
- *hybrida*. Lesser Venus looking-glass, or podded Corn Violet : in chalky corn-fields; in Catton Field, and at Cromer.
- *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort : in bushy places and hedges.
- *Rapunculus*. Rampions : in banks of ditches and corn-fields.
- Cardus acanthoides*. Watted Thistle : on rubbish and margins of fields.
- *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thistle : on mountainous pastures, especially chalk.
- *crispus*. Curled Thistle : on rubbish and highways.
- *helchoides*. Great English Soft Gentle Thistle, or Melancholy Thistle : on high pastures.
- *helensides* & *Heterophyllum*. Melancholy Thistle : in high pastures; on Stratton Heath, and on Newton St. Faith's bogs.
- Carex divisa*. Marsh Cyperus Grass : in sea marshes.
- *disica*. Small Carex : in turf boggy places.
- *inflata*. Battle Carex : in marshes.
- Carex muricata*. Least Prickley-headed spiked Ciperus Grass : on the banks of ditches and lakes.
- *pilulifera*. Round-headed Carex : in wet pastures and heaths.
- *pulicaris*. Flea Garex : in slimy and turf boggy places.
- Carum Carui*. Caraways : in meadows and pastures.
- Cauculis daucoides*. Fine-leaved bastard Parsley : in corn-fields and barren places.
- Cerastium arvense*. Long-leaved rough Chickweed, with large flowers in corn-fields, sandy meadows and pastures.
- *semidecandrium*. Least Mouse-ear Chickweed : on walls and in pastures.
- *umbellatum*. Umbelliferous Wild Pink : on old walls and banks about Norwich.
- Chara flexilis*. Smooth Chara : in the great water pit at Heydon.
- *hispida*. Prickly Chara. } in ditches and ponds.
- Chilidonium corniculatum*. Red Celandine, or } in sandy }
horned Poppy : } corn-fields }
———— *Glaucium*. Yellow Celandine, or } and sandy }
horned Poppy. } sea shores.
- *hybridum*. Violet Celandine, or Horned Poppy : in sandy corn-fields.
- Chenopodium hybridum*. Bastard Goosefoot : on rubbish and corn-fields; near Oxburg.
- Chlora perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury : in high meadows, and pastures; at Armingale.
- Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage : in wet bushy places and woods; by Poringland and Stoke in several places.
- *oppositifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage : in the same places.
- Cicuta virosa*. Long Leaved Water Hemlock : at Heigham, and Newton St. Faith's bogs, and divers other places down the river leading to Yarmouth.

Here are no bogs or creeks; and the shores exhibit no character of boldness, from craggy cliffs or conspicuous heights, being generally flat and uninteresting.

- Cineraria palustris*. Marsh Cineraria, or Flea bane : on Newton St. Faith's bogs, in Acle marsh; on Ludham marsh; in the road from Norwich to Yarmouth and at Caister.
- Cochlearia Armoracia*. Horse Raddish : on rubbish and banks of ditches.
- *Danica*. Danish Scurvy Grass : on the sea shore.
- Comarum palustre*. Purple Marsh Cinqufoil : in muddy ponds and bogs.
- Convallaria multiflora*. Solomon's Seal : in woods.
- Convolutus Soldanella*. See Bendweed, or Scottish Scurvy Grass : on sea shores.
- Conyza squarrosa*. Plowman's Spikenard : in mountainous meadows and pastures and highways; about a mile beyond Buxton.
- Crambe maritima*. Sea Colewort : on sandy sea shores.
- Crataegus torminalis*. Wild Haw, or Service : in woods and hedges.
- Crepis foetida*. Stinking Hawkweed : in dry meadows and pastures.
- Cucubalis Otiles*. Spanish Campion, or Catch-fly : in the way from Barton Mills to Brandon, from Brandon to Hillesborough, and from Barton Mills to Thetford.
- Cuscuta Eropæa*. Dodder, Hellweed, or Devil's Guts : on heaths and corn-fields.
- Daphne Laureola*. Spurge Laurel : on Boteler's Heath, near Trowse.
- Deanthus Armeria*. Deptford Park : in Thompson's Grove, at Thorpe.
- *deltoides*. Maiden Pink : at Clay, and in the way about half a mile from Hillesborough towards Brandon.
- *prolifer*. Childing Pink : in a close on the bank side over against Hellsden Old Hall, about half a mile out of St. Austin's Gate, Norwich.
- Dipsacus pilosus*. Small Teasel, or Shepherd's Rod : in watery place and hedges.
- Drosera Anglica*. English Sundew : on bogs.
- *longifolia*. Long-leaved Rosa Solis, or Sundew : on bogs; on Newton St. Faith's bogs, and on Mushod Heath, by the spring.
- Equerusetum hyemale*. Rough Horse-tail, or Shave Grass : in Armingale wood.
- Eregeron acre*. Blue-flowered Sweet Fleabane : on barren and dry pastures.
- Eriophorum vaginatum*. Mountain Cotton Grass, or Hare's-tail Rush : on wet heaths; near Lynn.
- Erysimum chitranthoides*. Treacle Hedge Mustard, or Wormseed, near Trowse, plentifully, and elsewhere.
- Frankenia laevis*. Smooth Sea Heath : on Clay beach, and at Lynn.
- Fucus gelatinosus*. Sea Ragged Staff, or Jelly Fucus : on the beach at Clay.
- Galeopsis ictrahit* &c. A variety of the common hemp-leaved Dead Nettle; in corn-fields and margins of fields; in a ditch between Rising Castle and the church.
- Galium Anglicum*. Least Goose Grass : on walls and in sandy meadows.
- Gentiana amarella*. Autumnal Gentian : in dry pastures.
- *campestris*. Field Gentian : in mountainous pastures.
- *pneumonanthe*. Marsh Gentian, or Calathian Violet : in meadows about Stratton, and on Stratton Heath.

ing. In the vicinity of Cromer, a little variety presents itself, the coast here presenting some headlands; and in the neighbourhood of Sheringham,

some wooded hills rise to the view; but, with the exception of these and Hunstanton Cliff, usually denominated St. Edmund's Point, no rocky prominence of

- Geranium columbinum*. Long-stalked Cranesbill; in corn-fields, pastures, and hedges.
 — *rotundifolium*. Doves-foot Cranes-bill; on walls, tiling, and pastures of a sandy soil.
 — *syloaticum*. Wood Cranes-bill: in a wood at Lynn, and Spixworth church five miles from Norwich.
Geum rivale. Water Avena; in the Osier ground, at Thorpe and in Wolverton wood.
Gnaphalium discium. Mountain Cudweed, or Cats-foot: in dry mountainous pastures; on Stratton Heath.
 — *margaritaceum*. American Cudweed: in gravel-pits; on Mushold Heath.
 — *syloaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in sandy woods and pastures.
Helleborus foetidus. Great Bastard Black Hellebore, Bears-foot, or Setterworth: between Stifkey and Wells, and at Brumpton.
Hieracium murorum. French or Golden Lung-wort: in woods, on walls and banks of fields.
 — *subadum*. Broad Leaved Bushy Hawkweed: in woods and hedges.
 — *umbellatum*. Narrow-leaved Bushy Hawkweed: in dry woods and hedges.
Hypochaeris glabra. Smooth Hawkweed: in mountainous pastures; near Norwich.
Hippocrepis comosa. Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch: in meadows and pastures of a chalky soil.
Hippophae rhamnoides. Sallow Thorn, or Sea Buckthorn: on sea-shores at Yarmouth.
Heppuris vulgaris. Mares-tail: on the bog near the bridge to Costessey.
Hottona palustris. Water Violet: in ditches and ponds.
Hydnum auriscalpium. Hydnum like an Ear Picker; near Norwich, in a small plantation of Scotch pines called Hardy Grove.
Hyoseris minima. Small Swine's succory: in sandy meadows in corn-fields: near Armingale Wood, near Norwich.
Hypericum Androsæmum. Tutsan, or Park Leaves; in woods and wet hedges.
 — *Elodes*. Marsh St. Peter's Wort: in marshes of a spongy and putrid soil.
 — *montanum*. Imperforate St. John's Wort: in Thorp wood.
Hypnum scorpioides. Scorpion Hypnum: on turfy bogs; near Norwich.
Iberis nudicaulis. Rock Cress; in gravelly places; in a fir close, and elsewhere near Norwich.
Inula Helenium. Elecampane; in wet meadows and pastures.
 — *pulicaria*. Small Fleabane: in places where water has been stagnant in the winter.
Iris fatidissima. Stinking Gladwyn: in hedges, ditches, and woody places.
Juncus syloaticus. Wood Hair Grass; in wetwoods and woody places.
Lactuca virosa. Strong scented wild Lettuce: in hedges and margins of fields.
Lathyrus Aphaca. Yellow Vetchling, near Armingale.
 — *palustris*. Marsh Chickling Vetch; in wet meadows and pastures; at Ranaugh, near Norwich.
 — *stylestris*. Narrow-leaved Pease Everlasting: in woods and hedges.
Lepidium latifolium. Ditlander, or Pepperwort; in meadows and pastures; on Sheringham cliffs at Clay.
 — *rudemale*. Narrow-leaved Wild Cress, or Detlanter: at Yarmouth, Lynn, and Clay.

- Leonurus Cardiaca*. Motherwort: in a lane between Lexham and Newton.
Linum perenne. Perennial Flax: between Swaffham and Downham.
 — *Radisla*. Least Rupturewort, or Allseed: on St. Faith's Newton bogs.
 — *uritativissimum*. Flax: in corn-fields.
Lithospermum officinale. Common Gromwell or Graymell: in the pits at Newton St. Faith's.
Littorella lacustris. Grass-leaved Plantain: on Newton St. Faith's bogs, and at Heydon.
Lolium temulentum. Annual Darnel Grass: at Heydon, among the corn.
Lycoperdon fornicatum. Turret Puff-ball: } in meadows and
 — *stellatum*. Star Puff-ball: } pastures near Norwich.
Lycoperdon tuber. Solid Puff-ball or Truffles: in Lord Leicester's park, at Holkham, plentifully.
Lycopodium clavatum. Common Club-moss: } on Mushold heath
 — *inundatum*. Marsh Club-moss: } by the spring.
 — *selago*. Fir Club-moss: on mountainous heaths.
Lysimachia tenella. Purple money-wort: on Newton St. Faith's bogs.
Malva moschata. Jagged-leaved Vervain Mallow: in meadows, pastures, and hedges.
Marrubium vulgare. White Horehound: on rubbish and in highways.
Medicago arabica. Heart Trefoil, or } on banks of fields,
 — *falcata*. Yellow Medick: } and in highways, frequent about Norwich.
 — *falcata varietas*. (Flor. Pur.) Yellow Medick, with a purple flower: in the way-side not far from Norwich.
 — *sativa*. Lucern: in meadows and pastures.
Melampyrum arconse. Purple Cow wheat: in the corn on the right hand just before you come to Lycham, and between Norwich and Costessey.
 — *pratense*. Meadow Cow wheat: in the meadows near St. Faith's.
Mentha gentilis. Red Mint
 — *Pulegium*. Pennyroyal, or Pudding } in watery places
 — *rotundefolia*. Round-leaved Mint } marshy and
 — *sylvestris*. Long-leaved Horse Mint } stagnant waters.
Mercurialis annua. French Mercury: on rubbish, walls, &c.
Myagrum sativum. Gold of Pleasure: in fields among flax.
Myosurus minimus. Mouse-tail: in corn-fields and gravelly meadows, between Poringland and Brook, and at St. Faith's, Fairstead.
Myrica Gale. Sweet-willow Dutch Myrtle: on the boggy part of Dersingham heath, at Cotton, East-lensing, and Woodbastie.
Narcissus poeticus. Pale Daffodill: in upland pastures; between Ralaugh and Salehouse.
Narthecium ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodil, or Bastard Asphodil: in marshy and bushy places; at Dersingham, and near Lynn.
Nymphaea alba. White Water Lily: in lakes and slow rivers.
Oenanthe pimpinelloides. Parsley Water Dropwort: in ditches and lakes at Cley and Yarmouth.
Ononis repens. Creeping Rest Harrow: at Yarmouth.
Ophyaglossum vulgatum. Adder's Tongue: in a close near Bixley church.
Ophrys anthropophora. Green Man Orchis: amongst chalk-pits; at Bracon Ash and Facolnestone.
 — *apifera*. Bee Orchis: in dry meadows and pastures; in a field near Newell in abundance.

Ophrys

of any note occurs on the coast. The shore is generally covered with heaps of gravel and loose pebbles, here called shingles; which are frequently thrown

by the violence of the waves, in immense heaps. These, by the continual accumulation of sand, are formed into banks, which are kept together by the matted

- Ophrys lilifolia*. Dwarf Orchis: in marshes; near Norwich.
muscifera. Fly Orchis: in fields near Norwich.
Nidus Avis. Bird's Nest: in woods and shady places; at Heydon.
paludosa. Least Orchis: on Felthorp bogs; near Norwich.
spiralis. Triple Ladies' Traces; on Castessy common and Mousholk heath.
Orchis pyramidalis. Purple late-flowering Orchis: in dry and chalky meadows.
Ornithogalum umbellatum. Common Star of Bethlehem: in woods, meadows, and pastures.
Orobanche camosa. Branched Broomrape: in cornfields; a single plant was once found near North Repps church, by Cromer.
Osmunda lunaria. Moonwort: on Moushold heath.
regalis. Osmund Royal: on Dersingham heath.
Panicum viride. Green Panic Grass: in corn-fields.
Papaver hybridum. Rough round-headed Poppy; just out of St. Benedict's gate, at Norwich.
Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris, One Berry, or True Love: in Blackwell and Pismill woods, and in Rack-heath, near Norwich.
Parnassia Palustris. Grass of Parnassus: on St. Faith's Newton bogs, and elsewhere.
Peucedanum silaus. Meadow Sulphurwort: in wet meadows and pastures.
Phalaris arenaria. Sea Canary Grass: on quick sands, near the sea.
Phallus impudicus. Stinking Morel: in woods and hedges; in the sand about Holkham, plentifully.
Pilularia globulifera. Pepper Grass: on St. Faith's Newton bogs.
Pinguicula vulgaris. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle, on Paulin heath near the mill, and on Costessey common.
Plantago maritima. Sea Plantain: on the sea coast.
coronopus γ. The grass-leaved Plantain with round heads; on the banks of the river, near Yarmouth, between the tower and the pier.
Poa angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Meadow Grass: in woods and hedges.
Polygonum Bistorta. Greater Bistort or Snakeweed: in wet meadows.
Hydropiper. Water Pepper or Arsemart: in wet places, rivers, &c.
Hydropiper β minus. Small creeping Arsemart: in wet places and rivers.
Polypodium Thelypteris. Marsh Fern: in Ranaugh meadows, and on St. Faith's Newton bogs.
Potamogeton compressum. Small branched pond-weed: in rivers.
marinum. Sea Pondweed: in ditches near the sea.
pusillum. Small grass-leaved Pond-weed: in ditches and ponds.
Potentilla argentia. Tormentil Cinquefoil: in meadows and pastures of a gravelly soil.
Primula vulgaris β. Great Cowslip, or Oxlip: in meadows and pastures; at Lexham.
Prunus padus. Wild Cluster Cherry, or Bird Cherry: in woods and hedges.
Ranunculus lingua. Great Spearwort: in wet meadows: frequently in the brooks down the rivers.
parviflorus. Small-flowered Crowfoot: in meadows and corn-fields of a gravelly soil; between St. Giles's and St. Stephen's gate, Norwich.

- Reseda lutea*. Base Rocket: in corn-fields, meadows, and pastures, especially chalk.
Ribes nigrum. Black Currants, or Squincey berries: at Costessey, and at Horsford.
Rosa villosa β. A variety of Apple Rose: in mountainous places.
Rubus Idæus. Raspberry-bush Flamboise or Hindberry: in woods and hedges.
Rumex maritimus. Golden Dock: in roads and on rubbish.
pulcher. Fiddle Dock: in ways and dry meadows.
Ruppia maritima. Sea Grass: on sea shores.
Salix penfuntia. Rose Willow: in woods and hedges and banks of rivers.
vitellina. Hellow Willow: in osier grounds.
triandra. Smooth Willow: in woods and hedges and banks of rivers.
Salsola fruticosa. Shrubby Stonecrop, or Saltwort } on sea
Kali. Prickly Saltwort } shores.
Salvia pratensis. Meadow Clary: in Horsford meadow.
Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder, Danewort: in hedges and sides of ditches; by Caister, near Norwich.
Samolus valerandi. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel: in wet places; on St. Faith's Newton bogs, and between Earham bridge and Colney.
Saponaria officinalis. Soapwort: in hedges.
Scabiosa columbaria. Lesser field Scabious: in mountainous pastures.
Schenus albus. White-flowered Rush Grass: in marshes; on Cowston decoy, near Heydon.
compressus. Compressed Bastard Cyperus: in turfey watery marshes; at Ditchingham, and Heydon.
mariscus. Prickly Bog-rush or Bastard Cyperus: in lakes; on St. Faith's Newton bogs.
Scirpus fluitans. Floating Clubrush: in ditches and pools.
maritimus. Long Rocket or Bastard Cyperus: on sea shores and banks of rivers.
setaceus. Least Rush: in wet sandy places.
sylvaticus. Millet Cyprus grass: in watery places and wet woods.
Sedum Anglicum. English Stonecrop: on stony, sandy, rocky places.
paludosus. Marsh Ragwort, or Bird's Tongue: in marshy places; at Bingham, near Wells.
Senecio viscosus β *sylvaticus*. Mountain Groundsel: in woods, hedges, and heaths.
Serapias latifolia. Broad-leaved Bastard Hellebore: in woods and hedges.
latifolia β. A variety of the last: in woods and hedges.
latifolia γ *palustris*. Marsh Bastard Hellebore: on St. Faith's Newton bogs.
Silene amoena. Sea Campion: on the sea shores.
anglica. Small Corn Catchfly, or Campion: in corn-fields about half a mile without St. Giles's gate, Norwich.
noctiflora. Night-flowering Catchfly: in corn-fields about Norwich, in the roads to Rawburg.
Sison inundatum. Least Water Parsnip: in ditches and roads, and where water is stagnated.
segetum. Corn Parsley or Honewort: in cornfields and hedges of a clay wet soil.
Sium latifolium. Great Water Parsnep: in rivers, marshes, and watery places, especially chalk.
Sisymbrium sylvaticum. Water Rocket: in marshes and watery places, especially chalk.
Smyrniolum Olusatrum. Alexanders: near Norwich frequent; as on Boteler's Hill, at Carrow Abbey, and in the hedges going to Thorp.

Sparganium

matted roots of the sea-reed-grass. Numerous banks of this kind lie off the coast, far out at sea, and frequently prove fatal to coasting vessels. The most remarkable of these is the large bank running parallel with the coast, off Yarmouth, between which and the shore is a deep channel, known by the name of Yarmouth-Roads, where ships may ride in safety during tempestuous weather. These ranges of sand-hills, like those of the opposite coasts of Holland, serve to protect a valuable portion of the country from continual inundation. A line of these called the Meals, or Marum Hills, extends from Caister, two miles north of Yarmouth, to Happisbury point, and thence to Cromer Bay, where commence what are called the Mud Cliffs, and line the northern shore to Lynnh-Regis. These sand banks sometimes shift their stations, disappearing on a sudden, and forming again, at some new point: a curious instance of which occurred about two centuries ago on the coast at Yarmouth, which will be noticed in our description of that port.

ROADS.]—The roads in this county are in general extremely good, though from the nature of its various soils, the reverse of this might be expected. It

was a remark of Charles the Second, when visiting the Earl of Yarmouth at Oxnead, previously to the contrivance of toll-bars, that Norfolk ought to be cut out in stripes, to make roads for the rest of the kingdom. Though the superstratum is chiefly sand, it resists the pressure of wheel carriages in an extraordinary degree, and, except in the marshes or fens, the roads are generally free from deep ruts, and the repairs are furnished at a very moderate expence, from the gravel which is found, in the greatest abundance, in almost every part of the county. It was in Norfolk that the first road was made in compliance with the turnpike act. The number of these roads are seventeen, including an extent of about 250 miles. There are, besides, a variety of public ways, thirty and forty feet wide, very commodious for travelling; having mile stones and finger posts placed as guides to travellers. The repairs of these roads are kept up by parochial rates.

CANALS.]—The improvements in the inland navigation of this county have been confined principally to the cleansing and widening of the natural beds of the rivers; by which means they are rendered more subservient to the purposes of internal commerce.

Sparganium simplex β *nutans*. Least Bur-reed; in ponds and slow rivers; near Heydon, and about Norwich.

Spergula nodosa. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Saxifrage: on Costessey common.

Spiræ Filipendula. Dropwort: in mountainous meadows and pastures.

Statice Armeria. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower: in sea meadows.

—— *reticulata*. Matted Thrift, or Sea Lavender: on the sea-shores at Wells.

Stratiotes aloides. Water Aloe, or Fresh Water Soldier: in slow rivers and lakes; in most of the broads down the two rivers leading to Yarmouth, and at Acle.

Teucrium Chamædrys. Germander: on ruins; on the walls of Norwich.

Thalictrum minus. Lesser Meadow Rue: in wet mountainous pastures; on Swaffham heath.

Thlaspi arvense. Treacle Mustard, or Penny Cress: in corn-fields.

Tellæa muscicola. Procrumbent Tillæa: on Drayton heath and several other places about Norwich, on Moushold heath.

Trifolium alpestre. Perennial Trefoil or Marle Grass: in mountainous meadows and pastures.

—— *filiforme*. Small Trefoil: in sand meadows and pastures.

—— *fragiferum*. Strawberry Trefoil: in wet meadows and pastures.

—— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil: in sandy meadows and pastures; about Norwich.

—— *ocrolicucum*. Yellow-flowered Trefoil: in dry meadows and pastures.

—— *ornithopodioides*. Bird's foot Trefoil: in sandy meadows and pastures; on Mushold heath, near Norwich.

—— *scabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil: on chalk hills.

—— *cubiterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil: in barren pastures.

Triglochin palustre. Arrow-headed Grass: on St. Faith's Newton bogs.

Triticum cunicum. Bearded Wheat Grass: in woods and hedges.

—— *juncum*. Sea Wheat Grass: on sea shores.

Turritis glabra. Great Tower Mustard: in gravelly meadows:

in Thompson's grove, near Norwich, and in the road to Yarmouth.

—— *glabra* β . A variety of the last: in the hedges in the road from Norwich to Yarmouth.

—— *hirsuta*. Hairy Tower Mustard: on rocks, old walls, &c. frequent about Norwich.

Vaccinu Myrtillus. Black Whorts, Whortle berries, or Bill berries: by the wind-mill, on Paulin heath.

—— *oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Moorberries, or Mossberries, on Dersingham moor and Causton heath.

Valeriana rubra. Red Valerian: on old walls and rubbish.

Verbasum Blattaria. Yellow Moth Mullein: in gravelly pastures; at Heydon.

—— *lychnitis*. Hoary Mullen or White-flowered Mullein: in sandy chalky places; on a heath between Hillington and Houghton.

Verbascum lichenites β (*flor. luteo*). Hoary Mullein with a yellow flower: about Norwich, Bircham and elsewhere.

—— *nigrum*. Sage-leaved Black Mullein: in high-ways; at Hellestien.

Veronica montana. Stalked Speedwell: in wet woods and hedges; in Armingale wood.

—— *scutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell: on St. Faith's Newton bogs.

—— *triphillos*. Trifol Speedwell: in sandy corn-fields; at Rowton between the town and the highway, twelve miles before you come to Norwich.

Vicia Lathyroides γ . Spring Tare: in the road to Caister a little beyond Lakenham.

Vinca minor. Periwinkle: on the way sides, a little way out of Magdalen gate, and in a grove at Thorp.

—— *major*. Greater Periwinkle: in woods and hedges; a little beyond Hetherset.

Urtica pilulifera. Roman Nettle: on rubbish; at Yarmouth, plentifully.

Utricularia minor. Lesser-hooded Milfoil: in slimy ditches; on St. Faith's Newton bogs, and on Caister Heath, near the decoy.

—— *vulgaris*. Common-hooded Milfoil: in stagnant waters, on Costessey common, and on Poringland Heath.

Much

Much, however, still remains to be effected, even in this way. A canal was cut a few years ago, from Wisbech to Oulton Creek, an extent of about six miles, by which means the navigation of the river Nene has been rendered more effectual. Some years since, a plan was set on foot, to render the Wensum navigable from Norwich to Fakenham; the scheme, however, was laid aside, in consequence of some difficulties attending its execution. Great advantages would, doubtless, have resulted from it, had the plan been carried into effect. Another plan, upon a more extensive scale, was, in the year 1791, submitted to parliament, in which it was proposed to cut a canal from the Little Ouse, at Brandon, to pass by Newmarket and Saffron Walden, to the metropolis. Had the intention of the projectors been followed up, Norfolk would have derived more advantage from it than from any of its river navigations. Want of encouragement, however, was an insurmountable obstacle in the prosecution of the design. Some other schemes of similar nature have been in agitation, but either from a deficiency of means or a want of public spirit, they have all shared a common fate. In the year 1795, an act was obtained for making a navigable canal from the Eau-bank to Lynn-Regis. By this, a double purpose was proposed to be effected, the more effectual drainage of the fens, and to facilitate the conveyance of heavy goods. This act has been since amended, and measures adopted to carry the plan into execution.—In the month of January, 1818, a meeting of the inhabitants of Yarmouth was held to take into consideration the propriety of aiding a plan for extending the navigation of the river Waveny from Bungay, in Suffolk, to Diss, in this county, the estimated expense of which was 36,931*l*. Resolutions were passed upon the subject; subscriptions were opened, and some shares were taken. The measure, however, was strenuously opposed by several of the principal towns in Suffolk; and it has been suspended, if not abandoned.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.]—Norfolk can boast of few subterraneous treasures; the substrata of the county being confined chiefly to clunch, chalk, with flints imbedded, gravel, gault, sand, salt, and peat earth. No coal, or other mineral production has hitherto been discovered, of consequence sufficient to excite a spirit of enterprise in this important branch of human industry. On Mousehold Heath, and in some other places, there is an extensive substratum of clunch, or indurated chalk, which is burnt for lime, and sometimes used for building purposes. Formerly, it was applied very extensively to ornamental architecture, and sculpture, previously to the general use of marble and alabaster. The chalk pits, in the vicinity of Norwich, abound with beautiful black flints, of which many of the walls of that city are composed. A clay has been found in the argillaceous strata, which forms an excellent kind of earthenware. Brick clay is procured in great abundance, in various places, which,

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united with silt, is manufactured into bricks, equal in quality to any that are made in the vicinity of the metropolis. The silt, or sea sand, is used for repairing the roads, and forms an excellent material for that purpose. The peat earth, found in the greatest abundance throughout the fenny lands, furnishes fuel to the poor at an easy expence. In the neighbourhood of Thornham, the shore, at low water, exhibits the vestiges of an immense forest, which, at a remote period, appears to have been overwhelmed by the sea. Trunks of large trees may be seen, but the wood is so completely rotten, that it may be penetrated with a spade. These trees are imbedded for the most part, in a mass of vegetable fibres, such as decayed leaves, rushes, flags, &c. The extent of this forest must have been great, from what is at present discoverable, for at high water, there is in one spot 5 or 600 acres. At what period the submersion occurred, history is altogether silent.

FISHERIES.]—No county is better supplied with fish than Norfolk. The great extent of sea coast by which it is environed, and the numerous rivers, streams, and meers with which it abounds, furnish an inexhaustible supply both of salt-water fish, and fresh fish. The Bure and its attendant broads, abound with pike, tench, trout, perch, &c. The latter are in such abundance, that 120 bushels have sometimes been drawn by two nets in the course of a day. In the Yare, a singular species of perch is caught, which by the inhabitants is called a ruffe. It is much smaller than the common species, and of a more slender form, seldom exceeding six inches in length. All descriptions of salt-water fish are in the greatest abundance. Two extensive fisheries are established on the coast, and on the sand-banks, in the north-sea, for mackerel and herrings. Vast shoals of mackerel make their appearance on this coast in the spring and summer season, and afford an abundant supply of food to the inhabitants. But the most important pursuit is the herring fishery. This commences in September, and continues about three months; at which season immense quantities are caught, which, after being cured, constitute an important article of commerce.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.]—Every description of the fowl tribe common to this county, is here in the greatest abundance, and of a superior quality. Turkeys are numerous, and those of Norfolk have long borne a superiority, in point of flavour, over all others in the kingdom. Independent of the great consumption of these birds in this and the adjacent counties, immense quantities are sent to the most distant parts of the kingdom. From this circumstance an idea may be formed of the quantity that is reared in Norfolk. They are commonly driven on foot in large flocks to London, and other distant places. Three hundred of these flocks, consisting of some hundreds each, have, during one season, been marched to the metropolis, without reckoning

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reckoning those that have proceeded in other directions. Geese, too, are bred in great numbers, in the fenny parts of the county, and flocks of these birds, as well as of turkeys, are driven annually to London, from the neighbourhood of Downham, Wisbech, and Lynn. They commence their journey about the beginning of August, when the harvest being generally housed, the stubble furnishes them with provisions on the road, where they feed during the night. Turkey-poults, goslings, chickens, &c. are sent for the most part by the stage coaches. Rabbits are extremely numerous, and form a considerable object of trade. The soil in general is very favourable to the breed of these animals, and in some places they multiply to such an extent as to become very annoying to the farmers. At Castle Rising, Thetford, Winterton, and Sheringham, they abound; but the finest and best flavoured rabbits are those in Methwold Heath, which was noticed as a rabbit warren so early as the reign of King Canute.

Game is very plentiful in Norfolk; the arable lands affording both food and cover, and the country gentlemen here neglect no means for its preservation. The severity indeed towards poachers is grown into a proverb, and has been finely ridiculed by one of our dramatic writers. Pheasants abound to a degree, that renders them a nuisance to the farmers. Woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, ducks, &c. constantly frequent the marshes and meers. The Great Bustard, the largest of the British land-fowl, is frequently seen here; the male bird weighs about 25 pounds, is about four feet in length, and expands its wings nine feet in breadth. It usually inhabits the heath-lands and moors. They are extremely shy, and consequently difficult to shoot. Except the wolds of Yorkshire, in Wiltshire, and on the downs of Dorsetshire, these birds are now very rarely to be seen in any other part of the kingdom. The short-eared, long-winged Owl occasionally visits these parts. This is a very solitary bird, and has been observed to frequent the barren elevations of the Orkney Islands. Unlike the rest of its tribe, he never alights on trees, but lies under long grass or stubble, where he will sit composedly, looking at the person who approaches him. He is a bird of passage, and migrates about the same time as the woodcock, travelling northward towards the Shetland Isles, and thence to Norway. The hooded Crow, commonly called the Royston Crow, is frequently an unwelcome visitant of the marshes. This species is more injurious than any other of the genus. They will sometimes pick out the eyes of horses and cattle, and frequently they prey upon young lambs. They are birds of passage, and retreat periodically to the northern parts of Europe. That singular species of bird called the sand-piper, is found in this county. The males are called ruffs, and the females reeves: both are distinguished by a tuft of feathers on the back of their necks. The tufts of the males are much larger than those of the

females; and such is the plumage that two were perhaps never seen alike. The reeves, on the contrary, never change their colours. A singularly instinctive habit attaches to the male bird. In the coupling season, each takes possession of a small piece of ground, as his amatory station. Round this he continues running till the grass in his track is worn away, and a bare circle is made on the ground. When a female bird alights, should another male invade this circle, or at all interfere, a battle immediately commences between them, and the victorious lover takes possession of the female and the station. When a fowler discovers one of these circles, he places a net near it at the approach of night. At day break, he advances warily to the spot, closes the net, and secures the birds.

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, &c.] — An uniformity of aspect in the general features of the county more strongly characterizes Norfolk than any other county in the kingdom. Except on the coast near Sheringham and Cromer, and about Norwich, the surface of the county presents, for the most part, a dead flat; and the traveller, who searches here for the bold and pleasing traits of nature, the sublime and the picturesque, will find his toil unrewarded. The parts lying to the south-west are particularly dreary and uninviting. Some few spots, however, may be pointed out, where nature, departing from her general plan, has chosen to exhibit herself in a more pleasing dress: these lie towards the south, on entering the county by way of Colchester, and also towards the north and north-east, where some pleasing and cheerful scenes present themselves. The most extensive prospects are from Ashill, near Swaffham; Docking, near Burnham; Pounland and Thorpe, near Norwich; Holkham; Melton, near Holt. The road from Wareham is picturesque, where the hills rise boldly over Stifney-dale. Near Blakney the scene is interesting.

The nature of the soil is varied, and may be distinguished by fen and heath land, sand and clay grounds, meadow lands, pastures and arable, woodlands, and woodless. The district lying to the north and north-east of Norwich, consists of a sandy loam; that to the south and south-east of Norwich, is a mixture of sand and clay, and abounds with springs. That part of the county termed West-Norfolk is distinguished by a light sandy soil, inferior to the preceding districts. To the south-west of Norwich we meet with a light sand, which is frequently drifted by the wind, and is usually barren. Throughout the district of Marshland, the soil consists of ooze, formed by a deposition of the sea. The whole of this tract is usually under water in the winter season, and there is a necessity to drain it in the spring for the purpose of pasturage. In the vicinity of Lodham are also large tracks of Swampy ground, frequently inundated, which produce little except sedge and reeds. In the south-west part of the county is an extensive tract of land which cannot be classed with any that have

have been previously mentioned. This forms part of that immense fenny district which extends through Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and part of Lincolnshire, and which at an early period was rendered valuable by the system of drainage.—The following table of soils in Norfolk, with the number of square miles and acres comprised by each, is furnished by Arthur Young :—

| | Square Miles | Acres |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| Light sand | 220..... | 140,800 |
| Good sand..... | 423..... | 268,800 |
| Marshland clay..... | 60..... | 38,400 |
| Various loams..... | 900..... | 576,000 |
| Rich loam..... | 148..... | 94,720 |
| Peat..... | 82..... | 52,480 |

Agriculture is here in a very flourishing state. It is to the honour of the county of Norfolk that she was the first who set the example of a departure from the beaten track, in which prejudice and a stupid veneration for antiquated customs had long confined the husbandman. Every plan that invention might suggest to advance the art of husbandry she wisely adopted; and she still continues to exhibit an example of the most judicious practice. In this department of human industry, the attention of the stranger on his arrival in Norfolk is directed to the fine tilth of the soil, and the succession of crops. The mode of cultivating the arable lands deserves to be adopted wherever it can be done judiciously. The plough, which is admirably constructed, is drawn by two horses harnessed a-breast, which are guided by a person who holds the plough. Instead of working the animals seven or eight hours without drawing bit, as is the custom in some counties, they are worked eight hours in winter, and ten in summer, by two journeies, by which management the horses are enabled to do considerably more work. The ploughings are repeated till the land is in high tilth, when it is completely pulverised with wheeled drags and harrows, which are drawn by horses on a trot. This movement effectually breaks the clods, and prepares the land for the seed. After the seed is got in, the utmost attention is paid to keep it free from weeds. The system of fallowing the land is entirely exploded, being superseded by a judicious course of cropping. This mode of cropping is in general practice, and is termed here a six-course shift, viz. first year, wheat; second, barley; with or without clover; fifth, clover mown for hay; sixth, grazed and ploughed up for wheat again. Wheat is a general crop over the whole country, but thrives best on a stiff loamy soil. The lighter soils are favourable to barley, vast quantities of which are grown, malted, and in that state sent out of the county. Both wheat and barley are either drilled or dibbled. Lands in the hundred of Flegg and Marshland, usually bear six quarters of wheat per acre, and ten of oats; but in the light soils the farmer is content with two quarters of oats and three of barley. The average crops of the whole county may be

stated at three quarters of wheat, and four of barley per acre. Oats are only sown as a shifting crop, and seldom more are raised than serve for interior consumption. Other crops are rye, buck-wheat, peas, beans, vetches or tures, cole seed, clover, artificial grasses, burnet, cocks-foot, checkary, cabbages, mangel-murzel, lucerne, turnips, carrots, and potatoes. Among the irregular crops may be reckoned mustard, much cultivated between Marsh and Wisbech, saffron, flax, and hemp. Some of the marshes and fens of Norfolk are peculiarly favourable to the growth of corn, but the frequent inundations to which they are subject have induced the inhabitants to prefer the dairy system. In these parts, large quantities of butter are made and exported under the name of Cambridge butter. The grass lands of Norfolk have been too generally neglected, but since the introduction of marling they have been much improved. In the management of turnip crops, Norfolk stands pre-eminent. This valuable root was first brought into general cultivation in this county by Lord Viscount Townshend, in the reign of George the First: previously to that period it was only cultivated in the gardens as a culinary root. A good acre of turnips in Norfolk will produce between thirty and forty cart loads, as heavy as their horses can draw; and an acre will feed a Scotch bullock, from forty to fifty stone, or eighty sheep. The cultivation of this root has however reached its acme, and is at present, from some latent course, on the decline. No county has exhibited a greater variety, and number of improved implements, to facilitate the operations of husbandry than Norfolk. Among wheel carriages, the non-descript one, called a wizzard, or herinaphradite, is curious; it is the common cart, to which a pair of temporary wheels are placed under the shafts, and two oblique ladders to the frame, which is found a very useful contrivance in the busy season. Drills are of all kinds, but a drill roller is peculiar to this county. This is a large cast iron cylinder, with projecting rings round it, at about ten inches distance from each other. Being drawn over the ploughed land, it makes indentions, and the seed sown broadcast, chiefly falls into the drills, and is thus more regularly and better deposited, than in the common mode of sowing. Threshing machines are become general throughout the county, some of which are of a ten horse power, and worked by steam. Notwithstanding so much has been effected towards bringing the whole of the land into a proper state of cultivation, a great deal still remains to be accomplished. We subjoin the following calculation of the number of acres contained in the county, and their state of appropriation in 1796, as taken from Mr. Kent's reports :—

| | |
|---|--------|
| The space on which the towns stand..... | 1,500 |
| Public and private Roads..... | 16,416 |
| Lakes and Rivers..... | 2,000 |
| Sedgy and swampy ground..... | 1,500 |
| Unimproved Commons..... | 80,000 |
| | Woods |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Woods and Plantations..... | 10,000 |
| Arable land, computed at two thirds of the County..... | 729,600 |
| Meadows, Parks, and upland Pastures..... | 126,692 |
| Marsh Lands..... | 63,846 |
| Warrens and Sheep Walks..... | 63,346 |
| Total..... | 1,094,400 |

Since this statement was made, the common land and commons have been considerably diminished, by enclosures, yet the fielding part, and the waste lands, are still of great extent: of the latter description, large tracts still exist at Attleborough, Turnmoor, Westear, Broadmoor Fen, Baconthorpe, Borough, South-Creak, Holt, and Flegg.

CATTLE, &c.]—The natural history of this county has hitherto been much neglected. Among the domestic quadrupeds, the horse claims the first attention. This animal is from fourteen to fifteen hands high, and admirably adapted for the purposes of agriculture and travelling, being a bony, active, and hardy breed. The native cow is a small animal with short crooked horns, generally of a red colour. Though not remarkable for milk, it is hardy, and thrives in barren pastures. Few of this breed are now kept by the large farmers, who give the preference to the Suffolk polled, deer-coloured cow, which is considered more profitable. The cattle fed in this county for the market are chiefly Scotch. In their lean state, they are called Scotch rumps, and are purchased at a large fair held at St. Faith's, near Norwich. These cattle thrive surprisingly in the rich pastures, lying between Norwich, Beccles, and Yarmouth.—The native sheep is a hardy, horned animal, with a black nose and black feet; and carries a fleece of nearly two pounds. When fatted it weighs about eighteen pounds per quarter. The wool, till lately, was usually classed, for fineness, as a third rate among the native breeds; but it is now ascertained that the neck-wool of the Norfolk breed is equal to that of Spanish sheep. This breed is singularly adapted to the local soil and system of husbandry; as they feed close, fetch their food from far, and by their manure tend greatly to improve the land. It is not easy to say what number of sheep is reared in Norfolk: the inhabitants of some single villages are known to possess 5,000. Many persons keep whole flocks of ewes solely for the purposes of breeding; and at the weaning season, sell off the wether lambs to other counties. A custom is prevalent here in regard to grazing sheep on common land. The lord of every township regulates the number of sheep, and the particular sort the people shall have, and appoints where the walks shall be fixed both in winter and summer; on what particular spots they shall be folded; and how they shall be driven.—The pig of this district is a small, thin, bristled breed; very

prolific, and the flesh esteemed savory. They have an excellent mode here of curing hams and cheeks; but the practice of feeding hogs for bacon is very rarely adopted. Since the inclosure of waste lands and the decline of dairy farms, the breeding of swine has greatly diminished.

ETYMOLOGY.]—Norfolk, which signifies Northfolk, evidently received its name from its situation with respect to Suffolk, and indicating the northern people of the East Angles.

GENERAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.]—In our general history of Cambridgeshire,* we have related the principal events respecting the Iceni, and that class of them called *Cenomanii*, or *Cenimagni*, which, according to Whitaker, were descended from the *Cenomanni* of Gaul, and inhabited all the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, perhaps, the north of Bedfordshire to the Ouse on the south, certainly the south of Northamptonshire to the Nen on the north, and absolutely the whole of Huntingdonshire and Norfolk; being limited on the north by the Nen, and having Castor, near Norwich, for their Venta, or first city. “Although this county formed part of the territory occupied by the *Iceni*, and its aboriginal inhabitants must have shared in the disasters which befel that brave people, in their various, but unsuccessful struggles for independence; nothing remains upon record to ascertain whether this portion of their country was ever the scene of the sanguinary conflicts between them and the Romans. Those conquerors, however, established five principal stations within and contiguous to this county viz. *Branudobnum*, *Garianonum*, *Venta-Icenorum*, *Sitomagus*, and *Ad-Tuam*; besides which several subordinate *Castra-Æstiva* and *Stativa-hyberna* were formed. Of the latter, according to some, were, *Buxton*, *Caister* near Yarmouth, *Buckenham*, *Castle-Acre*, and *Elham*; where have been discovered, several coins, urns, and other remains of that people. These, and other fortifications, were placed under the supreme command of an officer, denominated the “Count of the Saxon shore.”

The first Saxon leader, who established himself in this part of the island, was *Uffa*, who in the year 575, assumed dominion over the portion of the country, which now comprises Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, giving it the appellation of *East-Anglia*. The inhabitants were then denominated *Uffagines*. About this period, it is supposed the city of Norwich arose out of the *Venta-Icenorum* of the Britons and Romans, and from its relative bearing to the old city, was called, by the Saxons, *North-iok*, or *Northwick*.—Our limits will not here permit us to enter into the reigns of the respective Saxon kings; suffice it therefore to state, that, in the year 792, *Offa*, king of Mercia, united the kingdom of *East-Anglia* with his own; and, subsequently, it became successively subject to the power of Mercia

* *Vide MODERN PANORAMA*, Vol. I. page 201. See, also, *Huntingdonshire*, Vol. II. page 65.

or of Kent. At length, the Danes, who had become powerful in the north, turned their attention southward, and at various times invested the coasts. Norfolk shared largely in the general calamity. The Danes first came over under their leaders Hungar and Hubba, sons of a Danish chieftain, named Lothbric, about the year 870. They landed their troops near Redeham, now a small village, opposite the town of Yarmouth, at the mouth of the Yare. Previously to the death of Egbert, the Danes possessed the whole of East-Anglia; but, after a time, they received a severe check from Prince Alfred; and, by continued reverses, were constrained to abandon East-Anglia, and concentrate their forces in Wessex. In 872, Alfred ascended the throne; and, after many sanguinary conflicts, he overcame the Danes, under their leader, Guthrum, at Eddington. On this occasion he compelled the Danish chieftains and their followers to receive Christian baptism, and allotted the province of East-Anglia for their limited residence. This, Guthrum was to hold in capite, or fealty, of the crown, as a feudatory prince. Here the Danes built houses and improved the lands, were admitted to the privileges of Englishmen, and received a code of laws, for their regulation, from Alfred. On the accession of Edward, surnamed the Elder, England was divided between the Anglo-Saxons and Danes. After many sanguinary battles, in which the English monarch was materially assisted by the skill and courage of his sister, Elfeda, he vanquished the forces of Esric, who was slain in 905. In 921, the Danes of East-Anglia took the oath of allegiance to Edward, in which year that monarch died, and the province of the East Angles was again annexed to the crown of England. From that period Norwich continued a royal castle, and the county remained, with the other parts of the province, in possession of the Saxon line, through several succeeding reigns. In the reign of Ethelred the Second, the Danes again became extremely troublesome, and in 992, invaded East-Anglia. Ethelred having gained additional strength and confidence, by his marriage with a daughter of Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy, ordered a general massacre of the Danes, which took place November the 18th. To revenge this outrage, Sweyne, King of Denmark, assembled a numerous army, and, with a powerful fleet, invaded England; and landing on the coast of Norfolk, burnt the cities of Norwich and Thetford. In this desolating career his army was arrested by Earl Ulfkettle, who, previously to his taking the field, had given orders to burn the Danish navy; which orders being neglected, the routed Danes found means to escape. In 1010, the Danes returned; and, between them and the forces under Ulfkettle, a sanguinary battle was fought at Ringmere; which, terminating in favour of the Danes, they, from that time, repossessed themselves of East Anglia. On the death of Sweyne, Canute finding his tenure precarious, retired to Denmark; and the people affixed the crown on the head of

Ethelred, who, dying in 1016, his son Edmund, surnamed Ironsides, ascended the throne. Canute then returned, and was again proclaimed king. After various struggles, these competitors agreed to divide the kingdom, the Danish sovereign to retain the whole of Northumbria, Mercia, and East-Anglia. On this occasion the kingdom became separated into three grand districts, and the latter portion, belonging to the Danes, was called Denelege, i. e. the Danish jurisdiction. Edmund having been assassinated, 1017, Canute reigned alone, and divided England into four districts. The government of East-Anglia, with the title of Duke, he committed to Turketel; whom, for some misconduct, he afterwards banished. During the whole of the Danish dynasty, this part of the kingdom groaned under its yoke. On the death of Hardicanute, in 1041, Edward the Confessor ascended the throne. He expelled the Danes from the kingdom, and abolished danegelt, which had become an oppressive tax; and annexed East-Anglia to his own dominions.

In the time of William Rufus, Norfolk was a scene of confusion, by Roger Bigod having sided with Robert Curthose against the king; in which contest the county suffered very considerable devastation. During the commotions excited by the attempt of Prince Henry to wrest the crown from the head of his father King Henry the Second, this county largely participated in the disasters of civil discord. Earl Bigod espoused the prince's cause, but the king's troops being victorious, the Flemings, in the pay of the prince, were permitted to return to their own country, and Bigod purchased his peace at the expense of 1000 marks. In the turbulent reign of John, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, took part with the refractory barons, and, while they were taking cities and towns in one part of the kingdom, John was laying waste, with fire and sword, the baronial possessions in another. In Richard the Second's time, a powerful insurrection broke out under two brothers, John and Matthew Tiler, commonly called Jack Straw and Wat Tiler; whose standards were joined by numbers of the lower classes, and Norwich was invested by the rebels collected under one Litester. Being taken and arraigned for treason, he was condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; one portion of his body to be suspended at his own residence, one in the city of Norwich, one at Lynn, and another at Yarmouth; which so dispirited his adherents, that they dispersed, and an end was put to the rebellion of the Norfolk levellers.—After the accession of Henry the Seventh, a person, named Simnel, counterfeiting Edward Plantagenet, then a close prisoner in the Tower of London, contrived to deceive the people so far, as to influence them to proclaim him king, and he was crowned at Dublin. Henry, apprehensive that the pretender would attempt a landing on this part of the coast, went in person through the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. Having staid some time at St. Edmund's Bury, he proceeded to Norwich,

wich, where he kept his Christmas ; and thence went in pilgrimage to the chapel of our lady of Walsingham, to pray for succour ; and when the alarm of invasion had subsided, he sent his banner as an acknowledgment for his deliverance ; and having left every thing quiet, he returned to the capital. Two rebellions broke out in the reign of Edward the Sixth, owing to a system of enclosing, adopted by the nobility and gentry, who had been put in possession of the abbey lands. Though they happened in remote parts of the kingdom, Norfolk and Devon, the coincidence of these shew, that they were the consequence of previous communications and a preconcerted plan. The rebels having imbibed the spirit of the ancient levellers, abolishing distinction of ranks, they proceeded to execute their designs under two ringleaders, of the names of Ket. They fixed their grand rendezvous on Mousehold heath, where the elder, Robert Ket, with assistant deputies from every hundred, held his councils under a large tree, styled The Oak of Reformation, from which he pretended to administer justice, and issued his edicts for contributions. A large army, raised to proceed against the Scots, was at length sent against the insurgents under the command of the Earl of Warwick : when Robert Ket was taken and the rebels dispersed. This rebellion cost the king much treasure, as well as the lives of many noble persons and valiant soldiers.

At the commencement of the dissensions, between Charles the First and his subjects, Norfolk took a decisive part. When the parliament had voted the necessity of taking up arms, July 12th, 1642, the inhabitants of this county generally approved of that determination. At an early period of the contest, Norwich was fortified against the royal party. Norfolk formed one of the associated counties placed under the command of the Earl of Manchester : the others were Suffolk, Cambridge, Hertford, and Essex, to which Lincoln was afterwards added. In 1643, a tax was levied by the parliament for the use of its army, to be paid by weekly instalments. This county, on that occasion, contributed 1250*l*. The king's forces, at no period of the struggle, appear to have made much impression in the county. The whole of the county was overawed after the king was beheaded.—From this period, the history of Norfolk may be considered as merged in that of the kingdom at large.

Besides the five Roman stations already mentioned, some writers have considered Ickborough, north of Brandon, as a sixth ; and have identified it as the Iciani of the itinerary. Roman coins, and other vestiges, have been found in various parts of the county, particularly at Brompton, at Buckenham, and at Thetford ; but these furnish no decisive proof that such have been occupied by the Romans, as stations or as exploratory camps. At South Creak, in the north part of the county, where a desperate battle was fought between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, are vestiges of a circular Saxon encamp-

ment, which still retains the name of Blood-gate. Near Weeting are the remains of another, consisting of a vallum and foss. Near it are places of sepulture, called Grimes Graves. At Narbury is a small circular fort, said to have been occupied, if not thrown up, by the Danes, when they landed on this part of the coast, A. D. 1003.—Besides the military fortifications, several of the old halls were formerly encompassed with moats, and their entrances protected by towers, strong doors, bridges, &c. Remains of some of these features are still preserved at Oxborough Hall, in Stifkey Hall, in Castor Castle, in Baconthorpe Hall, Huntstanton Hall, Gaywood, Scale's Hall, Fincham Hall, &c.—Of the *vie militares*, or great Roman roads, made for the convenience of carriages, and facilitating the marching of the army, few perfect vestiges remain in Norfolk. A great Roman road connected the south eastern and north western parts of the kingdom ; and another formed a similar communication between the north eastern and the south western extremities. This commencing on the coast of Norfolk, probably at Burg near Yarmouth, passed by Castor, and is now conspicuous near Downham ; crossing the river Ouse, it passes through the fens into Cambridgeshire, and proceeding through the central counties, joins the Julia-strata, and terminates at St. David's head. The author of the Monasticon says it was discovered in the fens sixty feet wide, and three feet deep, and formed of compact gravel. Its direction was from Downham in Norfolk, through Plaitfield, and Charke, to the high grounds about March ; then it proceeded by Eldon Hall to Whittlesea and Peterborough, from which last place it has been traced to Castor in Northamptonshire.—Of the *Chimini minores*, or vicinal roads, some traces are still visible. Pedder's-way, passing from Thetford by Ickborough, Swaffham, Castle-Acre, Fring, Ringshead, to the sea, near Brancaster, appears one of this sort. The road leading by Long Stratton to Tasburg, was probably another, whilst a third branched off from this to the north-west, going through Marsland, Upwell, and Elm, to Wisbeach. The Milky-way has been considered Roman ; but is probably of later date, and made for the convenience of the devotees, who went on pilgrimage to the chapel of our Lady of Walsingham. It is traceable in several places, and is in tolerable preservation near Grimes Graves.—Several barrows, or tumuli, are to be found in different parts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Creek, Anmor, Rudham, Sedgford, Stifkey, Long-Stratton, Weeting, Norwich, and Walsingham. In some, which have been opened, different relics have been discovered, as human bones, wood-ashes, and urns made of baked clay. These were sometimes encompassed with large stones, forming a sort of cell, or kistvaen, and in some of the barrows have been discovered missile instruments, with implements, which are considered by some antiquaries to have been originally employed in sacrificial ceremonies. On Mousehold Heath, are many excavations

excavations in the earth, which have been called hiding pits, or British caves. Amongst the antiquities of this county may be reckoned numerous castles, churches, abbeys, priories, &c. which will be respectively noticed, in order.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.]—In the early reigns of the Saxon princes, the civil and military departments were blended and vested in the same persons; who, from their rank, were styled *Æthelings*, and from their office, *Eldermen*, or *Earls*. To these were committed the custody and defence of such parts of the kingdom, over which they respectively presided. In military and civil affairs they were the vicegerents of royalty, and in that capacity were empowered to levy troops, raise contributions for their maintenance, and take the command of them to repel invasion, quell insurrections, and preserve the king's peace; but when Alfred made that admirable distribution of the kingdom, for the more speedy and effectual administration of justice, by dividing and subdividing it into counties, hundreds, and tythings, these two kinds of jurisdiction were separated. Wisely judging, that the possession of two such exuberant sources of power, gave the earls an independence of the crown, and such an ascendancy over the people as might become dangerous to the country, he abridged the authority of the earls, by creating a distinct office, and a new title. It was therefore ordained, that in each county there should be a *Viccomes*, or *Shirreeve*, who should enjoy a certain share of the power in his civil and judicial capacity, formerly invested solely in the comes, or earl. The shirreeve was empowered to guard the prerogative of the crown, with all rights and privileges attached to it, to levy fines previously imposed, and transact all other business of a similar kind. Previously to this regulation, one mote, or court, served for the decision of military, civil, and ecclesiastical causes; for the hearing of which, the bishop and the earl conjointly presided; but at this period a severation was made between temporal and spiritual concerns. The bishop was allowed to hold a privileged court for his diocese, and the sheriff had the power granted to him, of holding courts for determining all cases cognizable by his authority. Anciently, these officers were elected by the freeholders assembled in the county court; but, latterly, they have been chosen by the king, out of persons returned by the judges in eyre, as eligible to serve. When the sheriff of a county is sworn into this office, he is appointed to attend the judges, assist in the execution of justice, fulfil the king's orders; and for these purposes, he is allowed to hold his courts—one called the *Sheriff's Törn*, for enquiring into all offences committed against the common or statutable law of the realm; the other, named the *County Court*, for the hearing of pleas between debtor and creditor; in which are recoverable all debts under forty shillings. Formerly, one sheriff served for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the usage of the crown was to make an alternate appointment

from among the gentry liable to serve in both counties; as is still the custom for Cambridge and Huntingdon shires. Separate high-sheriffs were first appointed for those two counties in the eighteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1576. The Lent assizes for this county were held at Thetford till 1797, when they removed to Norwich, where, with the summer assizes, they are now kept. The quarter sessions are held in the shire-hall; on the Castle-Hill, in the city of Norwich, four times a year, viz. in January, April, July, and October. In the same hall are also held the assizes and county courts. The castle is the county gaol for debtors and felons; and, although in the centre of the city, it forms part of the county, and is solely amenable to its jurisdiction. The custody of the castle was first committed to the high-sheriff of Norfolk, in the year 1461.—The protecting and defensive government of this county, at present, consists of two parts—military and maritime; though both are usually vested in one person.—The Lord Lieutenant is *locum tenens* for the king, and, as his deputy viceroy, presides over the affairs of the county. To this office of high distinction and responsibility he is appointed by the crown, for the management of military and other collateral affairs. Under his conduct and control are placed the militia; to all the officers of which he has the power of granting commissions, appointing the deputy-lieutenants, who superintend and regulate the ballot; the presenting the names of both, for the approbation of his majesty, being virtually a mere matter of etiquette. As *Custos Rotulorum*, he possesses the power of putting gentlemen, properly qualified, into the commission of the peace; he is the keeper of the rolls of session. The maritime department is deputed to the Vice Admiral of Norfolk; an officer who is appointed by, and exercises his authority under, the commission of the Lord High Admiral of England. He is invested with power to hold a Court of Admiralty for the county, with judges, marshals, and other proper officers, subordinate to him, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction in all maritime affairs within his peculiar limits. From his decision, and the sentence of the court, an appeal lies to the High Court of Admiralty; from lords' commissioners of which, as Provincial Vice-Admiral, he regularly receives his instructions.—Exclusive of the general jurisdiction of the county, and the king's courts, there are within it several extra-judicial places and courts peculiarly privileged by exemptions and power:—1. *Curia Ducatus Lancastriensis*, or, the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster; the court belonging to which is kept at Aylsham.—2. *Curia Ducatus Norfolciensis*, or the liberty of the Duchy of Norfolk; the court of which is kept at Lopham, or elsewhere, within the liberty, at the discretion of the Duke. The extent of this liberty is great within, and reaches beyond, the county. It was granted by Edward the Fourth, by patent under the broad seal, dated, at Westminster, December 7, 1468, to John Duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife,

wife, and their heirs for ever. The whole comprises the manors and demesnes of Fornset, Framlingham parva, Ditchingham parva, Ditchingham, Lodden, Sisland, Halvergate, South Walsham, Cantley, Strumpshaw, Castor, Winterton, Dickleburgh, Beighton, and Bayfield: it also contains the whole hundred of Earsham, and the half hundred of Guilt-cross, in the county of Norfolk; and, also, the towns, parishes, and demesnes of Kelsube, Bonnagaie, Peasenhull, Calente, Stonham, Dennington, Brundish, Ilketshall, and Cratfield, in Suffolk. It extends to the rapes of Lewes and Bramber; in the hundred and lordship of Boseham, and the town of Stoughton, in Sussex. The manor and lordships of Ryegate and Barking, in Surry; and the town, manor, and lordships of Harwich and Dovercourt, in Essex, are subject to it; the said duke to have, within the said manors, lordships, and jurisdictions, the return of all writs, bills, summons, precepts, and mandates of the king; so that no sheriff, or any other officer, shall enter the said liberty. To which privilege was added, all fines, amerciements, profits, penalties, and other royalties; also, waifs, strays, felons' goods, and forfeitures. With these was conveyed to the said duke, full power to have his own coroners, clerks of the markets, and other officers, and to appoint a steward of the liberty, who should have power to determine all actions under forty shillings; and that persons residing within the said liberty, should not be liable to answer for such debts in any other court. Of this liberty, the present Duke of Norfolk is lord, who appoints a steward, coroner, &c. and keeps a prison for debtors at Lopham, or elsewhere.—3. The court of the Baronia de Rbia, or honor of Rhye, is kept at Hingham.—4. The court of the fee, or capital lordship of Richmond, is held at Swaffham.—5. The honor of Clare, is an ancient liberty lately revived.—Altogether, the county contains 722 parishes, and 3 parts of parishes; and it has 33 petty sessions, and 180 acting county magistrates.

The diocese of Norwich comprises the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, except four peculiars in the latter county; viz. Hadleigh, Monk's Illeigh, and Moulton, which belong to the see of Canterbury, and Freckenham, which belongs to the see of Rochester. The diocese includes also fifteen or sixteen parishes in Cambridgeshire. The number of established clergy resident in the diocese, in 1772, was, beneficed clergy, 550, curates 150: from which it is evident there must be a number of pluralities. The present enumeration, is about 1354, viz. 802 in Norfolk, 537 in Suffolk, and 15 in Cambridgeshire jurisdiction. Formerly there was but one archdeaconry, that of Norfolk: Sudbury was added in the year 1126; Suffolk in 1127; and Norwich in 1200. These are subdivided into 47 deanries. The diocese is in the province of Canterbury, and the bishop is a suffragan to that metropolitan. The jurisdiction of the see, as respects its internal regulations, is vested in the bishop, who appoints the four arch-

deacons as his assistants, a chancellor, registrar, and other officers of his consistorial court.—The present clear yearly value of the bishopric is uncertain; but on the average it is computed to about three thousand five hundred pounds per annum. The bishop is a peer of the realm, and sits in the upper house, not only in right of his barony, but as titular Abbot of St. Bennet's in Holme. He is the only abbot at present in England. In ancient times, this county teemed with religious houses: out of one thousand one hundred and forty-eight monasteries seized by Henry the Eighth, after his denial of the papal supremacy, seventy-nine religious or charitable foundations were suppressed in Norfolk.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—This county sent members to parliament as early as the year 1258.—Besides the two knights for the county, two members are returned for the city of Norwich, and two for each of the boroughs of Castle Rising, Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth. Thus, Norfolk, though it pays twenty-two parts of the land-tax, has only a representation of twelve persons to guard its political liberties and privileges, while Cornwall, which pays eight, has a representation of forty-four.

MANUFACTURES.]—Woven goods, in various branches, have long constituted the staple trade of the county. The little village of Worsted is remarkable for giving name to a kind of cloths made of wool, differently dressed from those denominated woollens; the yarn of the former being spun from combed, and of the latter from carded wool. "Dormics, cameries, calecuts, &c. which, in a similar manner, took their names from the places where they were first made, formerly constituted the principal manufacture. These were followed by druggets, serges, shalloons, duffields, &c. and these again have been superseded by crapes, camblets, frish, stuffs, tabinets, bombazines, poplins, plain and flowered damasks, shawls, and a great variety of fancy articles, most of which are manufactured from wool, mohair, and silk, by different intermixes and curious combinations. In this ingenious and profitable trade Norwich takes the lead. But the articles that have usually been considered as being made, in the city only, have been produced by the joint labour of several towns and villages throughout the county. Since the introduction of machinery, the trade has been more concentrated, and is now confined to Norwich and a few places in its vicinity. A considerable manufacture of stockings is carried on at Aylsham; and of coarse woollens at Thetford." The revival of trade, throughout the County, was astonishingly great towards the close of the year 1817.

By means of its rivers, &c. Norfolk has an extensive internal communication with the northern and midland counties; but, having only two grand outlets to the sea, its foreign and coasting trade is principally engrossed by the ports of Lynn and Yarmouth. Blackney, Burnham, Wells, and Clay, share partially in the corn trade, but they may rather be considered as fishing towns. By the Great Ouse, and

and its associated rivers and canals, Norfolk supplies the central parts of the kingdom, with coals, wine, timber, groceries, &c.; and in return receives large quantities of cheese, corn, and malt. It participates also in the Greenland fisheries.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The following are generally considered as the market towns of Norfolk:—

| Names. | Market-days. | Population. | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | 1801 | 1811 |
| Attleburgh..... | Thursday..... | 1033 | 1413 |
| Aylesham..... | Saturday..... | 1667 | 1760 |
| Buckenham..... | Saturday..... | 664 | 656 |
| Burnham..... | Saturday..... | 743 | 825 |
| Cromer..... | Saturday..... | 676 | 848 |
| Castle Rising..... | Saturday..... | 254 | 227 |
| Clay..... | Saturday..... | 547 | 595 |
| Dereham, East..... | Friday..... | 2505 | 2888 |
| Diss..... | Friday..... | 2246 | 2590 |
| Downham..... | Saturday..... | 1512 | 1771 |
| Fakenham..... | Tuesday..... | 1236 | 1382 |
| Foulsbam..... | | 605 | 682 |
| Harleston..... | Wednesday..... | | |
| Harling, East..... | Tuesday..... | 674 | 754 |
| Hingham..... | Saturday..... | 1203 | 1263 |
| Holt..... | Saturday..... | 1004 | 1037 |
| Lynn Regis..... | Tues. and Saturday | 10,996 | 10,259 |
| Loddon..... | Friday..... | 799 | 937 |
| Methwold..... | Tuesday..... | 865 | 942 |
| Norwich..... | Wed. Fri. and Sat... | 36,832 | 37,256 |
| Repeham..... | Saturday..... | 284 | 299 |
| Snettisham..... | Friday..... | 881 | 880 |
| Swaffham..... | Saturday..... | 2200 | 2350 |
| Thetford..... | Saturday..... | 2246 | 2450 |
| Walsham..... | Thursday..... | 1959 | 2035 |
| Walsingham..... | Friday..... | 1004 | 1008 |
| Watton..... | Wednesday.. | 693 | 794 |
| Wymondham..... | Friday..... | 494 | |
| Worsted..... | Saturday..... | 650 | 619 |
| Yarmouth..... | Tues. and Saturday | 14,845 | 17,977 |

FAIRS.]—*Aldeburgh*—June 21, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

Attleborough—April 11, Thursday after Holy Thursday; Aug. 15, for cattle and toys.

Aylesham—March 23, last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and petty chapmen; Oct. 6, cattle.

Banham—Jan. 22, for horses and toys.

Bristow—May 26, Oct. 11.

Broomhall—Monday after Ascension-day, St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, for petty chapmen.

Brumhill—July 7, horses and toys.

Burnham—Easter Monday, for cheese, &c.; Aug. 1, for horses.

Castle Acre—April 18, July 25, for toys, &c.

Cawston—Jan. 10, April 14, Aug. 28, for sheep and petty chapmen.

Clay—July 19, for horses.

Coltishall—Whit Monday, for petty chapmen.

Crissingham-Magna—August 12, for horses and toys.

Cromer—Whit Monday, for petty chapmen.

Diss—Nov. 8, for cattle and toys.

Downham—Feb. 3, May 8, Nov. 13.

East Dereham—Thursday and Friday before Old

Midsummer, and ditto before New Michaelmas, cattle, sheep, and toys.

Elmham—April 6, for horses, cattle, and petty chapmen.

East Harling—May 4, for cattle and toys; Oct. 24, for sheep and toys.

Fakenham—Whit Tuesday, large market on Thursday.

Feltwell—Nov. 20, for toys.

Fincham—March 3, for horses and toys; Aug. 9, shew of horses.

Fornsett—Sept. 11, for toys, &c.

Foulsham—Easter Tuesday, for petty chapmen, first Tuesday in May.

Frekenham—First Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

Fring—May 21, Nov. 30, for horses, &c.

Gaywood—June 11, horses, &c.; Oct. 2, for cheese, but kept at Lynn Custom-House Quay.

Gissing—July 25, for horses and cattle.

Gorleston—June 8, sheep and toys.

Gresingham—Dec. 6, toys, &c.

Harleston—July 5, Sept. 9, horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen.

Harpley—July 24, for horses.

Hempnell—Whit Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep; Dec. 11, for hogs and petty chapmen.

Hempton—Whit Tuesday, Nov. 22, horses and cattle.

Hingham—March 6, Whit Tues. Oct. 2, for toys.

Hitcham—June 20, for horses.

Hockham—Easter Monday, a small toy fair.

Hockhold—July 25, toys.

Holt—April 25, Nov. 25, horses, &c.

Horning—Monday after August 2, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

Ingham—Monday after Whit Monday, horses and petty chapmen.

Kenning Hall, near Harleston.—July 16, Sept. 30, cattle and toys.

Kipmash—Sept. 4, sheep.

Loddon—Easter Monday, petty chapmen; Monday after Martinmas, Nov. 22, horses and hogs.

Lycham—Nov. 1, for toys.

Lynn Regis—Feb. 13, wearing apparel, and all sorts of goods from London, lasts six days by charter; a week after Old Michaelmas, for cheese, lasts two days.

Magdalen Hill, near Norwich.—Aug. 2, cheese.

Martham, near Yarmouth.—First Tuesday and Wednesday in May, cattle.

Massingham—Maundy Thursday, Nov. 8, horses.

Mattishall. Tuesday before Holy Thursday, for toys; Wednesday in Whitsun Week, Aug. 9, a shew of horses.

Methwold—April 23, cattle and toys.

New Buckenham—May 29, cheese and cattle; November 22, cheese and toys.

North Walsham—Wednesday before Holy Thursday, cattle and petty chapmen.

Norwold—Nov. 30, cattle and toys.

7 *

Norwich

Norwich—Day before Good Friday, Saturday before Whit Sunday, Saturday after ditto, horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen.

Oxborough—Easter Tuesday, for horses and toys.

Pulham St. Mary Magdalen—Fortnight before Whit-Monday, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen.

Reepham—January 29, ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

Redham—May 17, Oct. 2, horses, &c.

St. Faith's—Oct 17, for lean cattle.

Scole—Easter Monday, horses and toys.

Scotto—Ditto, horses and petty chapmen.

Seching—Fortnight Markets, Friday, cattle; and sheep, Tuesday.

Shouldham—Sept. 19, Oct. 16, cattle and toys.

South Reppo—July 24, cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.

Sprawston—Aug. 2, cattle, cheese, leather, candle-rushes, and pedlary.

Stoke—Dec. 6, horses and toys.

Stowbridge—May 29, Saturday after Whit Sunday, all sorts of goods and horses.

Swaffham—May 12, sheep, cattle, and toys; July 21, Nov. 3, cattle and toys.

Thetford—Holy Thursday, May 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 25, Dec. 9, cheese, cattle, toys, &c.

Walsingham—Monday fortnight after Whitsuntide, pedlary and horses.

Watton—July 10, October 10, Nov. 8, cattle, sheep, &c.

Weasenham—Jan. 25, toys.

Worstead—May 14, cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.

Wymondham—February 13, May 17, Septem. 7, horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

Yarmouth—Friday and Saturday Easter week, for petty chapmen.

Summary of the Population of the County of NORFOLK, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons. |
| Blofield | 692 | 775 | 6 | 22 | 546 | 125 | 104 | 1834 | 1889 | 3723 |
| Brothercross | 675 | 703 | 3 | 15 | 502 | 147 | 54 | 1570 | 1624 | 3194 |
| Clackclose | 2201 | 2704 | 21 | 43 | 1865 | 652 | 187 | 6610 | 6701 | 13311 |
| Clavering | 793 | 992 | 3 | 13 | 753 | 169 | 70 | 2608 | 2659 | 5267 |
| Depwade | 1152 | 1606 | 5 | 6 | 1153 | 368 | 85 | 3827 | 4184 | 8011 |
| Diss | 1092 | 1530 | 4 | 15 | 728 | 341 | 461 | 3674 | 4062 | 7736 |
| Earsham | 1042 | 1464 | 6 | 12 | 882 | 392 | 190 | 3458 | 3920 | 7378 |
| Erpingham N. | 1455 | 1637 | 14 | 27 | 972 | 417 | 248 | 3699 | 3955 | 7654 |
| Ditto, S. | 2132 | 2520 | 12 | 22 | 1649 | 582 | 289 | 5556 | 6056 | 11612 |
| Eynesford | 1418 | 1792 | 8 | 17 | 1223 | 424 | 145 | 4128 | 4324 | 8452 |
| Flegg East | 439 | 485 | 3 | 4 | 354 | 67 | 64 | 1136 | 1155 | 2291 |
| Ditto West | 509 | 636 | 3 | 6 | 453 | 90 | 93 | 1482 | 1487 | 2969 |
| Forehoe | 1692 | 2006 | 4 | 24 | 1181 | 699 | 136 | 5019 | 5244 | 10263 |
| Freebridge—Lynn | 1401 | 1821 | 8 | 15 | 1375 | 323 | 123 | 4287 | 4547 | 8834 |
| Ditto Marshland | 1427 | 1653 | 5 | 42 | 1325 | 257 | 71 | 3939 | 4018 | 7957 |
| Gallow | 1139 | 1412 | 5 | 12 | 944 | 347 | 121 | 3227 | 3489 | 6716 |
| Greenhoe North | 1688 | 1843 | 9 | 37 | 907 | 535 | 401 | 3871 | 4283 | 8156 |
| Ditto South | 1314 | 1659 | 11 | 28 | 1169 | 377 | 113 | 3830 | 4011 | 7841 |
| Grimthoe | 903 | 1026 | 3 | 10 | 725 | 182 | 119 | 2483 | 2569 | 5059 |
| Guilt Cross | 769 | 1115 | 8 | 8 | 614 | 393 | 108 | 2816 | 2879 | 5695 |
| Hopping | 890 | 1101 | 4 | 18 | 787 | 268 | 46 | 3545 | 2685 | 5210 |
| Henstead | 706 | 887 | 2 | 14 | 650 | 181 | 56 | 1968 | 2101 | 4069 |
| Holt | 1575 | 1737 | 3 | 52 | 1061 | 448 | 822 | 3591 | 4180 | 7771 |
| Humbleyond | 561 | 816 | 1 | 9 | 620 | 149 | 47 | 1968 | 2108 | 4076 |
| Launditch | 1483 | 1949 | 15 | 19 | 1418 | 376 | 155 | 4701 | 4895 | 9596 |
| Loddon | 843 | 1162 | 3 | 5 | 817 | 262 | 83 | 2797 | 2888 | 5685 |
| Mitford | 1371 | 1770 | 20 | 12 | 1053 | 610 | 107 | 4235 | 4715 | 8950 |
| Shropham | 1080 | 1353 | 8 | 19 | 966 | 313 | 74 | 3233 | 3442 | 6675 |
| Smithdon | 1061 | 1366 | 5 | 24 | 916 | 278 | 172 | 3053 | 3228 | 6281 |
| Taversham | 821 | 1062 | 2 | 16 | 771 | 216 | 75 | 2534 | 2886 | 5360 |
| Trinstead | 1613 | 1863 | 5 | 37 | 1161 | 503 | 199 | 4013 | 4406 | 8419 |
| Walsham | 675 | 738 | 1 | 10 | 527 | 173 | 38 | 1802 | 1831 | 3633 |
| Wayland | 830 | 1091 | 11 | 9 | 849 | 191 | 51 | 2620 | 2794 | 5414 |
| Borough of King's Lynn | 2199 | 2530 | 5 | 119 | 67 | 1576 | 887 | 4412 | 5847 | 10259 |
| City of Norwich | 8336 | 9677 | 29 | 185 | 388 | 8410 | 879 | 15664 | 21592 | 37256 |
| Borough of Thetford | 513 | 529 | 2 | 15 | 56 | 207 | 136 | 1148 | 1302 | 2450 |
| Ditto of Yarmouth, Great | 3486 | 3805 | 18 | 90 | 27 | 1964 | 1814 | 7943 | 10031 | 17977 |
| Local Militia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 808 | — | 808 |
| Totals | 51776 | 62815 | 275 | 1031 | 31454 | 23082 | 8279 | 138089 | 153910 | 291999 |

HUNDREDS, CHIEF TOWNS, PARISHES, &c.

BLOFIELD.]—Blofield, the first of the Norfolk hundreds, in alphabetical order, is situated to the N. E. of Henstead, and, abutting the city of Norwich on its western extremity, comprehends an area of about twelve miles in length, from north-west to south-east, by nearly four miles in width in a transverse direction. At the time of the Norman survey the lordship was in possession of the crown. James the First granted it, with its rights and profits, on a lease of three lives, to Sir Charles Cornwallis, at the low rent of 6*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum.—The hundred of Blofield contains the following parishes.—Blofield, Bradson, Brundall, Buckingham, Burlingham, North St. Andrew Burlingham, North St. Peter, Burlingham, South St. Edmund, Cantley, Freethorpe, Hasingham, Limpdow, Lingwood, Plumstead Great, Plumstead Little, Postwick, Southwood, Strumpshaw, with Bradeston, Thorpe near Norwich, and Witton.

The little village of Strumpshaw, situated in the south-eastern part of the hundred, four miles S.W. by W. from Acle, stands upon a hill, which suddenly rises above the numerous marshes that for miles spread on each side of the river Yare. At this place is a remarkable windmill, supposed to stand on the highest ground in the country. Here is a fine view over the adjacent hundreds, the city of Norwich, and the meanderings of the river, till it falls into Braydon Broad. Hence also may be described the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoffe, on the Suffolk coast.

Thorpe, situated on the northern bank of the river Wensum, is a large parish. It was granted by Henry the First, to Bishop Herbert, and the monks of the priory of the Holy Trinity in Norwich, and their successors for ever. Many privileges were also annexed to the grant, such as freedom from tolls, gelds, aids, scots, &c. and the bishops were allowed free warren, and without their license no person was permitted to hunt within the liberties of the barony. This grant was annulled by Henry the Eighth, who seized upon the barony in 1257. The

manor is at present vested in the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Mousehold heath had, at an early period, various sheep walks, with a shepherd appointed to attend them. Part of the heath formerly abounded with timber and underwood. On this heath are some remarkable caverns, which appear to have been formed by digging away the flints, chalk, &c. for the purposes of building.

About a mile from the hamlet of Poekthorpe, stood a small priory, built by Bishop Herbert, and given by him as a cell to the priory of Norwich. On the site of this a noble mansion was erected by Henry Earl of Surrey, called Surrey House. The ruins of St. Michael's chapel, on the north side of the road, near Bishop's gate, are yet visible. This is commonly called Ket's Castle, from the rebel of that name, by whom it was for a time occupied.

The village of Thorpe enjoys a charming situation on the side of a hill that overlooks the city of Norwich. The views down the river and the adjacent country are highly picturesque. The charms of the situation, and its vicinity to Norwich, have induced many wealthy citizens to make Thorpe their summer residence.

BROTHERCROSS.]—This hundred, situated to the east of Smithdon, and comprising a tract eight miles in length, and five in breadth, displays a fine open county, bordering on the sea. This hundred, joined to Gallow, constitutes the deanery of Burnham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk. It includes the following parishes: viz. Burnham, Dupdale, Burnham Norton, Burnham Overy, Burnham Thorpe, Burnham Ulph and Sutton, Burnham Westgate, Creak North, Creak South, and Waterden.

At the little market town of Burnham Westgate, or Burnham Market, 38 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 127½ N. N. W. from London, was formerly a small nunnery for white friars, or Carmelites.

Burnham Thorpe, 1½ mile E. by S. from Burnham Westgate, is entitled to everlasting honour, as the birth-place of the first of British heroes—Admiral Lord Nelson*.

South

* Horatio Nelson was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, where Horatio was born Sept. 29, 1758. By his mother's side he was related to the Walpoles, Cholmondelys, and Townshends. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of 12 years he was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, captain Suckling, of the *Raisonable* man of war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board a merchantman to the West Indies. On his return he again joined his uncle, who had obtained the command of the *Triumph*. In 1773, a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge. Our young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage, by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return he was appointed to a station in the *Sea Horse*, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He passed for lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestoff* frigate; in which he cruized against the Americans.

In 1779 he obtained the rank of post captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrooke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and, while there, essentially contributed to the taking of Fort Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico. We find him next commanding the *Boreas*, having under him the Duke of Clarence, who was captain of the *Pegasus*. While thus engaged he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq. judge of the island of St. Neves, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had any issue. On the breaking out of the war with France he was nominated to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present at the taking of Toulon. He was present also at the siege of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen; as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station that his name was draded throughout the Mediterranean. He was with Admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795; and the same year took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore

South Creake lies 3½ miles S. S. E. from Burnham Westgate. About half a mile from the church in this village, is an extensive encampment supposed to be of Saxon origin. The road that conducts to this spot bears the name of Blood-gate, alluding to the great slaughter which took place here in an engagement between the Saxons and the Danes. In the adjacent villages are to be seen, towards the sea shore, several small tumuli, which were doubtless the graves of those slain in the battle.

Creake Abbey, in the parish of North Creake, three miles S. S. E. from Burnham Westgate, was

modore on board *La Minerve*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he despatched the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news to the officers of the fleet, and shifted his flag on board the Captain of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns; and afterwards he boarded and took the *San Nicholas*, of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns; both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath; and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but successful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of captain Bowden, of the *Tersichore*. In this expedition admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law, captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of one thousand pounds a-year. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive: he rejoined earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Buonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in a fresh supply of water, and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he despatched Aug. 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy were discovered in Aboukir bay, lying at anchor in a line of battle; and supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle; and by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to lead inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody. Several of the French ships were soon dismantled; and at last the admiral's ship *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued, but by the dawn of day only two sail of the line were discovered, with their colours flying, all the rest having struck. These two, and two frigates, cut their cables and stood to sea. The consequences of this splendid victory, in which eleven sail of the line were taken or destroyed, were, that the emperor of Germany broke off the conferences for peace at Rastadt, and the Ottoman Porte declared war against the French. On the British admiral, honours were deservedly poured, and he was created Lord Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Signior sent him a plume of triumph, of diamonds; and the king of Naples created him Duke of Bronte, and gave him an estate. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to

originally founded by Sir Robert de Narford and Alice his wife, for a master, four chaplains, and thirteen lay brethren; these were afterwards changed for an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. This abbey, with the lands annexed, was given to Christ's College, Cambridge. Part of the abbey walls, forming a fine ruin, may still be seen.

CLACKCLOSE.]—The hundred of Clackclose lies to the west of those of Grimshee and South Greenhoe. This district, which is called a hundred and a half, extends about sixteen miles from north to south, and between eight and twelve from east to west. Much marshy land is comprised within its

Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and restored the king. Having performed those and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Lord Nelson. On their arrival off the Categat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish fleet which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the sound with little loss. On the second of April, the action commenced at 10 o'clock, and after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the Crown Prince; in consequence of which the admiral went on shore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a Viscount. In August 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March 1803 took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being apprised, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting any thing; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19th, 1805, and on the 21st about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the *Victory*, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the *Santissima Trinidad*, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the *Bucentaur*, which lay on his quarter. A shot from one of these entered just below his shoulder, of which he died in about two hours. In this action the enemy's force consisted of thirty three ships of the line, and several of extraordinary magnitude; while the British were only twenty seven. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill a complete victory was obtained. Four sail of the line were carried to Gibraltar, sixteen were destroyed, and six of those which escaped into Cadiz were reduced to mere wrecks. Four French line of battle ships which hauled off in the action were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. The remains of Lord Nelson were interred with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9 following.

limits

limits, as it borders upon the great level of the fens: the old and new Bedford rivers, with the Washway, pass through the lower part. This hundred contains the parishes of Barton, Bendish, Beechamwell, Bexwell, Boughton, Cumplesham, Denver, Dereham West, Downham Market, Fincham, Fordham, Hilgay Holme, Marsham, Outwell, Roxham, Runcion South, Ryston, Shouldham, Shouldham-Thorpe, Southerley, Stoke Ferry, Staw Bardolph, Stradock, Tottenhill, Upwell, Wallington (with Tharpland,) Watlington, Welney, Wereham, Wimbotsham, Wormegay, and Wrettan.

The market town of Downham, 40 miles W. from Norwich, and 84 N. by E. from London, is situated on the side of a hill to the east of the Ouse, over which is a good bridge. Its market is well supplied with fresh and water fowl, from the adjacent fens. This place was formerly celebrated for its butter market, which was kept near the bridge, at which some thousands of firkins were annually purchased in the spring and summer for the London market, where it was sold under the name of Cambridge butter. The town of Swaffham now enjoys the preference in the sale of that article. The principal manor originally belonged to Ramsey abbey, in Huntingdonshire, the abbot of which was privileged to hold a fair at this place, and invested with authority to try and execute malefactors at the gallows of Downham. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks.

Denver, a large village $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from Downham Market, is situated upon a hill, at a short distance from Denver Sluice. The church is a mean and grotesque structure, being built of car, or rag-stone, cambered with wooden pannels, and roofed with thatch. This place gave birth to that learned English historian, Dr. Robert Brady, physician in ordinary to Charles the First and Second, and James the Second, regius professor of medicine in Cambridge, and master of Gonville and Caius Colleges in that university. His remains were interred in the church, and a black marble stone, with a Latin inscription, was reared to his memory.

Dereham Abbey is in the parish of West Dereham, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W.N.W. from Stoke Ferry. It was founded by Hubert Walter, Dean of York, A. D. 1188, and was dedicated for monks of the Premonstratensian order. The annual revenues at the Dissolution were 252*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The ruins of this religious house lie about a mile south of the church. It consists of a lofty and noble square embattled pile of brick, having at each corner an octangular tower, groined with freestone: over the arch of the gate is a shield, bearing azure, three bucks' heads embossed, the lower one pierced by a crozier staff. On each side of the gateway Sir Thomas Dereham, Envoy to the Duke of Tuscany, erected in 1797, a wing with a cloister on the south, which contained many stately apartments, which were fitted up in the Italian style. It afterwards became a seat of the Earls of Monmouth.

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In Fincham church, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.N.E. from Downham Market, is an ancient square font, supposed to have belonged to the old church mentioned in the Domesday-book. In a mansion in this parish, built about the reign of Edward the Fourth, are some early specimens of the revived Grecian style of domestic architecture. These consist of pillars of the Ionic order, ranged along a circular entrance to the hall. This gateway has some resemblance to that of Caius College, Cambridge.

At South Rungton, four miles N.N.E. from Downham Market, is a ruin, which presents the semicircular end of an ancient Saxon church; supposed to be the remains of a church dedicated to St. Edmund, in the reign of Canute.

In the parish of Wereham, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. W. from Stoke Ferry, stood the priory of Winwalve, or Winevaloch, a British saint, whose obit was kept in the Romish church on the first of March. As the weather at this season of the year is usually stormy, the winds in this neighbourhood are then called Whenwall or Winwal storms, which are alluded to in the following proverbial couplet:

“First comes David, then comes Chad;
Then comes Winwall, as if mad.”

This religious house was founded by the family of Clare, prior to the reign of King John. Some remains of this place may be seen in the walls of a farm-house. A curious specimen of domestic architecture, called Wineval House, is worthy of notice. Mr. Farby supposes it to have been a dwelling-house, and styles it a Norman country box. The manor of Wereham was a possession of the Clare family, previously to the reign of Edward the First. The Earl of Clare had here a prison, which tradition identifies with the house just referred to. This house consists of two stories: in the lower is a room twenty feet square, in which is a large open fireplace, with a massive column on one side. The ceiling is finished with a sort of zig-zag moulding. A small vaulted room constitutes the remainder of the ground-floor. The second story contains likewise two apartments, the largest of which had four windows in the Norman fashion, and a fireplace. The whole building is thirty-three feet in length, by twenty-seven in breadth, and sixteen feet in height. The character of the building is strictly Norman. This building was probably designed for the occasional residence of the seneschal, when he came on business of courts, &c.

CLAVINGING.]—This hundred, in the Domesday survey, called Clavelinga, occupies the south-east angle of the county, and comprehends a tract of about ten miles in length, by eight in a transverse direction. Part of this hundred, containing the parishes of Burgh-Apton, Brooke, and Howe, is insulated from the rest by the hundred of Loddon. This district, at an early period, was possessed by the crown. This hundred, for the maintenance of the poor

poor was incorporated with Loddon, by act of parliament. The poor are partly provided for in a house of industry, situated in the parish of Heckingham, and partly by an allowance out of it. In the hundred are comprised the parishes of Aldeby, Branke, Burgh-Apton, Burgh St. Peter, Ellingham, Gelderstone, Gillingham All Saints, Gillingham St. Mary, Haddiscoe, Hales, Heckingham, Howe, Kerby Cane, Norton Subcourse, Raveningham, Stockton Clavering, Thorpe, Thurlton, Toft Monks, and Wheatacre All Saints.

At Aldby, 11½ miles S. W. by S. from Yarmouth, was a small priory, or a cell to that of Norwich. It was founded by Agnes de Beaufort, for a prior and three black monks, and was endowed with lands, &c. in the time of Henry the First, by Henry de Rye, the son of Agnes and Herbert. On the Dissolution, the priory escheated to the crown, and was afterwards conferred on the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

HADISCOE, or HADDISCOE, 10 miles S. W. from Yarmouth, is a populous village, lying near the eastern extremity of the hundred and county. The church stands on an eminence, having on the north-east a tract of marshes, and on the south overlooking a valley, here called a delve. At this place was a preceptory of Knights' Templars, to which Henry the Third was a great benefactor. In 1285, as appears by a grant of that monarch, the master of the Templars demanded view of frank pledge, the assize of bread, right of gallows, &c. of all the tenants. Between the village and the river Waveney lies an extensive level of marshes, nearly two miles wide, through which the turnpike-road from Beccles to Yarmouth passes. At the eastern extremity of this hundred, is St. Olave's Bridge, which is said to have been built at the expence of Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to Henry the VIIIth. A causeway was also raised by his direction over the adjoining boggy ground. A bridge was projected here in the time of Edward the First, who issued a writ quod damnum for granting leave to Jeffery de Polerin, of Yarmouth, to build a bridge over the river Waveney, at St. Olave's Priory. A right of ferry, however, had been long established at this spot, and was at that time in possession of John de Ludham and the prior of Toft, the annual value of which was fifteen pounds. As the execution of the writ, by building a bridge, would have been an invasion of the ecclesiastical revenues, the plan was laid aside and never carried into effect until the period here assigned. This bridge being in a very decayed state, was taken down in 1770, and the present handsome structure erected, at the joint expence of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Contiguous to the village of Geldestone, 16½ miles S. E. by S. from Norwich, is Geldestone, or Geldiston Hall, a handsome modern building, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Waveney. It is the seat of Thomas Kerridge, Esq. About thirty years ago, on digging some cellars to

the mansions, was found a curious Roman bracelet of pure gold, which is now in Mr. Kerridge's possession.

Gillingham, an extensive parish in the south part of the hundred 17½ miles S. E. from Norwich, had formerly two parish churches. St. Mary's and All Saints; but in 1748 the latter was taken down, and the two livings united. The church of St. Mary's, is a small ancient building, having a semi-circular east end, thatched, and a square tower, rising from the centre of the church. The latter consists of only a choir, and the tower is decorated, near the top, with a series of semi-circular arches, on each face having zig-zag mouldings. A vast tract of marsh-land here, has been converted into excellent grazing land, by a recent enclosure.

Gillingham Hall, a handsome seat of the ancient family of the Bacons, situated near the village, is the property of Miss Elizabeth Schutz.

Raveningham Hall, the seat of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. the premier baronet of England, stands near the village of Raveningham, 4½ miles N. N. W. from Beccles. A college was founded at this place in the year 1350, for a master and eight secular priests to officiate in the parish church, "for the honour of God and his mother." This college, with its ample endowment of lands, was granted, together with the appropriate rectory, to Sir Anthony Denny. Among the masters of the college, who were at the same time rectors of the church, the name of Shelton occurs. He was celebrated for his knowledge in civil engineering and skill in hydraulics, and it was upon his plans that the haven of Yarmouth was cut, in 1528.

DEPEWADE.]—The hundred of Depewade, so called from some celebrated ford over a stream, lies to the south of Humbleyard; and is, in length, from east to west, ten miles, and seven in breadth. The soil is fertile, and the country abounds with timber. The roads about here have been much improved of late. About 1700 acres of land were inclosed in this district, in 1778. The fee of this hundred was formerly in possession of the crown: it is at present divided among various proprietors. It formerly contained forty-three parishes, and forms the deanery of Depewade. The poor rate is apportioned on all the parishes, except six, according to the rack-rental. In this hundred are the following parishes:—Ashwell Thorpe, Aslacton, Bunwell, Carllan, Rode, Fornett St. Mary, Fornett St. Peter, Fritton, Fandenhall, Hapton, Hardwick, Hempnall, Moulton, Mourning Thorpe, Shelton, Stratton St. Mary, Stratton St. Michael, Tacolneston, Tasburgh, Tharston, Tibbenham, and Wacton Magna.

Tasburg, or Taesborough, at present a small village two miles N. from St. Mary Stratton, lies near the confluence of three streams, which, here uniting, form the river Tess. This inconsiderable river was formerly much deeper and wider than at present, for, according to ancient records, this was the

the only spot at which it was fordable. Tasburg is supposed to have been a Roman station, and many circumstances concur to render this supposition extremely probable. There is a castramentum on the summit of a hill, the eastern base of which is washed by the river. It is of a square form, and contains an area of about twenty-four acres, the foss and vallum are still very visible. The parish church stands in the midst of this inclosure, remarkable for a round tower, said to have been built in the fourteenth century. The ancient family of Tasburg were long the lords of the manor, and had their residence here.

Stratton, or Straton, the name of two villages, formerly in one, derive their name from Stratum, or the Street; being built upon the great Roman road, of which vestiges may still be traced. It was called by the Saxons Estratunas, and is at present known by the name of Long Stratton. This place most probably formed a part of the Roman station at Tasburg, and no doubt enjoyed a considerable degree of importance, as coins, urns, and other antiquities have been dug up here in considerable quantities. In 1778, on opening a gravel-pit, about a furlong from the village, several urns were found, at the depth of six feet, arranged in regular order. Except one, they were all mutilated. This is curiously ornamented, and had, when found, a common plain pan of red earthen-ware put on it as a cover. In another pit, a short distance from the former, and at the same depth, a sepulchral hearth was discovered, of a quadrangular form, twelve feet in diameter, and covered to the depth of three inches, with a mixture of ashes and burnt earth. This was doubtless contrived for burning the bodies of the defunct.

Estratunas anciently belonged to the East-Anglian kings, and subsequently comprised three parishes. St. Mary's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's; but the church of the latter was dilapidated in the time of Henry the Seventh. This place formerly enjoyed the privilege of a market. The church is a large ancient building, comprising a nave and two aisles, and a chancel. The tower is circular, and has a very venerable appearance. In the chancel, is an altar tomb, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Judge Reeve and his wife. A low tomb, bearing a mutilated inscription, marks the spot where the ashes of the founder, Sir Roger de Bourne, are laid.

Forncet St. Mary's, a village including several berwics, or hamlets, three miles W. N. W. from St. Mary Stratton: has a claim to notice for having been the property of Roger Bigod, first Earl of Norfolk, in which noble family it has descended, and standing at the head of the honor of Norfolk. The Knights' court was usually held here every three weeks, to which was attached five different officers, viz. an auditor, a frodary, a collector, a serjeant, and a bailiff. All the heads of the several manors, lands, or tenements, of the Norfolk honour were obliged to

attend in this court, either in person or by their clerks, to do suit and service, and commute for castle-guard service of the Earl's castle at Norwich.

Tacolneston, commonly called Tacleston, four miles W. N. W. from St. Mary Stratton, is a small village, which derived its name from Villa Tricalvi, that of some ancient lord. It is celebrated for being the birth place of John Tacesphalus, who was elected prior of the Carmelites, or White Friars, in Norwich, 1401. He was a learned divine and powerful orator, but of an intollerant and persecuting spirit.

Tacolneston Hall, is a fine old brick mansion, comprising a body and two wings. The former is three stories high, having the attic windows placed in the gable end of the roof, and the chimnies are composed of circular clusters. It is supposed to have been erected in the year 1670, by Richard Brown de Sparkes.

Thorpe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. by S. from Wymondham, called by way of distinction Ashwell Thorpe, was for many centuries the property of the distinguished family of De Thorpe, who took their name from the place. Of this family Sir William de Thorpe was Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reign of Richard the Second; Sir Edmund de Thope was slain at the siege of Lovers Castle, in Normandy, with the Lords Scales and D'Arcey. His remains were brought to England, and buried in the church of Ashwell Thorpe, where is a monument to his memory. Thorpe afterwards descended by marriage to the Bouchiers, one of whom, Sir John Bouchier, created Lord Berners, acquired a splendid reputation in the reigns of Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth. Hence it came in possession of the Knidit family, who succeeded to the title.

Diss.]—The hundred of Diss is separated from the county of Suffolk, to the south, by the river Waveny; and is bounded on the east by the half hundred of Earsham, which, with this, is considered in some records, as constituting one whole hundred. By another division, however, they are reckoned two distinct hundreds, and comprise the deanery of Redenhall, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk. It is eight miles in length, by six in breadth. The country abounds in wood. The lands, from a substratum of blue clay which lies at the depth of one or two feet from the surface, are usually moist. They are notwithstanding productive. In this hundred are the parishes of Brossingham, Barston, Dickleburgh, Diss, Fersfield, Gissing, Roydon, Scole, Shelfanger, Shimpling, Thelverton, Tivetshall St. Margaret, Tivetshall St. Mary, and Winfarthing.

The market town of Diss, which gives name to the hundred, is supposed to derive its appellation from a mere, lying on the south east side of the town. In the civil wars, two valuations were made of this town for the purpose of making levies on the inhabitants; one amounted to 2616*l.*; and the other to 2700*l.* per annum. The church consists of a chancel, nave,

nave, and two aisles, and is remarkable for the clerestory tier of windows. These are disposed in pairs, five on each side of the nave, and between every pair, is a plain pilaster. The heads of the windows are formed by a waving line, being neither round, pointed, nor flat. The door of the south porch has a semicircular arch; and over it are windows formed of seven arched lights. The building was erected in the early part of the 13th century, by the family of Fitzwalter, of whom Robert Fitzwalter was eminently distinguished in the reign of King John. Here is a charity school. Several eminent characters were born at this place, among whom we may enumerate Ralph De Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the time of Henry the Second; Walter of Diss, a Carmelite Friar, confessor to John, Duke of Lancaster; and John Skelton, the facetious orator, and poet Laureat to Henry the Eighth.

Osmondestone, otherwise Scole, a small village, situated at the junction of two turnpike-roads, 19½ miles S.S.W. from Norwich, is noted for a remarkable house, called Scole Inn, built by John Peck, Esq. a merchant of Norwich, in 1655. It was a large structure, ornamented with a profusion of carved work the size of life. His arms, and those of his wife, were placed over the entrance porch. The specimens were numerous and extremely curious. Among which, was the figure of an astronomer seated on a circumferenter, which by a secret device acted as a hygrometer. In fine weather it turned towards the north, and when it rained faced the quarter whence the rain proceeded. This remarkable specimen of sculpture, in wood, was executed by an artisan named Fairchild, and cost 1057 pounds. At this inn, was formerly a large round bed, capable of containing forty persons.

Winfarthing, a small village, four miles N. from Diss, anciently gave its name to the hundred, and still continues to enjoy peculiar privileges. The tenants are excused from serving as jurors at any sessions, or assizes, without the manor; and are also exempt from tolls in markets, fairs, &c. upon renewing their writ of franchise, at the commencement of every king's reign. These immunities were granted by Henry the Third, through the influence of Sir William Munchensy a valiant knight, who in the reign of that monarch eminently distinguished himself against the French. His successor, William, had here a large park well stocked with deer; and had liberty to hunt wild animals in his wastes and grounds. This park abounded with deer as late as the year 1604. — Bacon, in his "Reliques of Rome," observes, that "in Winfarthing, a little village in Norfolk, there was a certayne swerd, called the 'Good Sverd of Winfarthing:' this swerd was counted so precious a relique, and of so great a virtue, that there was a solemne pilgrimage used unto it, with large giftes and offringes, with vow-makings, crouchinges, and kissenges:—This swerd was visited far and near, for many and sundry

purposes, but specially for thinges, that were lost, and for horses, that were eyther stolen, or were else run astray: it helpid also to the shortning of a married man's life, if that the wife, which was weary of her husband, would set a candle before that swerd every Sunday for the space of a whole yere, no Sunday excepted, for then all was vain, whatsoever was done before. I have many times heard, when I was a child, of divers ancient men and wemen, that this swerd was the swerd of a certayne thief which took sanctuary in that church-yard, and afterwards, through the negligence of the watchmen, escaped and left his swerd behind him, which being found and laid up in a certayne old chest, was, afterwards, through the subtlety of the parson and the clerk of the same parish, made a precious relique full of virtue, able to do much; but, especially, to enrich the box, and make fat the parson's pouch."

EARSHAM.]—The hundred of Earsham, abutting upon the county of Suffolk, is separated from it by the Waveney, which forms its southern boundary. In length, from Billingsford, to the river, near Bungay, it is twelve miles: its greatest breadth, from Needham to Pilham Green, is about five. The soil is fertile, and the lands are principally enclosed. The manor paramount of this hundred was bestowed by Richard the First, on Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who had the exclusive view of frank-pledge and free-warren throughout the whole; for the liberties of which jurisdiction, a court-leet was formerly held at Harleston every three weeks. The hundred still forms part of the honor of Norfolk, and is sometimes denominated the half hundred of Earsham; because with Diss, it constitutes the deanery of Redenhall, in the archdeaconry of Norwich. Earsham hundred contains the parishes and hamlets of Alburgh, Billingsford, Brockdish, Denton, Earsham, part of Mendham, Needham (in Mendham parish) Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin, Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen, Redenhall (with Harleston and Wortwell) Rushall, Starston, and Thorpe Abbotts.

The village of Earsham, from which the hundred takes its name, was anciently Erles-ham. It is supposed to have been so denominated from having belonged to the earls or erles of Norfolk; but it is called in the Domesday-book Hersam, of which the former is merely a corruption. Her, in Saxon, means a soldier; and Hersham may, therefore, signify military-ham, or a place where contending armies have engaged; and local circumstances favor such an interpretation. It is situated on the turnpike-road which leads from Bungay to Harleston, near the marshes upon the Waveney. This at times, like many other parts of Norfolk, though not on the coast, has suffered from the inundation of the sea.—The church-yard occupies the area of an ancient encampment, the ramparts of which are formed in an oval shape. It is supposed to have been constructed by the Saxons or Danes. Within the chancel of the church are several flat stones, with brasses, &c. to the memory of the families of Gooch,

Gooch, Buxton, and Throgmorton. — Here was formerly an extensive park, belonging to the lord of the manor. In the year 1306, it was well stocked, and consisted of 286 acres of land in demesne, 16 acres of meadow, the hall-dykes or fishery, a water-mill, and divers woods and fens.

Earsham Hall, built about a century ago, by John Buxton, Esq. is a large handsome square mansion, standing in a pleasant, though not extensive park. It was purchased of the Buxtons, by Col. William Wyndham, in whose family it remains.

The little village of Billingsford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Scole, is noted as once belonging to Sir Simon Burley, knight-banneret, the great favourite of Edward the Black Prince.

The small village of Brookdish, or Broad-ditch, three miles S. W. by W. from Harleston, is so called from the river Waveney assuming such an appearance here. It is remarkable for the peculiar construction of the eastern end of its church; the roof of which is formed with several single pieces of bent, or crooked limbs of trees, which have been chosen for their curvature, being adapted to the required shape of the tiling. The late Rev. Francis Blomefield, the Norfolk historian, enjoyed this rectory*.

Brockdish Hall, long the residence of a distinguished family, who derived their name from the village, became the property of the Gryses, or Grices; and from them it descended to the Lawrences.

The market town of Harleston, 19 miles S. from Norwich, and 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. from London, was anciently called Herolveston, and Herolstun, from a Danish leader, named Herolf, who came over to England with Canute, and probably settled at this place. The town is supposed to have given name to the family of Herolveston, about the year 1109; of which was the famous Sir John Herolveston, frequently mentioned in our chronicles for his martial and valiant exploits; and from whom are descended the Harlestons, two respectable families in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. — This town never appears to have been very large, nor to have experienced those fluctuations which commonly attend on places devoted to trade. A part of the town only, called the Middle-row, stands in the hamlet of Harleston, the rest being in the parish of Redenhall. The church of St. John the Baptist, in the former, is a chapel to, though not dependent on, the mother church of the latter. St. Mary's, in Redenhall, is

* In the parish records appear the following entries; which serve to illustrate the manners and customs of a people at a former period:—"1553. Queen Mary paid for a book, called a manual, 2s. & 6d.; for two days making the altar, and the holy-water stope, and for a lock for the font, —. 1554, paid for the rood, 9d. 1553, paid for painting the rood-loft, 14d. At the visitation of my lord Legate, 16d. To the organ-maker, 4d.; and for the chalice, 26s. 1557, paid for the carriage of the Bible to Bocnam, 12d.; for the deliverance of the small books at Harlstone, 15d. Paid for two images making, 5s.; for painting them 16d.; for irons for them, 8d."—On Queen Elizabeth ascending the throne, in the year 1558, an

a large regular structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, having a lofty tower at the west-end, surmounted by a spire. On the west doors are carved a hammer and horseshoe, and a shoe with pincers, as rebusses for the names of Smith and Hammer-smith. The tower, crowned with battlements, has a small spire, or pinnacle, at each angle, and a larger one in the centre. It was begun in 1460, and finished about 1520, when Richard Shelton was rector. As a rebus to his name, and that of Sir John Shelton, a contributor, on the south-east spire, is carved an escallop-shell and a tun, that is, Shel-ton. In 1616, the tower having been rent, from top to bottom, by lightning, was secured, as it appears at present. In 1616, the spire was, by a similar accident, entirely demolished, and again rebuilt in 1681. The church contains many flat monumental stones, the brasses of which are gone; and in the north chapel, belonging to Gawdy Hall, are several monuments commemorative of the ancient family of Gawdy.

Gawdy Hall was built by Thomas Gawdy, Esq. about the latter end of the sixteenth century. Till within a few years past, the Gawdy arms, impaling and quartering those of the families with whom they had intermarried, richly emblazoned in stained glass, were placed in the windows of the hall; but have since been removed to a window, erected for the purpose, in a chapel, or dormitory, as it is called, in the church of Redenhall. From the Gawdys, the estates devolved, by purchase, to the Wogans; from whom they became, by inheritance, the property of the Rev. Gervase Holmes, of Ipswich, in Suffolk.

Mendham Priory, in the village of Mendham, two miles E. by S. from Harleston, though it stood, as the church does now, on the Suffolk side of the river, was ever claimed as belonging to the county of Norfolk. It was founded in the time of King Stephen, for Cluniac monks, by William, son of Roger de Huntingfield, with the approbation of Roger, his son and heir. The founder bestowed the whole of Mendham, then a small woody island, formed by a division in the stream of the Waveney, on the monks of Castle-Acre priory, on condition that they should erect a church of stone, build near it a convent, and place, in the latter, at least, eight of their brethren. At the Dissolution, the site and revenues were granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

ERPINGHAM, NORTH.]—North Erpingham Hun-

order, to remove all images, and other popish reliques, was issued, under which the following items are recorded: Paid for sinking the altar, 4d.; carrying out the altar, 5d.; mending the communion table, 3d. 1561, paid for the X commandments, 18d.; for pulling down the rood-loft, 14d.; paid Roger Colby, repairing the Crosse in the street, 26s. 8d.; for a lock to the Crosse-house, &c. —. 1565, for digging the ground, and levelling the altar in the south chapel, and mending the pavement, —. For making the communion cup at Harlstone, 5s. 4d.; besides 6s. 2d. worth of silver, more than the old chalice weighed. 1569, paid to Belward, the Dean, for certifying there is no cover to the cup, 8d."

dred, to the east of Holt, extends about eleven miles in length, and five in breadth. The soil is fertile, the lands principally arable, and, being inclosed with much timber in the fences, the whole has a rural appearance.—In the reign of Elizabeth, when, under the apprehension of invasion, a depot of military stores was placed in every hundred, this had in store, 400lb. of powder, 600 of match, 270 of lead, 30 pick-axes, 30 shod shovels, 30 bare shovels, 9 axes, 300 baskets, and 5 beetles.—The parishes of this hundred are, Aldborough, Antingham, Alynerton, Barningham Northwood, Barningham Town, Beckham East, Beeston Regis, Bessingham, Cromer, Felbrigg, Gimingham, Gresham, Gunton, Hanworth, Knapton, Matlack, Metton, Mundesley, Northreps, Overstrand, Plumstead, Roughton, Runcton, Sherringham, Sidestand, Southreps, Suffield, Sustead, Thorp-Market, Thurgarton, Trimmingham, and Trunch.

The little market and bathing town of Cromer, 24 miles N. from Norwich, and 127½ N.N.E. from London, is situated upon a cliff of considerable height, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has no harbour,* yet, at times, considerable trade is carried on, and much coal is imported in vessels, carrying from sixty to one hundred tons burthen. The barges lie upon the beach, and at ebb-tide carts are drawn along side to unship their cargoes: when empty, the vessels anchor a little distance from the shore, and re-load by means of boats. Cromer Bay has the appellation of the Devil's Throat. This place is famous for the number of excellent crabs and lobsters caught upon the coast. As a watering-place, it has attained some celebrity. The adjacent country is picturesque. The tower of Cromer church, one hundred and fifty-nine feet high, is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the nave and aisles are handsome. A grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Bartholomew Rede, alderman of London.—About a mile east of the town, on a part of the cliff, stands a light-house.—The sea, from its perpetual motion, presents a scene that never tires, and here it is generally enlivened by shipping; the passing trade from Newcastle, Sunderland, and the Baltic, keeping up a constant

* "The harbour formerly was at the village of Shipden, which appears to have been swallowed up by the sea about the time of Henry the Fourth; for a patent, to collect certain duties for the erection of a pier, was granted in the year 1390. At very low tides, are still to be seen, large masses of wall, which sailors denominate Shipden steeple. This circumstance is thus alluded to, in Pratt's "Address to the Sea, at Cromer:"—

"—— Look at the smitten cliff,
Stain'd, ragged, gapp'd: for many a league
Earth disembowell'd, and her entrails vast
Feroious torn; deep in her hollow sides
Huge caverns scoop'd; and this aerial steep,
Which, but for thee, whole ages would have brav'd
The pityless rage of all the winds of heaven,—
O'er time itself triumphant—added now
To the flat beach—unsatisfied with this,
Say, thou insidious! where—O, where is now

change of moving objects. "The different parties of pleasure," observes the local historian of Cromer, "that assemble on the beach in an evening, for walking, riding, or reading, constitute variety, and make it a very pleasant resort. But towards the close of a fine summer's evening, where the sun, declining in full splendour, tints the whole scene with a golden glow, the sea-shore becomes an object truly sublime. The noble expanse of blue water on the one hand; the distant sail catching the rays of the setting sun, contrasted on the other by the rugged surfaces of the impending cliffs; the stillness of the scene, interrupted only by the gentle murmurs of the waves falling at your feet; or, perhaps, by the solemn dashing of the oars; or, at intervals, by the hoarse bawling of seamen;—'Music in such full unison' with surrounding objects, and altogether calculated to inspire so pleasing a train of thoughts to the contemplative, solitary stroller, that he does not awake from his reverie, till

"Black and deep the night begins to fall."

Cromer Hall, the residence of George Wyndham, Esq. is a respectable old house, placed in an amphitheatre of woods, which are a principal ornament of the town. The house itself is so sequestered and embosomed in trees, that a stranger would scarcely believe it to be in the vicinity of the ocean. The walks in the woods near the house are extremely delightful.

Felbrigg, three miles from Cromer, was the seat of the late Right Honourable William Wyndham, M. P. It stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land, called Felbrigg and Sherringham Heaths; and is ranked amongst the first situations in Norfolk. The house, which is partially of the time of Henry the Eighth, has been considerably enlarged by the Wyndham family at different periods; and by the improvements of the late possessor, it was rendered a convenient, and in some respects, an elegant mansion. The library contains a selection of valuable books, with a fine collection of prints, &c.; and among the paintings, are some by Rembrandt, Bergham, Vandervelt, and other eminent masters. The park possesses the advantage of

Ill-fated Shipden; where her flock, her herds,
Spire, turrets, battlements? Her mountains where,
Whose tops look'd down upon thy proudest mast,
And whose capacious base was seated deep
E'en as the secret chambers of the grave."

In many parts the cliffs are lofty and well broken. Their bases are commonly composed of strong blue clay, and hence they make a bold resistance to the impetuous surge, though their tops frequently crumble, and fall down in succession. Hence it is not improbable, but that the sea may in time add Cromer to the long list of her encroachments.—

"—— A heapy ruin to her reign—
Another Shipden! while the barks that glide
Now on thy crystal breast, and all their store,
Their little store, and yet their daily bread
Of the slight crews—the hardy fishing tribe—
Be flung in fragments on a houseless shore."

having

having several old standing woods; and Mr. Wyndham progressively added many plantations. His improvements were not confined merely to his own demesne. They extended much further; Felbrigge particularly experienced their beneficial effects. The common-field-land was inclosed, and converted into arable or wood-lands; by which means the property and the population of the district were considerably increased. Mr. Wyndham died on the 4th of June, 1810.

Felbrigge church, situated in the park, is a pleasing object, particularly from the house, where the trees of a fine avenue of oaks and beeches grace the fore-ground. The interior of the church will repay the curiosity of the traveller and the antiquary. Here is a large marble stone, with a fine brass, representing the figure, in complete armour, of Sir Simon de Felbrigge, knight of the garter, who lived in the time of Henry the Sixth. On the south side of the altar, is a plain but elegant mural monument to the memory of the late illustrious owner of the domain, erected in the year 1816. It is executed by Nollekens in his best style. On the plinth, but supported by lions' feet, rests a cenotaph; on the top of which is placed a finely sculptured bust of this profound scholar, accomplished orator, and distinguished statesman; it is also so admirable a likeness of him, as to arrest the attention of every beholder, and especially of those who were honoured with his friendship, and who knew his worth. The inscription is in English, and occupies the whole front of the cenotaph:—

Sacred to the Memory of the
Right Honourable WILLIAM WYNDHAM,
of Felbrigge, in this county;
Born the 14th of May, O S. 1750,
Died the 4th of June, N. S. 1810.

He was the only son of William Windham, Esq.
by Sarah, relict of Robert Lukin, Esq.
He married, in 1798, CECILIA, third daughter of the
late Commodore Forest,
who erects this Monument in grateful and
tender remembrance of him.

During a period of twenty-six years,
He distinguished himself in Parliament by his
eloquence and talents,
And was repeatedly called to the highest Offices of
the State.

His views and councils
were directed more to raising the glory than in-
creasing the wealth of his country.
He was, above all things, anxious to
preserve, untainted, the National Character,
and even those National Manners
which long habit had associated with that character.

As a Statesman,
He laboured to exalt the courage,
to improve the comforts,
and ennoble the professions of a Soldier.

As an individual,
He exhibited a model of those qualities which denote
the most accomplished and enlightened mind.

Frank, generous, unassuming,
intrepid, compassionate, and pious.
He was so highly respected, even by those from
whom he most differed in opinion,
that though

much of his life had passed in political contention,
He was accompanied to the grave
by the sincere and unqualified regret of his
Sovereign and his Country.

Two miles from Felbrigge, in a sequestered spot, stand the dilapidated remains of Beckam old church; which constitute a peculiarly interesting and picturesque object.

Guntton Hall, 4½ miles N. W. from North Walsham, is more remarkable for the extensive plantations of the park in which it stands, than for the size or architecture of the mansion. New offices were erected, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, in 1785. Guntton is the seat of Lord Suffield.—Guntton church, rebuilt by the late Sir William Harbord, Bart., is a handsome modern structure, having a beautiful portico of the Doric order.

At Hanworth, five miles N. by E. from Aylesham, is the seat of Robert Lee Doughty, Esq.; an excellent modern house, situated in a small, but very pleasant park, well wooded, and laid out with taste. A farm-house, and the parish church, which stands on an eminence, both in the park, are good objects, as seen from the road, at some distance.

Thorpe Market church, 4½ miles N.W. by N. from North Walsham, was rebuilt, a few years ago, at the expence of Lord Suffield. It attracts notice from the simplicity and elegance which the architect has contrived to combine in this edifice. "It consists of only a single aisle, and is constructed with flint and freestone. At each of the four angles is a turret, and each side is terminated by a gable, surmounted by a stone cross. The inside has a corresponding neatness, and the windows are ornamented with modern stained glass. Here are three family monuments, taken from the old church, and a small one has recently been raised to the memories of Robert and William Morden, brothers of Lord Suffield."

ERPINGHAM, SOUTH.]—South Erpingham Hundred, so denominated from its situation, extends about thirteen miles in length, and is of various breadths, from two to nine miles. This hundred comprehends a tract of rich country, highly cultivated, well inhabited, and the face of it finely interspersed with woods, streams, villages, churches, and many respectable seats. It constitutes the deanery of Ingworth, in the archdeaconry of Norwich.—This hundred contains the parishes of Alby, Armingland, Aylsham, Beaconsthorpe, Barningham, Barningham Little, Beckham West, Belaugh, Blickling, Booton, Brampton, Burrough, Buxton, Calthorpe, Cawston, Colby, Coltishall, Corpusty, Erpingham, Hautboys Great, Hautboys Little, Hevingham, Heydon, Ingworth, Itteringham, Lammas (with Little Hautboys) Mannington, Marsham, Oulton, Oxnead, Saxthorpe, Scottow, Skeyton, Stratton, Strawless Swanton-Abbot, Thwaite, Tattington, Wickmere, and Wolterton.

The respectable market town of Aylsham, 13 miles N. by W. from Norwich, and 12½ N.E. by N. from

from London, is seated on the southern side of the river Bure, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth, for barges of thirteen tons burthen. Aylsham, during the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third, was the chief town in this part of the kingdom for the linen-manufacture; but, in succeeding reigns, that business was superseded by the woollen manufacture; and, in the time of James the First, the inhabitants were principally employed in knitting worsted stockings, breeches, and waistcoat pieces. Since the introduction of frame-knitting that trade has also been lost. The town is governed by a bailiff.

Aylsham church consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel, a transept, and square tower, surmounted by a small spire. It is said to have been erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the court of which duchy was at one period held here. In a south window of the church is a painting on glass, of the Salutation, dated 1516. The font has basso relievos of the four emblems of the evangelists, the instruments of the passion, and the arms of Gaunt, with other armorial insignia. In the church and chancel are numerous old brasses. The free-school, near the church, was founded by Robert Jonnys, mayor of Norwich in 1517.—On the front of the county bridewell, the following inscription cut in wood, formerly appeared:—

"GOD SAVE OURE SUPREME KYNG HENRY THE HYGHT.

*"PRAY for the good prosperyte and asstate of
Robert Marsham and Jone his wyfe the wiche
this howse they causid to be made to the honor
of the towne be thir gwyck tyves fines 1543."*

Blickling Hall, the seat of the Hon. W. A. Harbord, about two miles N. W. by N. from Aylsham, is an interesting ancient mansion. The manor belonged to Harold, afterwards king of England. At the Domesday survey, one part of it belonged to the bishop of Thetford, and the other to the crown. The conqueror settled the whole town and advowson on the See; and after this was fixed at Norwich the bishops had a palace, or country seat here. This manor was also allowed the liberties of lete, or view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, a gallows, tumbrell, or cucking-stool, and free warren. The manor and advowson continued appendant to the see till 1636, when, by exchange, both were invested in the crown, and king Henry granted the advowson to Sir John Clere, Knt. The families of Dagworth, Erpingham, Fastolf, Boleyn, and Hobart, have successively possessed this manor. The present noble mansion was built by Sir John Hobart, Knt. and completed in 1628. It is seated in a bottom, and is nearly surrounded with large trees. "The moat, the bridges, the turrets, the battlements," says Gilpin, "are all impressed with the ideas of antiquity. A tale of woe also contributes to dignify this mansion. It was the birth-place of the unfortunate Ann Boleyn. Blickling is now very expensively fitted up, and contains many grand rooms, in which the

chimnies, ceilings, wainscot, and other ornaments are in general suitable to the antiquity of the whole." The entrance from the court-yard, on each side of which are ranged the offices, in the same style of building with the house, is over a bridge of two arches, which crosses a moat. "After passing through a small inner court, the visitor enters the hall, which measures forty-two feet by thirty-three, and thirty-three in height. This opens to the staircase, which is ornamented with various small figures, carved in wood; and has a gallery at the top. The latter contains statues of Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. In the different apartments are various portraits of eminent characters. The library room measures 125 feet in length, by 22 in breadth. The park and gardens comprehend about 1000 acres of land, and are abundantly decorated with old forest trees, and a fine piece of water. The latter extends in a crescent shape, for about one mile in its greatest length, by nearly 1200 feet in extreme breadth. About one mile from the house is a stone mausoleum, built in the form of a pyramid; in which are the remains of the late Lord Buckinghamshire and his first lady."

In the parish of Wolterton, 4½ miles N. N. W. from Aylsham, stands Wolterton Hall, a seat of the Walpole family, an elegant modern mansion, built, under the direction of Ripley, by Lord Walpole, about the year 1730. It is seated in a large park, well ornamented with wood and water. Near the house is the tower of a church, embosomed in trees. The tower of the parish church is octangular at top, and circular at bottom.

At Buxton, 3½ miles N. W. from Coltishall, many Roman urns, and other ancient relics, have been discovered.

The village of South Erpingham, 3½ miles N. by E. from Aylsham, gave name to, and was the residence of the Erpingham family, one of whom was that celebrated Knight, Sir Thomas Erpingham, who flourished in the reigns of Richard the Second, and Henries the Fourth and Fifth, and eminently distinguished himself in various battles, particularly in the battle of Agincourt. This knight, while in France, was opposed in single combat to Sir John de Barres. The battle is thus mentioned by Froissart. "This duel had made great noise in France and other counties, and it was to be fought with five courses, of the lance, on horseback, five thrusts with swords, the same number of strokes with daggers and battle-axes; and should their armour fail, they were to be supplied with new until it were perfect."

EYNSFORD:—The hundred of Eynsford, to the north-east of Launditch, is in length about twelve miles, and in breadth about seven. Its lower part is watered by the river Wensum. This hundred comprehends the following parishes:—Alderford, Bawdeswell, Billingford, Bintree, Brandeston, Bylaugh, Elsing, Foulsham, Foxley, Guestwick, Guest, Hackford, Whetwell, Haveringland, Hindolveston, Lyng, Morton, Reepham. (with Kerdiston.)

Ringland,

Ringland, Sall, Sparkham, Swannington, Themelthorpe, Thurning, Twyford, Weston, Wilchingham Great, Witchingham Little, Wood Dalling, and Wood Norton.

The little market town of Foulsham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. N. W. from Reepham, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N. N. E. from London, was in the year 1770, almost entirely destroyed by fire, since which it has been rebuilt on a plan more respectable and convenient. In the church-yard is an ancient altar-tomb bearing a singular inscription in Saxon letters, which has excited considerable attention. The words run thus:—"ROB ART COL LES CECILY HIS VIR, and each word is surmounted by a coronet. They are in memory of two individuals, Robert Colles and Cecily his wife, of whom nothing is known, except that the former was witness to a deed in the reign of Henry the Seventh.

Reepham, or Repham, another little market town, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. by W. from Norwich, and $112\frac{1}{2}$ N. from London, had, at one time, three churches standing within one sepulchral inclosure. In the present church are monuments to the ancient family of Kerdeston. Here was formerly a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary, to whose shrine pilgrims from all parts constantly resorted.

The village church of Sall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. N. E. from Reepham, is a large stone structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, a transept, and a square tower. It is of the date of Henry the Sixth, and supposed to have been built by Delapole, Duke of Suffolk, lord of these domains, whose arms may be seen in the eastern window of the chancel. On a flat stone in the pavement is the following inscription, "*Orate p. a' i' a. SIMONIS. BOLEYN capellani, qui obt. 3 die mensis Augi. 1482.—Hic jacet GALFRID. BOLEYN, qui obt. 25 die mensis Martii 1440. et Alicie uxor ejus, et pueror, suorum, quorum a' i' ab. &c.*"

FLEGG, WEST.]—The hundred of West Flegg, to the south of Happing, extends about seven miles in length by three in breadth. The centre of the hundred rises boldly above the marshes. Joined to the hundred of East Flegg, it constitutes the deanery of Flegg, in the archdeaconry of Norwich. This hundred comprehends the parishes of Ashby, (with Oby) Billockby, Burgh, Cleppesby, Hemesby, Martham, Repps (coun Bastwick,) Rollesby, Somerton East, Somerton West, Thurne, and Winterton.

Winterton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. from Caister, had formerly a market and fair, both of which are now discontinued. This place gives the title of earl to the family of Turnour, who possess considerable property in the vicinity. The village is chiefly the abode of fishermen. On the promontory of Neas, to the east of the village, stands the church, the steeple of which forms a good land mark. On this point is a light-house. In the year 1661, by the inroads which the sea made in the cliff, several large bones, supposed to be human, were brought to view. Amongst these was a leg bone of gigantic dimensions, measuring three feet two inches in length, and weighing fifty-seven pounds.

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sions, measuring three feet two inches in length, and weighing fifty-seven pounds.

FLEGG, EAST.—The hundred of East Flegg, at the eastern extremity of the county, is separated on the south, by the Yare, from Suffolk. The higher lands are in a good state of cultivation, and the marshes are well drained. The two hundreds of Flegg were incorporated for parochial purposes, by an act passed in the year 1784, and a house of industry for the poor of both, was erected at Rollesby in 1777.—East Flegg hundred contains the parishes of Caister (next Yarmouth), Filby, Mautby, Ormsby St. Margaret, (with Scratby), Ormsby St. Michael, Runham, Stokesby (with Herringby), Thrigby, and the town of Great Yarmouth.

The market town of Caister, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from Norwich, and 127 N. E. from London, in Domesday-book, written *Castre*; and it derives its name from an ancient encampment, formerly here, but which has been nearly obliterated by the plough. Spelman and Parkin place the *Gariononum* of the Romans at Caister; but Camden, Ives, and others, describe it at *Burgh*. "A tradition, however, corroborated by an ancient chart of the mouth of the Yare, supposed to be drawn about A. D. 1000, shews that the river had formerly two channels; one to the north by Caister, and the other to the south, by Gorleston. The site of the present Yarmouth, was, at that period, a large sand bank, and called *Cerdic-shore*; from a Saxon prince of that name having first landed there, A. D. 495. That this was the case, appears probable from the notice, in records, of the sea having overspread all the marshes on the banks of the Yare, and flowed, as delineated in the chart, up to Norwich. Two fortresses, therefore, erected, one at the entrance of each channel, for the defence of a particular port, might be designated as one station. The river Yare is called *Gariensis*, by Ptolemy, and the two stations on it, might receive the appellation of *Gariononum*. In a similar manner, two fortresses, one on each side of the river Avon, near Bristol, are included in the station, *Abone*."—About two miles west of the ancient fortifications are the remains of Caister castle, supposed to be one of the oldest brick mansions in the kingdom. Grose, however, thinks it is not of earlier date than the year 1449, when it is said to have been erected by Sir John Fastolff. No reference to this place is made in our general histories; yet, after it came into the possession of Sir John Paston, Knight, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, it was twice besieged; once by the Duke of Norfolk, and, again, by the Lord Scales.—It appears, from the description of William of Worcester, to have been a noble castellated mansion, forming a rectangular parallelogram, and was entered by a drawbridge over a moat, which, through a creek, at that time communicated with the sea. An embattled brick tower, one hundred feet high, is still standing at the north-west corner, and the west and north.

north walls also remain ; but the south and east sides are levelled to the ground. Eastward of the castle stood a college, the buildings of which formed three sides of a spacious square.—Sir John Fastolf was born at this place, in the year 1377. Having received an appointment under the English regency in France, he signalized himself by many acts of bravery, during a forty years campaign ; in the course of which, he was made, in the field of battle, knight banneret, a baron of France, knight of the garter, marshal of the regent's household, the king's lieutenant in Normandy, and progressively appointed to various other public offices. After his return to Caister, he was constantly exercised in acts of hospitality, munificence, and charity ; became a founder of religious and other edifices, a generous patron of learning, an encourager of piety, and a benefactor to the poor. This truly great and eminent character, who has by some been confounded with the Sir John Falstaff of Shakespeare, survived Henry V. about 37 years.

The sea-port, market, and borough town of Great Yarmouth, is 22 miles E. by S. from Norwich, and 123½ N. E. from London.—This town is first mentioned in Domesday-book. As the sand-bank on which it stands gradually became firm ground, the fishermen, who frequented this part of the coast, erected temporary habitations ; and finding it a convenient place for their occupation, many took up their residence here. About the year 1040, the northern channel of the Yare began to be obstructed by sand, which induced the inhabitants to move their dwellings towards the southern branch of the river. The town quickly increased, from the influx of foreigners, who came to this mart for the sale, and purchase of fish ; and in process of time it became the most flourishing sea-port town on this part of the coast.—In answer to a petition of the inhabitants, King Henry the Third granted them permission to erect walls, and environ the town with a moat. Thus fortified, the town was considered to be impregnable : but, upon war having been declared against France, in 1545, a large rampire was thrown up on the eastern side, as an additional defence ; and in 1557 this was further extended, but not completed till the year 1587. In consequence of the Spanish armada hovering off the coast, it was deemed advisable to erect other works. In 1488, the deputy-lieutenants and justices met, and assessed on the county the sum of 1,355*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* for the further defence of this town ; and a strong garrison was quartered in it. A boom was laid across the river, and a mound of earth was raised higher than the walls, called the South Mount, on which were placed several large pieces of ordnance.—Yarmouth Castle was probably built soon after the town was walled. It had four turrets, or watch-towers, with a beacon on the top ; and stood in the centre of the town. In 1550, the corporation appropriated this building to be used as the gaol. During subsequent periods of alarm, fire beacons were

again erected, and the castle repaired. The upper part was taken down in 1620 ; and in the following year the whole of the fabric was ordered to be dismantled and demolished.—In 1642, Yarmouth having declared for the parliament, the inhabitants proceeded to put the place in the best possible state of defence ; but it was not till the Independents had acquired an ascendancy, that the people would permit a garrison to be sent into the town.—The modern defence of Yarmouth is by three forts, which were erected on the verge of the beach, during the American war, and mounted with thirty-two-pounders. The harbour also is defended by two bastions of a mural construction, with two smaller bastions ; one at the extremity of the *denes*, or sands, and the other on an elevated spot on the opposite side of the water.—Barracks, capable of containing a thousand men, are built on the beach ; and an armoury some time ago was erected under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, on the western side of the town. It is calculated to contain 10,000 stand of arms, besides a large assemblage of naval stores.—About the year 1808 or 1809, a royal naval hospital was erected upon the Denes, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, capable of containing 350 patients. The designs for the building were drawn by Edward Holl, Esq. architect, under the Inspector General of his Majesty's naval works.

At the time of the Domesday survey, a church was standing at Yarmouth ; and Herbert, bishop of Norwich, built a chapel, for prayers to be offered up for all persons trading to or from this port. A more commodious church was soon afterwards erected, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. Near this building the same prelate founded a monastery for black monks, and made it a cell to the priory at Norwich. In succeeding times several other similar foundations were formed by the charity and liberality of different persons ; but no vestiges of them remain, except part of an hospital, which has been converted into a house for a grammar-school.—A grand mart, or fair, for the sale of herrings, having been granted to the barons of the Cinque Ports, they deputed certain officers, as their bailiffs, to superintend and regulate the annual business transacted on that occasion. In these commissioned officers may be seen the first municipal jurisdiction of Yarmouth ; and the Cinque Ports appear to have continued to exercise their prerogative during the continuance of the free-fair, long subsequently to the time when the town was constituted a burgh ; their bailiffs having been admitted into court, to hear and determine causes, in conjunction with the magistrates of the town. King Henry the First, A. D. 1109, took the place under his protection, and appointed a governor. In 1208, King John, by charter, erected the town into a free burgh, and granted it many immunities, on condition of its paying a fee-farm rent of fifty-five pounds annually, for ever, in lieu of customs arising from the port. Charters, to the number of twenty-five, were obtained from succeeding

ing monarchs. The last, granted by Anne, in 1702, settled the mode of government in its present form; the corporation now consisting of a mayor, high steward, sub-steward, recorder, eighteen aldermen, inclusive of the mayor, thirty-six common councilmen, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers. The mode of electing the mayor, &c. of Yarmouth is singular. In 1491, an assembly of twelve burgesses agreed to certain ordinances, which were ratified by Sir James Hobart, then attorney-general. In these it was decreed, that on the 29th of August, annually, an inquest should be chosen of twelve persons, who were to be locked up in the hall, without meat, drink, fire, or candle, till nine of them agreed in the choice of a mayor and other officers. The names of twenty-four persons, either common councilmen, or freemen, are put into four hats, and three from each are drawn out by a person, called an 'Innocent,' to form the inquest. This mode is still adopted, and a child is employed as the Innocent.—The mayor, high steward, recorder, sub-steward, and such aldermen as have previously served the office of mayor, are justices of the peace during their continuance in their respective offices. The corporation are invested with extensive privileges. They have a court of record, and admiralty, and their jurisdiction, as conservators of rivers, extends up the Waveney ten miles, the Yare ten miles, and the Bure ten miles; within which, in legal process and execution, they only can empower officers to act. Yarmouth sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward the First. The representatives are chosen by the freemen, who obtain their freedom either by inheritance, servitude, or purchase. Although this town never obtained the honour of being reckoned among the Cinque Ports, it is evident that, at an early period, it was an important naval station. In the reign of King Edward the First, the ship-carpenters of Yarmouth received orders to build a very handsome vessel, to be sent to Norway for the king's daughter, who was to marry Prince Edward, afterwards Edward the Second. In the early part of Edward the Third's reign, this port had eight ships, with forecastles, and forty without. At the memorable siege of Calais, in 1346, several sea-ports were commanded to provide a certain number of vessels for besieging that town. The north sea fleet consisted, on that occasion, of two hundred and forty sail, out of which number Yarmouth furnished forty-three, on board of which were 1075 mariners; and John Perebourne, a burgess of the town, was appointed admiral.—The inhabitants of Yarmouth have experienced great difficulties, in forming and preserving the Haven from decay. Their exertions have, at length, been crowned with success. The present haven, the seventh which has been made by artificial means, cost 4,273*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The expences incurred on this account, from 1567 to 1770, amounted to 241,578*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* The present annual ex-

pences on the harbour, &c. amounted to about 2,000*l.* For meeting this vast expenditure, various powers have been granted by eleven different acts of parliament; the last of which was obtained in the year 1800. By this, the collector has a right to charge, as a harbour tax, one shilling on every chaldron of coals, also one shilling is charged on every last of grain and weigh of salt: the same tax is levied on every ton of goods of a different description, fish excepted, which are unladen in the harbour of Yarmouth.—The grand plan of the new harbour was executed under the direction of Joas Johnson, a Dutchman, who was brought from Holland to conduct the work. Yarmouth is advantageously situated for commerce, particularly to the north of Europe; and lying at the mouths of the rivers Yare, Bure, and Waveney, which are navigable for keels of forty tons, has ready communications with the interior. Besides fishing smacks, upwards of 3000 vessels belong to this port; and its mariners are considered amongst the most able and expert navigators in the kingdom. The importance of Yarmouth has been considerably increased, by its having become a grand station for part of our navy; the roads opposite the town affording safe anchorage for a numerous fleet.—Yarmouth Roads form not only a rendezvous for the North Sea fleet, but also for the numerous colliers, which pass from Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle, to London, and from other ports to the southward. The harbour is deemed a secure asylum from the wide wasting elements, and ruthless storm. It is provided with two light-houses, one at Caister, and one at Gorleston. The old steeple, at the latter place, was swept away, with a tremendous crash, by a gale of wind, in the winter of 1812-13. The coast, however, is the most dangerous in the kingdom; a circumstance which arises not only from the situation of the shore, and the want of sheltering bays, but also from the numerous sands, which are ever shifting their positions. "A singular instance of nature's caprice on this shore, occurred about the year 1578, opposite to the village of Scraby, four miles to the north of Yarmouth.—A sand bank was thrown up, about a mile square, which becoming firm, grass grew, and sea-fowls made their nests on it. Parties, in the summer season, went upon it for their recreation. The corporation, thinking it permanent, formally took possession of it in the year 1580. In this appropriation they were opposed by Sir Edward Clere, Knt. who claimed it as part of his manor of Scraby; and accordingly placed a frame of timber upon it, in support of his right. The litigation of the case afforded high sport for the lawyers, who, however, were put to their ne plus ultra to determine, whether the bottom of the sea, if the water thought proper to leave it, could come under the denomination of either *wais*, *wreck*, or *flotsam*. In the midst of the contention, nature easily terminated a point which they

they found so difficult to decide—a boisterous sea, with a strong easterly wind, *in a single night*, swept all away!"

Yarmouth town takes its form, of an oblong quadrangle, comprising thirty-three acres, from the shape of the peninsula on which it stands, having the sea on the east, and on the west the Yare; over which river there is a handsome drawbridge, forming a communication with the county of Suffolk. It contains four principal streets, running parallel, which are crossed at right angles by 156 narrower ones, denominated rows; the unusual narrowness of which has obliged the inhabitants to adopt, for the conveyance of goods, narrow carts, mounted upon low wheels, of very singular construction. Each of these is drawn by a single horse, and the driver stands in front of the cart. These intersections give the place an appearance of regularity, observable only where a town has been built under one uniform plan. The whole is flanked by a wall on the east, north, and south sides, 2,240 yards in length; which, with the west side next the river, 2,030 yards, make the circumference 4,270 yards, or two miles and 750 yards. It forms but one parish. The church, that of St. Nicholas, was erected by Herbert Losinga, in 1123; and was greatly enlarged in 1250. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a transept. The spire, 136 feet high, was taken down in the year 1803. The organ is said to be inferior to none, except the celebrated instrument at Haerlem, in Holland. There were no less than seventeen chapels, or oratories, in this church, each of which had its image, altar, lights, &c. supported by a society called a Guild. From an old register, it appears that the priests contrived to amuse, if not deceive, the common people, in the delusive age of popery, by means of pantomimical machinery. The miraculous star in the east was occasionally represented. "In 1465, paid for leading the star 8d.; on the twelfth day making a new star. In 1506, for hanging and scouring the star; a new balk line to the star, and rying the star 8d. In 1515, for a nine thread line to lead the star," &c.—This church, till the year 1716, was the only place of worship for persons of the establishment, when a handsome chapel was erected, and dedicated to St. George.

Yarmouth Quay, the pride and boast of the inhabitants, is allowed to be equal to that of Marseilles, and the most extensive and finest in Europe, except that of Seville, in Spain. Its length, from the south gate to the bridge, is 1014 yards, beyond which it extends, for smaller vessels, 1016 yards, making a continuation of one mile and two hundred and seventy yards. In many places it is one hundred and fifty yards broad; and the southern part of the line is decorated with a range of handsome buildings.—The Town Hall, situated near the centre of the quay, is a handsome building, with a portico of the Tuscan order in front. The council-room, which is also used for assemblies, is a fine well-propor-

tioned apartment. At one end is a full length portrait of King George II.

The Charity School, in which are clothed and educated seventy boys, and thirty girls, is supported by voluntary subscriptions.—The Hospital School, for feeding, clothing, and educating, thirty boys, and thirty girls, is supported by the corporation.—The Fisherman's Hospital is of a quadrangular form, and contains twenty rooms on the ground-floor, each of which is intended for an old fisherman and his wife, who have a weekly allowance in money, and an annual allowance of coals.

This town has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, and furnishes every requisite accommodation. A bathing-house stands upon the beach, and commands a beautiful view of the roads. On each side of the vestibule is a bath, one appropriated to gentlemen, and the other to ladies. A public room was added to this building in 1788, where the company are served with tea, wine, &c. During the season public breakfasts are given here twice a week.—A neat Theatre was erected in the year 1778, in which plays, during the summer months, are performed four times a week. These, with concerts and other amusements, tend to relieve the dull vacuity attendant upon lounging at a watering-place. The theatre is under the management of Mr. Brunton (brother to the Countess of Craven) of Covent Garden Theatre.

Yarmouth stands unrivalled in the Herring Fishery. "The merchants fit out large decked boats, from forty to fifty tons burden, each of which is manned with a master, mate, hawseman, waleman, net-rope man, and net-stower man, besides five or six labourers, called capstern-men. These all engage to serve the season, at stipulated wages, with an allowance of a certain sum per last of herrings to the master, mate, hawseman, and waleman. The vessels victualled, and having some tons of salt on board, proceed four, six, or even twelve leagues from the shore. Every boat is furnished with eighty or a hundred nets, each of which is twenty-one yards long, and eight and a half deep. These are fastened in a length to a war-rope by cords, called seasons, each of which is three fathoms long. The nets are floated by corks, and the war-rope by tubs, or buoys. At dusk the net is thrown over the side of the boat, which is steered gently away under a small fore-sail. The net is drawn up again at day-light. When landed, they are taken to the fish-houses, salted, and, after lying on the floor twenty-four hours, are washed in vats by the curers, called towers; spitted through the head, upon spits about four feet long, by women, called rivers; and then hung up in the fish-house. The latter is a large building, from forty to fifty feet high, fitted up for the purpose of receiving the spits in tiers. Thus prepared, a wood fire is kindled under them, and continued, with small intermissions, for about a month; when, being properly smoked, they

they are packed in barrels containing one thousand each, and are then ready for the market.—A single boat has been known to bring in at one time twelve lasts of herring; each last consisting of ten barrels. A last of herrings (18,200 fish) on an average, is worth sixteen pounds, though the price materially varies, at different times. In successful years, seventy thousand barrels have been exported, exclusive of the home consumption, which may be stated at fifteen thousand more. The trade affords the principal means of subsistence to about two thousand fishermen, and four thousand braiders, boatsters, towers, rivers, ferrymen, carpenters, caulkers, &c. besides the number of seamen employed in carrying the fish to foreign markets.—In the summer months the boats are employed in the mackerel fishery, which is very considerable."

This town has frequently suffered much from the plague.

Yarmouth was particularly distinguished during Kett's rebellion, which originated about the inclosure of common fields. The two Ketts are said to have assembled nearly 20,000 men; among whom were the mayor of Norwich, and a clergyman, named Watson. These were constrained to be present at all their councils. Coming secretly to Yarmouth, they surprised and seized the two bailiffs, who afterwards escaped and fortified the town. Kett, with his comrades, planted six pieces of cannon in a close at Gorleston, with intent to fire on, and besiege the town; but the inhabitants setting fire to a stack of hay, thereby contrived to annoy the assailants so much by its smoke, that they were incapable of producing any effect by their ordnance. In their confusion they were routed and defeated by the townsmen. Kett afterwards rallied on the Denes, and was again defeated. Expecting other assaults from the rebels, the town was additionally fortified, and the inhabitants organized themselves to withstand, or repel, a siege. They fitted out some ships of war, caparisoned thirteen horsemen and eighteen bowmen, and captains and men were appointed to each of the eight wards. Several additional constables and bailiffs were sworn into office, and, by this vigilance, they preserved the town from the threatened devastation.

In the winter of the year 1817, the interesting spectacle of laying the first stone of a Naval Pillar, on Yarmouth Denes, to commemorate the victories of the immortal Nelson, took place. The procession moved to the site chosen for this national memorial of British heroism in the following order:

Constables, Flags, Band,
Mayor and Corporation, Officers of the Navy,
Model carried by Sailors,
Flanked by Sailors carrying Flags,
Architect and Secretary, Committee, Flags, &c.

The first stone was laid by Colonel Wodehouse, as chairman of the committee. The day being fine, rendered the sight truly animating. In the stone
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was placed a plate, on which was engraved a Latin inscription, written by Mr. Serjeant Frere, the learned Master of Downing College, of which the following is a translation:

Horatio, Lord Nelson;
Whom as her first and proudest Champion in Naval Fight,
Britain honoured, while living, with her favour, and, when
lost, with her tears;
Of whom, signalized by his triumphs in all lands,
The whole Earth
Stood in awe, on account of the tempered firmness of his counsels,
And the undaunted ardour of his courage;
This great man *Norfolk*
Boasts her own, not only as born there of a respectable family,
And as there having received his early education,
But her own also in talent, manners, and mind.
The glory of so great a name,
Though sure long to outlive all monuments of brass and stone,
His fellow-countrymen of *Norfolk* have resolved to commemorate
By this column, erected by their joint contributions.
He was born in the year 1758,
Entered on his profession in 1771,
And was concerned in nearly 150 Naval engagements
with the enemy;
Being conqueror, among various other occasions,
At Aboukir, August, 1798;
At Copenhagen, April, 1801; and
At Trafalgar, October, 1805;
Which last victory, the crown of so many glorious achievements,
He consecrated by a death
Equally mournful to his country, and honourable to himself.

FOREHOE.]—The hundred of Forehoe, to the north-east of Shropham, derives its name from four hills, situated in the parish of Carlton, on the south side of the road leading from Norwich to Hingham, where the hundred-court used to be held. This hundred, which is thirteen miles in length, and varying from three to seven in breadth, comprehends an extensive tract of fertile lands. With Mitford, it forms the deanery of Hingham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk. The following parishes are comprehended in this hundred. Barford, Barnham Broom, Bawburgh, Bawthorpe, Brandon Parva, Carlton Forehoe, Colton, Costessy, Coston, Crownthorpe, Deopham, Easton, Hackford, Hingham, Honingham, Kimberley, Marlingford, Morley St. Botolph, Morley St. Peter, Runhall, Wellborne, Wicklewood, Wramplingham, and Wymondham.

The market town of Wymondham, or Windham, is pleasantly situated nine miles W. S. W. from Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. from London. By some this place is supposed to be of Roman origin, and, on no reasonable authority, the *Sitomagus* of the Itinerary. The name is purely Saxon; and the place was indebted for its former importance to the erection of a monastery here in 1130 by William de Albin, who largely endowed it with lands. Further grants were made and privileges annexed to it by the reigning monarch, Henry the First. Among the latter, was an exclusive right to all wrecks on that part of the coast, lying between Eccles, Happesburgh, and Tunstede; and an annual rent in kind of two thousand eels from the village of Helgay. The annual revenues of this religious house, at the
7 R Dissolution,

Dissolution, were 211*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The abbey church was a large handsome cruciform building, consisting of a choir, nave, transept, north and south aisles, with a tower in the centre and another at the west end. The former is still standing, and retains the name of the abbey steeple. The present church exhibits several parts of the original structure, and consists of a nave with aisles, a large western tower, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. The church is altogether a curious and interesting pile, presenting to the antiquary and draughtsman much to admire and delineate. Here is a large font, ornamented with bold sculpture, and elevated on steps. Several of the Albinis, Earls of Arundel, and some of the Clifton and Knevet families are here interred. The following distich on a person named None, interred in the church, was composed by the monks to his memory. This gentleman it appears had neglected to make the usual pious bequests to the convent, and in revenge they honoured him with an epitaph,

"Hic situs est *Nullus*, quia nullo nullior iste,
Et quia *Nullus* erat de nullo nil tibi *Christe*."

Here lyeth *None*, who worse than *none* was thought;
For being *None*, of *none* to Christ gave *nought*.

Weever, in his ancient funeral monuments, cites a similar specimen:—

Hic recubat *Nullus*, nullo de sanguine cretus
Nullus apud vivos, *Nullus* apud superos.

None lyeth here of lineage *None* descended,
Amongst men *None*, *None* 'mongst the saints befriended,"

To this church belonged several guilds, the property of which having been seized by the crown, part of it was appropriated in the reign of Elizabeth, for founding a school and other charitable purposes. The town contains several liberties, which are termed *insoken* divisions; and the parish, which is very extensive, comprehends several hamlets, denominated the *outsoken* division. The inhabitants of this place are principally employed in manufacturies, such as weaving; in making spindles, tops, and other articles of wooden-ware. Wyndham gave name to the distinguished family of Wyndham, which has ramified into several branches. William de Wimundham, in the year 1293, was overseer of the silver-mines in Devonshire, and held other offices in the Exchequer. He was well skilled in metallurgy and chemistry, and extracted 270 pounds of fine silver from the portion of lead ore which Edward the First gave as a dower with his daughter Eleanor, on her marriage with the Count de Barr. The two insurgents, the Ketts, were natives of this town, and carried on the business of tanning. Robert, the elder brother, was hanged in chains on the castle of Norwich; and William, upon the high steeple of the church.

* The late Sir William Jerningham, Bart. father of the present possessor of Costessey Hall, died here in the month of August,

Kimberly Hall, the seat of Lord Wodehouse, stands in the hamlet of Downham in this parish. It is a brick structure, and contains many convenient rooms, and a spacious library. The park and grounds are highly ornamental, being richly furnished with wood and water. A lake, comprising about twenty acres, forms a delightful object from the house, and the rivulet, which forms the boundary of a fine lawn, is converted into a serpentine river, issuing from the lake. In the house is a fine portrait of Vandyck, painted by himself.

The little market town of Hingham, six miles W. by N. from Wyndham, and 97½ N. E. by N. from London, constituted formerly part of the possessions of the Marshals, afterwards Earls of Pembroke. Thence it descended to the Morleys, and afterwards to the Wodehouses, in which family it is at present vested. The church is a handsome structure, with a large lofty tower. Previously to the reformation, it had several chapels, and was adorned by a profusion of pictures and images. On the north side of the chancel is a noble canopied monument, reaching from the floor to the roof, richly adorned with stone tracery and imagery; which appears to have been erected to the memory of Thomas Lord Morley, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In Trinity chapel was a window of fine stained glass presented to the church by a young lady of the town, as appears from a mutilated inscription on the glass. In the year 1605, Robert Peck, rector of this church, a man of a violent schismatical spirit, pulled down the rails, and levelled the whole chancel, together with the altar, a foot below the church, as it continues to this day: for this he was prosecuted by bishop Wren, when he fled to New England, accompanied by many of his parishioners, who sold their estates, and conveyed over their effects. There he reared a town and colony, called Hingham. On the Presbyterian party gaining the ascendancy, after the bishops were deposed, he deserted his companions, and returned to Hingham. After a ten years' banishment he resumed his rectory, and died in 1656.

Costessey Hall, the seat of Sir George Jerningham, Bart. lies about five miles N.W. from Norwich. The house, partly ancient and partly of modern structure, enjoys a charming situation, and has several good and convenient apartments, among which is a large and well furnished library. Among the pictures is a portrait of Queen Mary, by Holbein, and a curious drawing by Ph. Fraytters, dated 1640, representing the celebrated Earl of Arundel, his countess, and three children. This picture was designed by Vandyck. Contiguous to the house is a modern chapel, built in imitation of the Gothic. The windows are lofty with pointed arches, mullions, &c. and each of them is filled with pointed glass. The whole produces a fine effect.*

FREEBRIDGE

1609, at the age of 73. In him his tenantry, both in this county and on his great estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire, lost a liberal

FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND.]—The hundred of Freebridge Marshland, to the N. W. of Clackclose, is an island, comprehended between the sea and the rivers Ouse and Nene. The whole of this district is defended by artificial banks from the ravages of the ocean, which appears to have formerly spread its waters throughout all this extent of country. These banks, which stand at considerable intervals from each other, mark by what progressive steps the skill and industry of man have proceeded, in order to wrest such valuable possessions from the humid grasp of Neptune. The first, or inner rampart, is supposed to have been the work of the Romans. This hundred comprehends an area of thirty thousand acres, and is ten miles in length, and about seven broad. It is intersected throughout by ditches and drains, over which are one hundred and eleven bridges. The land is remarkably fertile, and is adapted equally for grain and pasturage, and within a few years, above 5000 acres of waste and fen land towards the south have been enclosed. At the northern side a considerable tract of salt-marsh has been embanked. For these recent improvements, the country is principally indebted to the enterprising spirit of Rear Admiral Bentinck, who possesses a considerable estate in the parish of Terrington. This hundred contains the parishes of Clenchwhar- ton, Emneth, Lynn West, Terrington St. Clement's, Terrington St. John's, Tilney All Saints, Tilney cum Islington, Tilney St. Laurence, Walpole St. Andrew, Walpole St. Peter, Walsoken, Walton West, Wiggenhall St. Germain's, Wiggenhall St. Mary's, Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen's, and Wiggenhall St. Peter's.

Tilney, 6½ miles S.W. by W. from Lynn, is famous for a remarkably fertile spot of land, called Tilney Smeeth, which is a large common, on which more than thirty thousand sheep, and all the horned cattle belonging to seven villages, are said to be constantly fed, although its extent is only three miles in length, by one in breadth. One of King James's Courtiers once observed, in the presence of that monarch, "that if over night a wand or rod was laid on the ground, by the morning, it would be covered with grass of that night's growth, so as not to be discerned." To which the king jocosely replied, "that he knew some grounds in Scotland, where, if a horse was put in over night, they could not see him, or discern him in the morning." In the church-yard of Tilney, is a stone coffin, which is pointed out as belonging to the famous giant, Thomas Hickathrift, the hero of a well-known popular story.

a liberal landlord, the poor a most charitable patron, and the numerous friends to whom his unbounded hospitality offered an ever open mansion, can never forget his frank and courteous manners, and the extraordinary suavity of his deportment. He was a great admirer of literature, and the *Album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions, left by the various guests whom his intelligent conversation drew near him. Descended from one of the most ancient families in the county, headed to the solid worth of the old English gentle-

The village of Walpole, 8½ miles W. S. W. from Lynn, which gives name to the family of Walpole, is said to have been so called from its situation near a Roman wall, or bank, and a small pool of water. In the year 1727, as a person was digging in his garden, he discovered, at about three feet beneath the surface, a quantity of Roman bricks, and an aqueduct, formed of earthen pipes; these pipes were twenty inches long, three inches and three-quarters in the bore, and half an inch thick; the one end diminishing, so as to be inserted in the wider end of the other. Twenty-six were taken up entire, and distributed among antiquaries. The church is an embattled structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and a handsome south porch, over which is a room, bearing, in the stone work, the arms of Godard, and Denver, quarterly. The church was erected in 1423. At a place called Cross-keys, in this parish, is a passage over the washes, for horses and carriages, to Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire. The distance across the sands is two miles.

The village of Walsoken is 12½ miles S.W. by W. from Lynn. Here, projecting from the walls of the church-steeple, is a figure representing King Solomon, sitting in a chair, and another of King David, with his harp. The font is a fine piece of sculpture, ornamented with figures of the saints, &c. Dr. Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate eminently illustrious for his virtues, was a native of this parish.

North Terrington, five miles W. by N. from Lynn, is situated at the northern extremity of this hundred, and extends along the banks of the Wash. The impropriation of the great tithes is annexed to the professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, the improved value of which has, of late years, rendered that chair the most lucrative piece of preferment in the gift of the University.—South Terrington lies 6½ miles S. W. from Lynn.

FREEBRIDGE LYNN.]—The hundred of Freebridge Lynn, to the north-east of Marshland, was formerly comprehended with the latter, and called Freebridge Hundred and Half. This district is supposed to have derived its name from a bridge over the Ouse at St. Germain's, which was free of tolls. The hundred extends about twelve miles each way. The soil is of various qualities, and the aspect of the country pleasing, the land gradually rising from the coast to the centre of the hundred, and is watered by several small streams. This hundred, joined to that of Marshland, constitutes the deanery of Lynn, in the archdeaconry of Norwich. The following

man, the winning courtesy and gracefulness of modern refinement. Precluded by an adherence to the religious faith of his ancestors, from parliamentary and most other civil duties, he employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste displayed in the execution of his plans of improvement, the public have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all, to ride or walk about his extensive plantations.

parishes

parishes are comprehended in this hundred : Amner, Ashwicken, Babingley, Bawsey, Bilney West, Castle-Acre, Castle-Rising, Congham, Dersingham, Flitcham, Gayton, Thorpe, Gaywood, Grimstone, Harpley, Hillington, Leaziate, Great Massingham, Middleton, Lynn, Mint, Newton West, Pentney, Roydon, Runcton North, Sanderingham, Sechey, Walton East, West-acre, Winch East, Winch West, Woolfeton, Wootton North, and Wootton South.

The market, sea-port, and borough town of Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, 44 miles W. by N. from Norwich and 69½ N. by E. from London, is supposed by Camden to have been a British settlement. Authors are not perfectly agreed as to the etymology of the term ; some imagining it to be derived from Llyn, a lake, or expanse of water ; others, with more probability, deduce it from the Saxon word *lean*, a tenure in fee, or farm, and that its ancient appellation was *Len Episcopi*, or the Bishop's farm. In the Domesday-book, the name is written *Lun* and *Lena*, and it belonged, at the period of that survey, to Agelmare, bishop of North Elmham, and Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury. The many privileges and exemptions which it enjoyed at that period proves that it was a place of some consequence, and considerable trade. No place has received more marks of royal favor than Lynn, having been honor'd by various monarchs with no less than fifteen charters. King John, having chastised the revolted barons of Norfolk, halted here with his army in 1204, and on the petition of John Grey, bishop of Norwich, granted Lynn a charter to be a free borough for ever, and presented the new corporation with an elegant embossed and enamelled cup and cover of silver, double gilt, weighing seventy-three ounces, and holding about a pint. This cup is still in high preservation, and exhibits a fine specimen of art at that period. He presented also to the corporation a silver mounted sword to be borne before the mayor : this however is disputed by some writers, who assert that it was the gift of Henry the Eighth, who presented it at the time when he conferred additional privileges on the borough, created aldermen, and changed the name to Lynn Regis. The town is at present governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-council men, a town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. It sends two burgesses to parliament, and the right of election is vested in the freemen and free burgesses, consisting of about three hundred and thirty persons : the mayor is the returning officer.

This large and respectable town stands on the eastern bank of the great Ouse, about ten miles from the mouth. Its length is one mile and a quarter ; and in its broadest part about half a mile in breadth. The town is intersected in various directions, by four small rivers, over which are eleven bridges. The whole is encompassed on the land side by a deep wet foss, flanked by a strong wall, now in a dilapidated state, which was formerly defended by nine bastions. At the north end is a platform bat-

tery, mounted with ten eighteen pounders, called St. Anne's fort. In the civil wars the inhabitants, aided by the country gentlemen, obstinately defended the town against the parliamentary forces, commanded by the Earl of Manchester ; but being reduced to extremities, they at length surrendered ; when it paid 3,200*l.* to obviate the distresses incident to the taking of a town. Here are several public buildings, some of which exhibit fine specimens of ancient architecture. Among these stands conspicuous the church of St. Mary, which was founded in the time of William Rufus, by Herbert bishop of Norwich. The founder granted forty days' pardon to all persons who should contribute towards the erection of the building. Though curtailed of its original dimensions, which must have been very spacious, it is still a noble pile. The interior displays a nave, with aisles, which constitute the present place of worship ; a chancel, or choir, with aisles ; a transept, and two towers at the west end. The roof is supported by twenty-two columns ; of which those east of the transept, are formed by a cluster of five shafts to each. In this part of the building are several carved stalls, and several flat monumental stones and inscriptions ; also some very large and fine brasses. At the east end is a circular window, with ten transverse mullions. A lofty tower, or lanthorn, is said to have been originally at the intersection of the cross aisles ; and a tall spire to have surmounted one of the western towers. Numerous brasses and inscriptions in this church were effaced by the zealous presbyterians, whose taste in this way appears to have been particularly chaste. The following may be seen in the church-wardens, books for 1645. "Item, to William King, for defacing superstitious epitaphs, 5*s.* Several other religious houses were founded here, but few vestiges of any now remain, except a hexagon steeple, belonging to the monastery of Grey Friars, which now serves as a land mark for vessels entering the harbour. At the eastern extremity of the town is a curious ancient building, called the Lady's Chapel, or the Red mount. It consists of an octagonal wall of red brick, and its construction is very singular. Within the exterior wall is a handsome cruciform chapel, measuring from east to west, seventeen feet seven inches, by fourteen, from north to south, and thirteen in height. The roof is formed of stone, with numerous groins, &c. and exactly resembles the much admired ceiling of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. It is now in a state of deplorable dilapidation, and will probably soon fall a victim to neglect and wantonness. The chapel of St. Nicholas, supposed to have been built about the time of Edward the Third, is two hundred feet long, seventy-eight broad, and one hundred and seventy feet from the foundation to the top of the tower. The body consists of a nave, separated from the aisles by ten slender columns on each side ; these support an equal number of acutely pointed arches, over which are twelve clerestory windows on each side. On the south

south is an elegant porch, elaborately adorned with sculptured niches, canopies, shields, &c. The roof is groined, and the entrance door finely carved, to correspond with the style of architecture. The east and west windows are very large and handsome, and display several perpendicular mullions, with tracery. Here are some old seats, exhibiting some curious specimens of carving. A large monument of white marble, in the shape of a sarcophagus, is commemorative of Sir Benjamin Keene, K. B. many years ambassador to the court of Spain.

St. James's chapel was rebuilt in the year 1682, and converted into an hospital for fifty old men, women, and children. Considerable additions have been made to the building, and it now constitutes the general work-house of the town.

The Exchange, or Custom House, was erected in the year 1683, at the expence of Sir John Turner, Knt. It is a handsome structure of free-stone, with two tiers of pilasters, the lower in the Doric, and the upper in the Ionic order, with a small open turret, terminating in a pinnacle. In a niche, in front is the statue of King Charles the Second. The Tuesday market-place comprises an area of three acres, and is surrounded by some good houses. At one end stands the market cross, a free-stone building, erected in 1710. It is ascended by four steps. The lower part is encompassed by a handsome peristye, formed by sixteen columns of the Ionic order. Over this is a walk, secured by an iron balustrade, including a neat octagonal room; the walls of which are ornamented with statues of the cardinal virtues, in four niches. The upper part is finished with a cupola, in which hangs the market bell, and the whole is seventy feet in height. From the cross, in a semicircular direction on each side, extends a range of covered stalls or shambles, having at each end a small turret. The Saturday market is kept in the neighbourhood of St. Margaret's church. The theatre was formerly a hall belonging to St. George's guild, in which the quarter sessions for the county were held. Near St. Mary's church is the Guildhall, an ancient building of stone and flint. It contains a large stone hall, assembly-rooms, and courts for the administration of justice, &c. The following portraits may be seen here:—Full length of Sir Robert Walpole, who was returned member of this borough seventeen times; half-length of Sir Thomas White, Knight; half-length of Sir Benjamin Keene, Knight. The assembly rooms are capacious, and consist of three in a line. The town was formerly distressed for water, there being no springs of fresh water in the place. It is, however, at present, well supplied with that most essential element from a river near Gaywood, by means of artificial canals. In 1803, an act was obtained for paving, and otherwise improving the town; the powers of which were further extended in 1806. By virtue of this, many of the streets have been new paved, nuisances removed, and the avenue from the south gates has been most judiciously directed more

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to the eastward, by which the approach is now rendered particularly striking.

Lynn Harbour is deep, but from the oozy bed of the river, the anchorage is bad. This harbour is capable of receiving about three hundred sail of shipping. Since the execution of the plans for draining the Bedford level, the navigation of the river has been, at times, considerably impeded, and the harbour obstructed by silt, which the high spring tides bring with them. The causes of these serious evils are the confluence of the upland waters, and the depositions made at the mouth of the river, by the sluices at Denver and Salter's Lode, which have considerably diminished the fall, and consequently prevented the ebb tide from descending with a sufficient force to cleanse the bed of the river. To obviate these inconveniences, various plans have been proposed, and a scheme was recently contemplated for cutting a new channel of 800 feet wide between the banks at the lower opening. The expence of this undertaking is estimated at 100,000/. The situation of this port, so near the North Sea, and the inland navigation which is connected with it, gives the town great commercial advantages. It has an immediate communication with all the north of Europe; and by means of the Ouse, and its collateral rivers, extends its navigation into eight counties. It annually imports about 100,000 chaldrons of coals, and upwards of 2,000 pipes of wine; in which two articles it exceeds all others in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. Corn and various manufactured articles which arrive from the interior it ships off in return. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to the Baltic, Norway, Holland, Portugal, and Spain.

BABINGLY, two miles N. by E. from Castle Rising, is the village at which the first Christian church in East Anglia is said to have been erected. Several hills in the vicinity, called Christian hills, render the opinion highly probable.

Castle Acre, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Swaffham, though now an inconsiderable place, exhibits the remains of an immense castle, and also some large remnants of a priory. The earthworks of this castle are very bold, and large masses of the wall remain. At the period of the conquest this place belonged to the great Earl of Warren, who is said to have erected, upon the site of the older works, a circular castle. The whole comprised an area of about eighteen acres, environed by an embattled wall, seven feet thick. The monastery was very extensive. From the foundations of the ruined walls which inclosed the building, the site is estimated to have contained nearly thirty acres. A part of the prior's apartments has been converted into a farm-house; and the remains of the priory, with its conventual church, form, perhaps, the finest and most venerable ruin in the county. A great part of the west front remains; and some large columns of the nave, the walls of the transept, and considerable remnants of the domestic apartments, still serve to shew the

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extent

and subdivided by a horizontal mullion, and tracery extent of this monastery. The parish church is a large building, and displays some ancient and curious specimens of architecture. In the windows are various pieces of stained glass, and some ancient monuments may be seen in the body of the church.

The market and borough town of Castle Rising, 48 miles W. N. W. from Norwich, and 103 N. by E. from London, is of such high antiquity that no account of it is furnished us by the royal records. It is said that the sea formerly flowed up to the town; which was probably a port, which circumstance is alluded to in the following traditionary verse:—

“ Rising was a sea port town
When Lynn was but a marsh;
Now Lynn it is a sea-port town
And Rising fares the worse.”

A castle was erected at this place by William de Albini, the first Earl of Sussex, some time prior to the year 1176. It stood on a hill to the south of the town, and was a noble pile; in its plan nearly resembling Norwich Castle, and almost of equal dimensions to that fortress. The walls of the keep are three yards thick; and the whole is encompassed by a deep ditch and bold rampart, on which was a strong wall, having three towers: The interior of the castle is much dilapidated. One of the rooms, where his lordship's court leet used to be held, is more perfect than any of the other parts. In this fortress Isabel, queen of Edward the Second was confined after the death of her favorite Mortimer, during the 28 latter years of her existence. Here she was visited by her son Edward the Third, and his queen.

The corporation of this borough is very ancient. It was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, twelve aldermen, a speaker of the commons, and fifty burgesses. At present the corporation consists but of two aldermen, who nominally serve the office of mayor in succession, who is the returning officer of two members to Parliament. Although, at an election, five or six names appear on the poll-book, it is a matter of considerable question, whether there be a single legal voter, unless we except the rector of the parish. Near the end of the church-yard is a square building, called the almshouse, built in the reign of James the First, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, for the accommodation of a governess and twelve poor women. The church is a curious ancient structure, and presents in its western front some singular architectural ornaments: it consists of only one aisle, with a square tower near the centre. The font is a large ancient piece of workmanship.

Congham, three miles E. S. E. from Castle Rising, gave birth to the great Sir Henry Spelman, celebrated for his knowledge of law and antiquities. He was sheriff of Norfolk in 1605, and died in London in 1641.

The very small market town of Sechey or Setchey, five miles S. from Lynn, is situated upon the navigable part of the river Nar, in the parish of Rungton. Here is a market once a fortnight for the sale of fat cattle, which is well attended by butchers and graziers.

FLITCHAM PRIORY, 4½ miles E. by W. from Castle Rising, was founded in the reign of Henry the Third, by Sir Robert Aquillon. At the Dissolution the site and possession were granted to Edward Lord Clinton. A few remains of this once extensive and venerable priory have been converted into barns, stables, &c.

Hillington Park, the residence of Sir Martin Brown Folkes, situated 5½ miles from Castle Rising, is a beautiful seat; the gardens, with their pineries, forcing walls, &c. are much admired.

Middleton, 3¼ S. E. from Lynn, was formerly the property of the ancient and celebrated family of the Scales, who had here a seat, called Titherington Hall. The gateway of this ancient structure is still standing, and appears to have been the entrance to a large quadrangular building, which was mounted round. It is of brick, and has a tower of excellent workmanship, flanked on each angle with octangular turrets. The height is fifty-four feet; the length fifty-one, and the breadth twenty-seven. The turrets are embattled, and rise several feet above the central tower. On a garter, in a bow window of the story over the archway, are emblazoned the arms of Scales, &c.

GALLOW.]—The hundred of Gallow, situated to the south of Brothcross and North Greenhoe, is fifteen miles in length, and seven in breadth. It comprehends a rich tract of soil, and the features of the country are pleasantly diversified. Eighteen parishes belong to the deanery of Burnham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk; and eleven to the deanery of Toftrees, in the archdeaconry of Norwich. This hundred contains the parishes of Althorpe, Bagthorpe, Barmer, Basham East, Basham West, Broomsthorpe, Dunton (with Doughton,) Fakenham Lancaster, Fulmodeston, (with Croxton,) Hclhoughton, Hempton, Houghton-in-the-Brake, Kettleston, Pensthorpe, Pudding Norton, Rainham East, Rainham South St. Martin, Rainham West, Rudham East, Rudham West, Ryburgh Magna, Ryburgh Parva, Scoulthorpe, Shereford, Snoring Little, Stibbard, Syderstone, Tatterford, Tattersett, Testerton, and Toft Trees.

The small town of Fakenham is 27 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 108½ N. N. E. from London. The quarter sessions for this part of the county were formerly held alternately here and at Walsingham. The town of Holt, however, has been substituted for Fakenham, and the sessions-house is now converted into a school.—The church is a large structure, comprising a nave, with two aisles, chancel, south porch, and a lofty tower. The latter has a fine western entrance door-way, with a large window over it. This is divided into six lights, mouldings

mouldings. On each side of the door is a canopied niche, and the buttresses are ornamented with panneling, &c.

In the parish of Houghton, 8½ miles W. from Fakenham, stands Houghton Hall, the seat of the late Horace, Earl of Orford. This stately mansion, built by Sir Robert Walpole, is of free-stone, with two fronts, ornamented at each corner with a cupola. The west front presents a double ballustraded flight of steps, and over the entrance is an entablature, supported by four Ionic columns. The wings, which contain the offices, are connected with the fronts by handsome balustraded colonnades. The extent of the principal front is one hundred and sixty-six feet, and, including the colonnades, four hundred and fifty feet. The interior contains numerous magnificent apartments, fitted up in a style of the highest taste. The great hall is a cube of forty feet, having a gallery running nearly round it. The saloon is forty feet long by thirty broad and forty feet high. These, with the library dining parlour, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and dressing-room, with closet, form one side of the house. On the other side are a drawing-room, parlours, two bed chambers, with dressing-rooms, and the cabinet-room. This mansion was once adorned by a noble collection of paintings, of which a catalogue was published by Horace Walpole. After his decease, they were sold to the late Empress of Russia. Here are, however, some fine statues and paintings.

Rainham Hall, between four and five miles S. W. from Fakenham, enjoys a delightful situation, and the grounds are laid out with great taste. It is an agreeable residence, erected in 1630, under the direction of Inigo Jones. The interior is adorned with some good paintings, among which is the famous picture of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa, which was presented to Lord Viscount Townshend, by Frederic the Great, King of Prussia; and a fine portrait of Mary de Medicis, by Rubens.

GREENHOE NORTH.]—The hundred of North Greenhoe, lying to the west of Brothercross, is about nine miles in length and seven in breadth. The soil of this district, for the most part, is light, with a substratum of fine marl. The face of the country exhibits some pleasing scenes, particularly when viewed from the church of Great Snoring, where the landscape is terminated by the ocean. This hundred, which is in the deanery of Walsingham, and archdeaconry of Norfolk, contains the following parishes:—Burney, Bingham, Cockthorpe, Egmore, Field Dalling, Hindringham, Holkham, Houghton St. Giles in the Hole, Snoring Great, Stiffkey, Thursford, Walsingham Great, Walsingham Little, Warham Wells, and Wighton.

The market town of New Walsingham, 29½ m. N. W. from Norwich, and 113½ N. N. E. from London, is situated on the banks of a small river, which falls into the sea at the distance of about seven miles to the north. The land, which rises in

a bold manner, on each side of the dale, presents features not frequently displayed in this county. This parish, in conjunction with Old Walsingham, distant 1½ mile N. by E. formed one lordship, and constituted part of the possessions of the powerful Earls of Clare. This place obtained great celebrity by its monastic establishment, and its chapel dedicated to the Virgin, to whose shrine pilgrims of all ranks and nations were constantly in the habit of resorting. The fame of the image of the Lady of Walsingham surpassed even that of the Lady of Loretto in Italy. Kings and queens crowded to the place, eager to pay their devoirs to this wonder-working image. Erasmus, who visited Walsingham, informs us that the chapel was continually lighted with wax torches, and that the glitter of gold, silver, and jewels, was calculated to impress the mind with a belief that the beholder was transported to the seat of the gods. The priory for Augustine canons, and a conventual church, were afterwards added to the foundation by Sir Geffry de Taveraches. The present remains of this once noble monastic pile, consist of a portal, or west entrance gateway, a richly ornamented lofty arch, sixty feet high, which formed the east end of the church; the refectory, seventy-eight long, and twenty-seven broad, with walls measuring twenty-six and a half feet in height; a Saxon arch, part of the original chapel, which has a zig-zag moulding; part of the old cloisters; a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called the Wishing Wells. The principal parts of these venerable ruins are included in the pleasure-gardens of Henry Lee Warner, Esq. whose mansion occupies the site of the priory, and who was for many years employed in making various improvements on the estate, and adorning the grounds; amongst which may be mentioned, the construction of a bridge across the rivulet, in front of the house, and the widening of its course, so as to give it the appearance of a lake. Contiguous to the water, and intermixed in a fine grove of large trees, are the various fragments of the ruins already noticed.

Walsingham church, a large and interesting pile, affords many objects of gratification to the antiquary. The font is supposed to be the finest specimen of that sort in the county. It is of an octangular shape, and the whole of its base, shaft, and projecting upper portion, is covered with sculpture. It is elevated on a plinth of four steps, the exterior faces of which are also decorated with tracery mouldings.—An hospital for lazars was founded here in 1486: the building is at present used as a bridewell.

Bingham Priory, four miles N.E. by E. from New Walsingham, was a building of great extent, and richly endowed. The ruins of this monastic pile are highly interesting. The ruins of the collegiate church, which at present consist of the nave, north aisle, chief part of the western front, and fragments of the transept, exhibit the early Norman style of architecture, and bespeak the date of Henry the First.

First. The nave and north aisle are appropriated as the parish church. The exterior of the western front is wholly in the pointed style, and is an interesting specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the fourteenth century.

In the parish of Holkham, three miles W. from Wells, stands Holkham House, the magnificent seat of Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P. This spacious mansion was begun in the year 1734 by the Earl of Leicester, and completed by his dowager countess, in 1760. The central part is composed of white brick, and has four wings connected with it by rectilinear corridors, or galleries; each of the two fronts therefore, displays a centre and two wings. The south front has an air of lightness and elegance, arising from the justness of its proportions. In the centre is a bold portico, with its entablature supported by six Corinthian columns. The grand entrance is at the north front. The wings, have been thought to take from the general magnificence of the building, by their want of uniformity with the south front. The centre, which extends 345 feet in length by 180 in depth, comprises the principal apartments. Each wing has its respective destination. In one are the kitchens, servants' hall, and some sleeping rooms. The chapel-wing contains the dairy, and laundry, with sleeping rooms. Another contains the suite of family apartments, and the fourth is appropriated to visitors. In appropriate arrangement and convenience, this grand residence yields to none in the kingdom. The entrance hall, which forms a cube, is encircled by a gallery, supported by twenty-four Ionic columns. Next is the saloon, on each side of which is a drawing room; and connected with this is the state dressing-room and bed chamber. Another drawing-room communicates with the statue gallery, which connects a number of apartments in the most admirable manner; on one side of the hall is the dining-room, and on the other is Mrs. Coke's bed-room, dressing-rooms, and closets. From the recesses in the dining-room opens a door on the staircase, which immediately communicates with the offices; and in the centre of the wings, by the saloon door, are invisible stair-cases, which lead to all the rooms and respective offices. Thus here are four general suites of apartments, all perfectly distinct from each other, with no reciprocal thorough-fares; the state, Mrs. Coke's, the late earl's, and the strangers'. The interior is fitted up in the most splendid style, and with the most elegant taste. The ceilings of many of the rooms are of curious gilt fret and mosaic work; the Venetian windows are ornamented with handsome pillars, and are also profusely gilded. The marble chimney pieces are all handsome; but there are three whose exquisite sculpture entitle them to particular attention. Two of these are in the dining-room, one ornamented with a sow and pigs, and a wolf; the other has a bear and bee-hives, finely sculptured in white marble. A third, in the state bed-room, representing two pelicans, is exceedingly

chaste and beautiful. The marble side-boards, agate-tables, rich tapestry, silk furniture, beds, &c. are all in the same style of elegance. The statue gallery consists of a central part and two octagonal ends. The first is seventy feet long, by twenty-two feet wide, and each octagon, of twenty-two feet in diameter, opens to the centre by a handsome arch. One end is furnished with books, and is extremely fine. A Venus, clothed with neat drapery, is exquisite. The saloon is forty feet long, twenty-eight wide, and thirty-two in height. The room, appropriated for paintings, contains many by the most eminent masters; but they are not exclusively preserved in this, a vast collection being distributed over most of the apartments of the house. The pleasure grounds are highly ornamental. The first entrance is by a triumphal arch, finely imagined, and its effect is heightened by several clumps of trees, which surround it. Crossing the turnpike road, a narrow vista, through a plantation for a mile and a half, exhibits at the extremity an obelisk standing on an eminence. At the bottom of the hill are two lodges, which are small, but neat structures. Ascending the hall through a fine plantation near the obelisk, several charming vistas present to the eye the south front of the house, Holkham-quay, the town of Wells, Stiffkey Hills, Thorpe Lodge, Over-quay, the triumphal arch, and the village church. On the north side of the park, a lake, covering about twenty acres, extends in nearly a rectilinear direction for 1056 yards; it includes a small island, and the shore is bold and clothed with wood, waving in rich and picturesque beauty.

The village of Stiffkey is situated upon the North Sea, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. from Wells. The road from Wareham by Stiffkey is through a much more picturesque country than is commonly met with in Norfolk. The road runs on the brow of a hill, looking down on Stiffkey vale. The vale, which is composed of the finest verdure, winds in a very beautiful manner from out of a thicket of woody inclosures, and retires behind a projecting hill; an humble stream glides through it, and adds a cheerfulness which water alone can confer. The hills rise in a bold manner; they are bare of wood, but that is compensated by the thick inclosures in which the village is scattered, forming, with its church in the dip of the hill, and that of Blakeney above it, in a prouder situation, a most complete and pleasing picture. The scenery is heightened by the castellated mansion of Stiffkey Hall, which is now in a ruinous state, and occupied by a farmer. This house was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. Lord-keeper of the Privy Seal in the time of Elizabeth. The arms are on the gate-way. The west front, with two embasured towers, exhibits an agreeable uniformity of style.

At a short distance is Wareham, the seat of Sir Martin Brown Folkes, Bart. In point of situation this estate is considered one of the most beautiful in Norfolk. The opening view, through a thick wood

wood of firs, discloses the house on the brow of a gently rising hill, flanked with rich and lofty plantations.—Near the village is a large encampment, with a triple foss, &c. nearly of a circular form. There are two other entrenchments in the adjoining parish, of less dimensions, the whole of which are supposed to be of Danish origin.

The small sea-port town of Wells, 34 miles N. W. by W. from Norwich, and 118½ N. N. E. from London, possesses a harbour, with a deep channel; but it is difficult of access, from the shifting of the sands, which often prove fatal to the shipping off its mouth. The accumulation too, of the silt, has of late years, been very prejudicial. The cause of this evil is the enclosing and embanking the adjoining salt-marshes, and running banks across several of the creeks, by which the tides are prevented from flowing up the creeks as they formerly did. Wells, a few years back, carried on a considerable trade with Holland, in corn, malt, &c. The oyster fishery has, of late, been a source of considerable emolument to the inhabitants.

At Houghton, commonly called Houghton in the Hole, and Houghton le Dale, three quarters of a mile S. W. from Little Walsingham, is a small chapel of an ancient date; the building appears to have been ornamented with canopied niches, crocketed pinnacles, &c.

GREENHOE, SOUTH.]—The hundred of South Greenhoe is an extensive district, comprising an area of about thirteen miles in length, by eight in breadth. The soil is chiefly of a sandy nature, and the country abounds with sheep-walks. It forms part of the deanery of Cranwick, and is in the Duke of Norfolk's liberty. This hundred contains the parishes of Rodney, Bradenham East, Bradenham West, Caldecote, Cockley, Cley, Cressingham Great, Cressingham Little, Didlington, Fouldeu, Gooderstone, Hillborough, Holme, Hale, Houghton on the Hill, Langford, Narborough, Narford, Necton, Newton, Oxburgh, Pickenham North, Pickenham South, Shingham, South-acre, Spoile (with Palgrave) and Swaffham.

The large and respectable market town of Swaffham, 28 miles W. by N. from Norwich, and 93 N. N. E. from London, is situated on an eminence, and has been long celebrated for the salubrity of its air. The church is a spacious structure, and appears to have been erected about the time of Henry the Sixth, or Henry the Seventh. It consists of a nave and two aisles, with two transepts on the south side, one to the north, and a lofty well proportioned tower. The nave is of very lofty proportions, having twenty-six clerestory windows, and its inner roof is ornamented with stained glass, some of which remains. Here are some handsome monuments, among which is conspicuous an altar-tomb with the effigies of John Batewright, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, chaplain to Henry the Sixth, a native and rector of this parish. Some of the pews are curiously carved, and in the library is preserved

a fine missal. The market is well supplied with provisions; and the great butter market was removed hither, from Downham, a few years ago. The races here are annually held about the end of September, on an extensive heath near the town. Coursing matches are also frequent at this place, and the grey-hounds are regularly entered for the purpose.

The little village of Narborough, 5½ miles N. W. by W. from Swaffham, is situated on the river Nar. Ancient annals inform us that this was a British city in the time of Uther Pendragon, about the year 500; that it was governed by Earl Okenard, and stood a seven months' siege against King Waldy. Its antiquity is sufficiently marked by the works in the vicinity. From this place to Eastmore-fen, extend a large foss and rampart, which formed the boundary of the hundred of Clackclouse in that direction. At the head of this foss, near Narborough Hall, was a lofty fortified mount, called the 'burgh.' In the year 1600 several human bones and pieces of armour were discovered near its base.

At Narford, in the vicinity of this place, numerous Roman bricks, and other relics of antiquity, have been found: among these, a large brass vase was dug up in the court-yard of the manor-house.—Narford Hall was erected by the late Sir Andrew Fountaine, Knt. well known for his love of letters, and as the friend and patron of learned men. The house was not only the rendezvous of genius, but a repository for their works. At present it displays a choice collection of pictures, ancient-painted earthen-ware, some bronzes, coins, and a fine library. Here is also a large collection of old china, several pieces of which were painted by Raffaele. Among these are two very large cisterns measuring three feet by eighteen inches each.

The village of Oxburgh, 3½ miles E. N. E. from Stoke Ferry, is situated upon the small river Wessey, which runs into the lesser Ouse, and is navigable to a place called the Hithe, within one mile of the village, by which a communication is formed to Cambridge and Lynn. This place was of some note in the time of the Romans, and is thought by some to have been the station 'Iciani' of Antoninus. On Warren Hill, to the north-west of the village, are several 'tumuli,' and a very deep foss and vallum; and in the neighbourhood of the river are numerous hollows, known by the name of Danes Graves.—The church has a square tower of curious workmanship, surmounted by a lofty octangular spire. The east window of the chancel, which reaches from the altar to the roof, was richly ornamented with stained glass. The roof is impannelled with oak on which are carved various figures, devices, &c. In the south aisle is a chapel or chantry, belonging to the Bedingfield family, which is separated from the aisle by an ancient stone screen. This screen exhibits an early specimen of revived Grecian, or Corinthian Gothic. In a similar style is a monument in Wymondham church, executed probably by the same artist. This character bespeaks the age of 1550.

Oxburgh Hall, a peculiar and interesting remnant of ancient domestic architecture, was erected in the latter end of the fifteenth century, by Sir Edmund Bedingfield. It is a brick structure, and was originally of a square form, environing a court, or quadrangle, 118 feet long, and 92 broad; round which the apartments were ranged. The whole building bears a great resemblance to Queen's College, Cambridge. The entrance is over a bridge, formerly a draw bridge, through an arched gateway, between two majestic towers, eighty feet high. In the western tower, or turret, is a winding brick stair-case beautifully turned, and lighted by quatrefoilillet-holes. The other tower is divided into four stories, each consisting of an octagonal room, with arched ceilings, stone window-frames, and stone fire-places. Between the turrets is an arched entrance gateway, the roof of which is supported by numerous groins; and over this is a large handsome room, having one window to the north, and two bow-windows to the south. These windows, and the whole exterior of this part of the building, appear to be in their original state. The floor of the great room is paved with small fine bricks, and walls covered with very curious tapestry, exhibiting several figures of princes, ladies, and gentlemen. This appears to be of the age of Henry the Seventh. This apartment is called the king's room, and is supposed to have been appropriated to the use of the king when he visited Oxburgh. In the eastern turret is a curious small closet, called a hiding place, which appears to have been an original part of the structure. It is a cavity or hollow in the solid wall, measuring six feet by five, and seven feet high, and is approached by a secret passage through the floor. The great hall, which had an oaken roof, in the style of that at Westminster Hall, was taken down in 1778, together with other rooms which formed the south side of the court, and the distribution of almost every apartment has been successively changed. The whole is surrounded by a moat fifty-two feet broad, which is supplied from an adjacent rivulet. In the different apartments are a few good pictures by eminent painters, and a collection of ancient armour.

GRIMSDON.—This hundred, which lies to the south of Groenhoe, is separated from the northern part of Suffolk by the little Ouse. The district comprises an area of about thirteen miles long, and from four to eight miles in breadth. It is a champaign country, and the soil is chiefly sand upon a substratum of chalk. We must, however, except the western side, which forms part of the marshy district of Bedford level. It is peculiarly favourable for sheep, and the rabbits breed upon the various warrens, especially those on Methwold Heath, are distinguished for the delicacy of their flavour. This hundred contains the parishes of Buckenham, Colveston, Cranwich, Croxton, Fettiwell St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, Hockwold (with Welton,) Ickbore, Lynford, Methwold, Mounford, Northwold, Santon, Stanford, Toft West, and Weeting (with Broomhill.)

The little market town of Methwold, the only one in the hundred, lies four miles S. S. E. from Stoke Ferry, and 80½ N. N. E. from London. It had formerly a good market; but the place at present affords nothing but rabbits, which are brought in immense quantities from the adjoining heath for sale. Here, formerly stood the priory of Slivesholm, which was a cell to the monastery of Castle Acre.

On the side of a hill, two miles N. from Thetford, stands the village of Croxton. It is remarkable for a plantation near it, which from its elevated situation may be seen at a great distance, and from this circumstance, it has received the appellation of Croxton High Trees. In the church is a very curious font, considered to be as old as the time of the Saxons.

At the village of Ickborough, eight miles S. E. by E. from Stoke Ferry, Dr. Gale places the station Ictani of Antoninus. At a short distance on the road to Bury, was found a large Roman *milliare*, or mile stone. In the year 1720, two urns were dug up at the adjoining village of Lynford, and in 1786 a pavement of flint stones was discovered on which were ashes, with fragments of bones, and beneath an urn. This was evidently a Roman sepulchral hearth.

The church of Northwold, 4½ miles S. E. by E. from Stoke Ferry, has a handsome lofty quadrangular tower, built of flint, with free-stone quoins, battlements, and eight richly carved pinnacles at the summit. The north wall of the chancel presents a lofty shrine, constructed of alunch, and curiously decorated. The upper part is in the spire-tabernacle style, with arched canopies over several niches, in which images were originally placed. On an altar-tomb, which forms the lower part, are three effigies of men in armour, and three trees in a declining posture, emblematical of the "sepulchre of our Lord." A sepulchre of this kind was anciently erected in every church of note, and great pomp and pageantry were displayed before it, at high festivals. On the south side of the chancel is a monumental tablet to the memory of Robert Burnhill, D.D. rector of this parish, who assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in his *History of the World*, and wrote ably in Latin against the doctrines of the church of Rome.

In the parish of Weeting All Saints, 8½ miles S. E. by S. from Stoke Ferry, was Broomhill Priory, founded in the reign of King John, by Sir Hugh de Plaitz, for monks of the Augustine order. Near the east end of the church-yard, on the ruins of a square, castle part of the moat, and the site of the keep of which, are still visible. On the west side of the village are a bank and ditch, extending some miles, called Fendyke, or the Foss; and in the fields is a grassy way, called Walsingham Way, by which pilgrims used to pass to the Madonna at Walsingham.—On a rising ground, two miles to the east, is a large semicircular encampment, of about twelve acres. The inclosure contains numerous lozenge formed pits, the largest of which is in the centre. These pits are of sufficient capacity for concealing a large

large body of men from the view of persons passing. At the end of this entrenchment is a long tumulus or barrow, called Grime's Graves, supposed to be of Saxon origin.

GUILTCROSS.]—The hundred of Guiltcross, to the west of Diss, is bounded on the south, by the Little Ouse. Its breadth varies from two to six miles, and it extends about thirteen miles in length. The soil of the western part principally consists of sand, with a substratum of chalk. Here and there are patches of loam and clay. Considerable agricultural improvements have of late years been effected in these parts. In 1789 about 1000 acres were inclosed in the parish of Banham; and in 1799 nearly 2,500 acres of common and open field land, in Kenninghall, were brought into cultivation. This hundred is supposed to derive its name from a remarkable cross, ornamented with gold, and of great antiquity. It is comprehended within the Duke of Norfolk's liberty, and constitutes, with the hundred of Shropham, the deanery of Rockland in the arch-deanery of Norfolk. This hundred contains the parishes of Banham, Blownoston, Garboldisham, Ganthorpe, Harling East, Harling West, Kenningham, Lopham North, Lopham South, Quiddenham, Reddlesworth, and Rushford.

The village of Kenninghall, three miles E. by S. from East Harling, is of great antiquity, and was at a remote period, a place of high consideration. Its name denotes it of Saxon origin; "Kyning," in that language signifying king, and "Halla" a palace: that is, "king's palace." It was probably a seat of the Iceni kings. At a subsequent period the East-Anglian kings had here a castle, the site of which is still visible. It comprises an area of about four acres, encompassed by a foss, and, at each corner, is an artificial mount. At the Conquest Kenninghall was conferred on William de Albini and his heirs, to be held by the tenure of service, as chief butler to the kings of England at their coronation. From them it descended to the Howards, in which family the royalties still remain. During these periods of baronial grandeur, the manor possessed free warren, view of frank pledge, waif, assize of bread and ale, a pillory, ducking-stool, and gallows; and the town had an annual fair, and a weekly market. On the site of the royal palace, a mansion, called East Hall, continued through all the changes of the manor to be the residence of the proprietors, until it was taken down by Thomas, the great Duke of Norfolk, who erected a princely structure about a furlong to the north-east of the ancient edifice. It was built in form of an H, having two stately fronts to the east and west, and standing in the centre of a park. By the attainder of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, this palace was alienated to the crown, and was conferred, by Henry the Eighth, on the Princess Mary, who often resided here: and Queen Elizabeth made it one of her summer seats. It was afterwards restored to the Howard family, and continued to form their

principal residence till about the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was taken down and the materials sold. The vestiges of this once splendid seat can only now be traced in the arms of Arundel and Howard, which appear upon the bricks, scattered through the walls of the village buildings. The church, situated upon a hill, has a large square tower, with the crest of Norfolk upon the buttresses.

In the south-east corner of the hundred, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. by S. from East Harling, stands the little village of South Lopham. It has a good church in the conventual form, with a handsomestower. This place is remarkable among the common people for three wonders, two of which are geological curiosities: "The self-grown stile," which is a tree naturally formed to answer the purpose of a stile; the "Ox-foot stone," a large pebble, on which is an impression resembling that made by an ox's foot; but evidently the exuvial mark of some bivalve shell, once imbedded in the fossil; and "Lophaff Ford," where the Waveney and Little Ouse take their rise. Though separated only at their source by the small space of nine feet, they abruptly turn from each other and take different routes to the same sea; the Waveney passing eastward by Diss to Yarmouth; and the Little Ouse pursuing a contrary direction to Thetford, and thence to Lynn; forming nearly the whole of the river boundary to the western side of Norfolk.

In the church of Quiddenham, a village two miles E. by N. from East Harling, is a chapel or chantry belonging to the Holland family, of which Sir Ralph Holland obtained a grant to keep possession of all his heritable property, in consequence of the gallant defence made by this nobleman in conjunction with the Welleses and the Lord of Kyme. Among the monuments of this distinguished family is a mural one in the chancel, commemorative of Sir John Holland, who died in 1700, at the advanced age of 98 years.

Quiddenham Hall, the seat of the last male branch of the Holland family in this county, now belongs to the Earl of Albemarle.

East Harling, or Market Harling, 22 miles S.W. from Norwich, and $93\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. by N. from London, came into the possession of the Harling family, in 1361. Sir Robert Harling, Kat. was a distinguished warrior in the time of Henry the Fifth. He took by assault the city of Meaux, and, after a glorious career, fell bravely, while defending the city of Paris, in 1435. His remains were brought home and deposited in St. Mary's chapel, at Harling. From the Harlings the manor descended to the family of Lovell, of whom Sir Thomas Lovell made a distinguished figure in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. East Harling Hall, long since destroyed, was founded by this gentleman.

Harling Church is a handsome uniform structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and a quadrangular

quadrangular tower, surmounted by a small spire. It was erected by Sir William Chamberlain, Knt. about the year 1449. In the chapel are various tombs of the Harling family. The windows exhibit numerous figures and arms in stained glass: that in the chancel is glazed with ancient glass, which formerly belonged to Harling Hall. It contains several figures from passages in the New Testament. —This place was once famous for the manufacture of linen, yarn, and cloth, but this has long fallen into entire decay.

Rushford, or Rushworth, four miles E. S. E. from Thetford, derives its name from the rushes which abound in the neighbourhood, and a ford over the Ouse, on which it is situated. Here was formerly a college for a master and five brethren, founded by Sir Edmund Gonville, in the time of Edward the Third. The site of the college, impropriation of the church, manor, and estates, were, at the Dissolution, granted to the Earl of Surrey, to be held by knights' service in capite of the king. They are now vested in Sir Robert Buxton, Bart. who has here a handsome seat, called Shadwell Lodge, which is adorned with various pleasure-grounds and plantations.

Snarehall Lodge, the seat of Henry Redhead, Esq. is a respectable modern residence. In the neighbourhood are twelve large barrows, known by the name of the Seven Hills; one of which, called Tuthill, is considerably larger than any of the others. A dreadful battle is said to have been fought here in 870, between King Edmund and Ingwar, the Danish general. In the Register of Curteys we have the following particulars of this bloody encounter. "In the fifteenth year of King Edmund's reign, the Danes again visited East-Anglia to revenge themselves on that monarch. During their predatory inroad, they burnt the monasteries of Crowland, Thorney, Peterborough, Ramsey, Soham, and Ely, destroying most of the religious occupants. Ubba, being left in Cambridgeshire, to protect the collected spoils, Ingwar proceeded with his army to besiege Theodford, then a royal residence of the East-Anglian princes. Having forced an entry, he gave his soldiers free booty; who put most of the inhabitants to the sword, and reduced the city to ashes. Edmund, who was then at Eglesden, a village in Suffolk, now called Hoxne, received an insulting offer from the Danish leader, purporting, that if the king would renounce Christianity, and consent to worship Scandinavian idols, Ingwar would agree, that Edmund and himself should share the spoils of the kingdom. This roused the timid monarch to march against the ene-

my. The armies met near Thetford, and after a great slaughter on both sides, a drawn battle ensued. The spirit of Edmund was subdued, and he made the fatal resolution never to encounter the Pagans again; who, taking advantage of his pusillanimity, seized on his person, bound him in close fetters, and, after scourging him, cut off his head."

HAPPING.—The hundred of Happing, westward of Tunstead, is bounded on the eastern side by the ocean. It extends from north to south 11 miles, and is 8 miles in breadth. The chief part of this district consists of warrens, commons, and broads; and the villages are mostly surrounded by marshes, which render the air damp and unwholesome. This hundred contains the parishes of Brumstead, Catfield, Happingburgh, Hempstead (with Eccles) Hickling, Horsey, Ingham, Lessingham, Ludham, Palling, Potter Heigham, Rustan East, Stalham, Sutton, Walcot, and Waxham.

The village of Ingham, 7½ miles E. S. E. from North Walsham, was formerly the property and seat of a distinguished family, which derived its name from the place. In the church is an effigy in complete armour of Sir Oliver Ingham, lying on a mattress, his sword by his side, and a lion couchant at his feet. Round the tomb are twenty-four niches, twelve on a side, containing an equal number of figures, representative of the chief mourners. The following inscription appears: "*Monsieur Olivier De Ingham gist icy et Datee Elizabeth, sa compagne, qui luy Dieux de les almes oct mercy.*" He was a valiant knight and a great favourite of Edward the Second, who appointed him governor of several of his castles, and invested him with other distinguished offices. On a raised altar-tomb, ornamented by alternate niches, with figures and quatre-foils, including shields, lie the effigies of a knight in armour, with his lady, having thereon an inscription in old French. This is commemorative of Roger de Boys and Margarette his wife, the former dying in 1300, and the latter in 1315. A small college was annexed to this church, the duty of whose residents was the redemption of captives. It consisted of a prior, sacrist, and six canons.

East Ruston, or Reston, 5½ miles E. by S. from North Walsham, has acquired a title to lasting celebrity, by having given birth to Richard Porson, the famous Greek professor.*

HENSTEAD.]—This hundred, lying to the south of Norwich, occupies an area of about nine miles in length, from Trowse-Newton to Saxlingham, by five miles in breadth, from Rockland to Castor. Owing to its contiguity to Norwich, there is no market in this hundred; and from the same cause its villages

* This distinguished scholar was the son of Huggin Porson, the parish clerk of the village, and was born on Christmas day, 1759. His dawning talents did not fail to attract early observation and gained him a warm patron in a Mr. Norris, who sent him to Eaton school, and in due time had him entered of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was soon elected fellow, and thence proceeded to a master's degree. His talents now burst forth in

all their splendour, and he stood without a competitor in the vast fields of classic lore. By the unanimous voice of the university, he was called to the Greek professor's chair. Numerous publications and critical disquisitions will continue as lasting proofs of his profound ability. A short time previously to his death he was appointed Librarian to the London Institution. His death occurred in September 19, 1808.

and hamlets are numerous and populous, and its lands are in a high state of cultivation. Near the centre of this district was formerly an extensive heath, which was grazed only by asses, and a poor breed of cattle. Since the year 1800, however, more than 1100 acres of this common have been brought into cultivation. The fee of this district, with all its baronial rights, was granted in perpetuity to Sir Charles Cornwallis, Knt. by James the First. The following parishes are comprehended in this hundred. Arminghall, Brixley, Brammerton, Castor-St. Edmund's, Framingham Earl, Framingham Pigot, Holverstone, Kirby-Bedon, Poringland Great and Little, Rookland, Saxlingham Nethergate, Saxlingham Thorpe, Shottesham All Saints, Shottesham St. Mary and St. Martin, Stoke Holy Cross, Surlingham, Trowse with Newton, and Whittingham.

The village of Castor, or Castor St. Edmund's situated on the banks of the river Tese, four miles S. from Norwich, was once a flourishing city of the Britons, supposed to have been the residence of the Icenian kings, the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, and their principal station in the territory of the Iceni, whence originated the present city of Norwich. The name *Venta Icenorum* was, for brevity, changed into *Castrum*; which by the Saxons was again altered to Castor. Vestiges of this Roman station are still visible. Foundations of buildings may be traced, and sepulchral urns, with various coins, have been discovered. A few years since was found a bronze figure of a satyr, of very fine workmanship, about eight inches in length, having a perforation through the centre, and supposed to have been used as a lamp. Another bronze lamp, in the shape of a foot, covered with a sandal, was also discovered. The coins are of various emperors, and many of them are deposited in the cabinet of the city library, at Norwich. The most striking Roman remain at this place, is a large fortified encampment, which agrees in its form and fortifications with those described by Cæsar in his *Commentaries*. Judging from the dimensions, it was evidently the most considerable of the Roman military posts in this part of the island. The Roman station here is situated about a furlong south-west of the village of Castor, on a gentle descent towards the banks of the river Tese, which at a former period was doubtless, a more considerable stream, and navigable for Roman barges. The encampment is in the shape of a parallelogram, with the corners rounded off, and consisting of a single foss and vallum. It was also surrounded by a strong wall, as an additional rampart. The eastern end, in which was the *porta prætoriana*, is 1120 feet in extent, and the north and south sides, in which were the right and left hand gates, are 1343 feet in length. The foss and vallum, in some parts, are one hundred and forty feet wide, and in others not more than ninety. The whole comprises an area of thirty-two acres and a half, and was capable of containing six thousand men. The north, east, and south sides,

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exhibit large banks raised from a foss of considerable depth, and the west side has one formed on the margin of the river. In these are the vestiges of four gates, the principal of which was the *porta prætoriana*. At each corner is a raised mount, on which was erected a bastion tower. One of these was standing as late as 1749. On the western side was the *porta decumana*; and near this the remains of a massy tower standing close to the river, erected to prevent any assault from that quarter. This tower, which has been considerably higher, is still 33 feet in circumference; and though continually washed by the river, exhibits an instance of incomparable masonry of the Romans. The walls are composed of alternate layers of Roman tiles and flints, imbedded in a strong cement. Within the area of the camp, near the south-east corner, stands the parish church; the materials of which have evidently been taken from the ruins of the rampart. On the south-east side, near the end of the chancel, in the bottom of the trench, is a well about five feet deep, which is observed to be always full of very cold water. After the building of Norwich, Castor declined in importance. It was however still regarded as a place of defence, and as such was held by Saxon, English, and Danish kings.

Pixley Hall, in the parish of Pixley, 3½ miles S.S.E. from Norwich, on the high road to Bungay, was formerly the seat of the Wards, but now belongs to the Earl of Roseberry. It is a handsome well-built house, erected by Sir Edward Ward, about the middle of the last century. It has three fronts, each containing three stories. The grounds are well wooded.

Shottesham, or Scotesham, 4½ miles N. E. from St. Mary Stratton, derives its name from the term *scots* or *portions*, the landed property of this district being divided into twelve parts, at the time of the Conquest. It now consists of two parishes, St. Mary, and All Saints. Till the year 1781, a great part of the land was in an open state; but 3561 acres were then enclosed, and the rental was by that means nearly doubled. One of these parishes is noted for having been the birth place of Henry Howard, brother to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded June 2, 1572.

Shottesham Hall was anciently the seat of the D'Oyleys, a family of great antiquity, who came to England with the Conqueror. The windows of the hall formerly contained numerous arms emblazoned in the glass; most of which are destroyed. The seat is, at present, the residence of Sir Robert Fellows, Bart.

HOLT:—The hundred of Holt, north of Eynesford, extends about eight miles in length, by seven in breadth. Its features are comparatively bold, and greatly diversified. This hundred contains the parishes of Bale, or Baithley, Blakeney, Bodham, Brinningham, Brinton, Briston, Cley, Edgefield, Glanford (with Bayfield) Gunthorpe, Hempstead, Holt, Hunworth, Kelling, Langham, Letheringsett,

Melton

Melton Constable and Burgh Parva, Morston, Salt-house, Saxlingham, Sharrington, Stody, Swanton Novers, Thornage, Weybourn, and Weveton.

The market town of Holt, 24 miles N. N. W. from London, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground. Formerly it suffered great inconvenience for want of water. In 1708, it was destroyed by fire; and, since that time, many good houses have been erected. The Sessions-house is occasionally used for holding subscription assemblies. A free-school was founded here in the year 1556, by Sir Thomas Gresham, who was a native of this place.

The little sea-port town of Blakeney, otherwise Snitterley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. W. from Cley, was formerly much frequented by German merchants; but its chief support is now derived from fishing. This place was formerly celebrated for its monastery of Friars Carmelites, among whom the learned and eccentric John de Baconthorpe made a distinguished figure. This man, at once the greatest scholar of the age, and the most bigotted champion of superstition, had the audacious folly to maintain, that the Pope had an inherent right to dispense with divine laws.

Cley, another little sea-port and market town, 28 miles N. N. W. from Norwich, and 125 N. N. E. from London, is memorable in history, for the following incident: in the year 1406, James, son of the Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and heir apparent to the crown, being on a voyage to France, was driven by stress of weather on this coast, and detained by the mariners of Cley. When taken to court, Henry, learning from the prince's protector, the Earl of Orkney, that he was going for education into France, said, "My brother of Scotland might as well have sent him to me, for I can speak French." The prince and his conductor were confined in the Tower of London for seventeen years. The haven is said to have been formerly very good.

Melton Constable, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. by S. from Holt, is the manor and seat of the Astley family. The house is a noble square mansion. The chapel, grand staircase, and many of the rooms, are highly finished. The park, about four miles in circumference, has been much improved within these few years, by plantations, and other artificial embellishments. A temple, aviary, church, porters' lodges, and the tower, called Belle-Vue, are seen to advantage, from various points of view.

HUMBLEYARD.]—This hundred, to the south-west of Norwich liberty, is about seven miles in length, from north to south, and six in breadth from east to west. It is a rich and well-wooded tract of land, watered by various brooks or streams, besides the rivers Tese and Yare. The lands are highly cultivated and productive. There is no market town in this district. The following parishes are comprehended in the hundred: Bracon Ash, Carlton East, Colney, Cringleford, Dunston, Flordon, Hethel, Hethersett, Hintwood, Keswick, Ketteringham, Merkshall, or Mattishall Heath, Melton-Magna,

Melton Parva, Mulbarton, Newton Flotman, Swainsthorpe, Swardeston, and Wreningham.

The village of Mulbarton, six miles S. S. W. from Norwich, was called Molke Barton, at the period of the Conquest, and the manor was then in the possession of Roger Bigod. The church was erected by Thomas de Sancto Omers, who possessed the manor in the reign of Henry the Third. On the west side of the nave, is a mural monument to the memory of Sir Edwin Rich. On the top is a large hour-glass, and underneath the subjoined punning inscription:—

"Our life is like an hour-glass, and our Riches are like sand in it, which runs with us but the time of our continuance here, and then must be turned up by another.

To speak to men, as if men heard you talk,
To live with men as if God saw you walk;
When thou art young, to live well thou must strive;
When thou art old, to die well then contrive.
Thetford gave me birth, and Norwich breeding;
Trinity College, in Cambridge, learning;
Lincoln's Inn did teach me law and equity;
Reports I have made in the courts of Chancery.
And though I cannot skill in rhymes, yet know it,
In my life I was mine own death's poet;
For he who leaves his work to other's trust,
May be deceived, when he lies in the dust;
And now I have travelled through all these ways,
Here I conclude the story of my days;
And here my rhymes I end, then ask no more,
Here lies Sir Edwin Rich, who lov'd the poor.

Qui moritur, antequam moritur,
Non moritur, postquam moritur.

Memorie sacrum, anno sui domini 1675, etat suæ 81.

Non est mortale quod opto."

This village is celebrated as the birth-place of Sir Thomas Richardson, an eminent lawyer and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Charles the First.

The small village of Colney, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Norwich, is situated upon a stream which forms the southern boundary of the city and county liberty. The church, a small building, with a round tower, contains a flat stone to the memory of Sir Thomas Bettys, with the following inscription on a brass plate:

"O man the belle is solemplye rownge,
And the Messe wyth divosyon songe,
And the mete meryly hete,
Sone shall Sere Thomas Bellys be forgete,
On whose sowle God have mercy, Amen.
Qui obiit Vi die Apriles, A^o, Dn^o. MCCCCLXXXI."

The lord of the manor (— Norris, Esq.) has made various improvements at his seat here called Colney Hall, which is a handsome mansion, on high grounds above the river, and commanding some varied and extensive prospects.

The little village of Intwood, four miles S. W. from Norwich, became, at an early period the property

perty of an ancient family named Tiviles. Here is a fine old seat, called Intwood Hall, once the residence of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham. The Earl of Buckinghamshire is now lord of the manor.

The manor of Ketteringham, four miles E. by N. from Wymondham, was the property of Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, who accompanied the Conqueror to England. In the reign of Henry the Seventh it was possessed by the distinguished family of Heveningham, one of whom, William Heveningham, Esq. was high sheriff for the county, and one of the judges who sat upon the unfortunate Charles. In the church is a handsome monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of himself and his lady in a kneeling posture, with two children kneeling by their side. Affixed to the table, is the figure of an angel, with expanded wings, embracing an infant in swaddling clothes, and underneath is the following inscription:—

"This monument was erected by the Right Honorable the Lady Mary Heveningham, for her deceased husband, herself and children, the daughter, and granddaughter of the Right Honorable Henry and John Carey, Viscounts Rochford, Barons of Hudson, and Earls of Dover; and of Abigail, Countess of Dover.

Under this pyramid of marble lies,
Both root and branch of noble progenies,
His matchless lady him secured, brought home;
In peace deceased, lies umbraged in this tomb,
Where undisturbed may their slumbering dust
Rest till the resurrection of the just.

*Incyta magnifici cernis Monumenta Sepulchri
Forte brevi spatio, fata futura tua.*

Reader, consider what thou here dost see
In a few moments thine own fate may be.

Anno Domini 1678."

The manor is now the property of Edward Atkins, Esq. who occupies the handsome seat of Ketteringham Hall, which is pleasantly situated and adorned with plantations and pleasure grounds.

LAUNDITCH.]—The hundred of Launditch, south of Gallow, extends about twelve miles in length, and nearly ten in breadth, comprehending a large tract of rich and highly improved land. The face of the country is greatly diversified and well watered. Launditch hundred comprises the parishes of Beeston (with Bettering), Beetley, Bilney East, Brisley, Colkirk, Dunham Great, Dunham Little, Elmham North, Framsham Great, Framsham Little, Gateley, Gressenhall, Hoe, Horningtoft, Kempston, Lexham East, Lexham West, Litcham, Longham, Mileham, Oxwick, (cum Patchley) Rougham, Scarning, Stanfield, Swanton-Morley, Tittleshall, (cum Godwick) Weasenham All Saints, Weasenham St. Peter's, Wendling, Wellingham, Whissonsett, and Worthing.

The village of North Elmham, 5½ miles N. from East Dereham, was anciently a city and seat of the bishops of Norfolk; and even when the see was transferred to Norwich, it continued to be an episco-

pal residence. In the time of Richard the Second, bishop Spencer obtained a licence to embattle his manor-house at Elmham. The structure stood upon a small hill, surrounded by an entrenchment, which is still visible, and includes about five acres of land. The few remains of this palace are now overgrown with briars and thorns. The extensive park which belonged to it is well stocked with deer, and is the property of Thomas William Coke, Esq. M. P.

Elmhall Hall, in this parish, the seat of Richard Mills, Esq. stands on an eminence in the midst of a fine park, and commands a variety of pleasing prospects.—About half a mile from the village, in a piece of ground called Broomclose, a variety of urns have been dug up, containing bones, ashes, pieces of glass, metal, &c. In one was a knife, four inches and a half long, having a wrought handle. A dagger, one foot long, with a curiously wrought handle, hilt, and bar, was found in a ditch; and also a green conical glass, four inches in length, three inches in diameter at the bottom, and one inch at the top, supposed to have been a lachrymatory. A great number of urns and coins were also discovered in a field about a furlong south of the village. These circumstances have led to an opinion that at this spot stood a Roman town, the residence of a Flamen, or high priest.

On the road from Norwich to Lynn, 6½ miles N. W. from East Dereham, is the extensive village of Mileham, the birth place of the celebrated Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. A sumptuous monument, bearing a Latin inscription, which stands in the church of Tittleshall, in this hundred, commemorates his virtues, honours, and acquirements.

LODDON.]—This hundred takes its name from the town of Loddon, so denominated from its situation amongst watery meadows. It is derived from Blofield, on the north, by the river Wensum or Yare, and on the east by the hundred of Clavering, with which it was formerly united. The greatest extent of Loddon, from Hardley Cross to Topcroft, is about ten miles; and nearly the same distance from Rockland Broad to Waveney, near Bungay Bridge: its breadth varies from four to seven miles. The soil of this district is in general very fertile, and abounds with wood and water. The following parishes are comprised in this hundred:—Alpington (with Yelverton) Ashby, Bedingham, Broome, Carleton, Chedgrave, Claxton, Ditchingham, Hardley, Hedenham, Hillington, Kirkstead, Langley, Loddon, Mundham, Seething, Sisland, Thurton, Thwaite, Topcroft, and Woodton.

The little market town of Loddon, 11½ miles S. E. from Norwich, is situated on the eastern side of the hundred, on the banks of a small stream, which falls into the Yare at Hardley Cross. In the time of Edward the First, the manor of Loddon formed part of the Bigod family. Loddon Church is a handsome stone structure, erected in the time of Henry the Seventh, by Sir James Hobart, Lord Chief Justice

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and lord of the manor. In the chancel, on a marble tomb, are several brasses, with arms, and two mutilated stone figures to the memory of Henry Hobart, Esq. and others of the family. A piece of stained glass, anciently belonging to one of the windows, but now in the possession of William Cann, Esq. of Mendham, represents Sir James Hobart and his lady, both kneeling, with the family arms emblazoned; and beneath, an inscription in black letter.

Langley Abbey, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. S. W. from Acle, was founded in 1198, for white canons, by Roger Fitz-Roger, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the reign of Richard the First, who endowed it by a grant of the manor and church of Langley. In subsequent periods the monastery acquired additional possessions, and various privileges were granted it. At the Dissolution the site was granted to John Berney, Esq. and it is now included in the extensive park and plantations of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.

Langley Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, is a noble modern mansion, having four quadrangular turrets, one at each corner; and two detached wings. The offices are inclosed by plantations, and the park is well stocked with deer of a very fine sort.

MITFORD.]—The hundred of Mitford, to the east of Forehoe, comprises an area of about nine miles in length, by six in breadth. It is nearly the central district of the county. The soil is rich, and in general highly cultivated. This hundred comprises the parishes of Burgh South, Cranworth, Dereham East (Cum Dillington,) Garvestone, Hardengham, Hockering, Letton, Mattishall, Mattishall Burgh, Reymerston, Shipdham, Thuxton, Tuddenham East, Tuddenham North, Westeld, Whinbergh, Woolrising, and Yaxham.

The market town of East Dereham 17 miles W. N. W. from Norwich, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. by N. from London, is situated near the centre of the county, and is of great antiquity. A nunnery was founded here in the time of the Saxons by Withburga, daughter of Anna, King of East-Anglia, who became its prioress, and, after her death was buried in the conventual church. This religious house was subsequently converted into an abbey, and ultimately resigned to the crown. Near the site was an ancient baptistry; and a curious old pointed arch covers a spring which is supposed to possess some medicinal properties.—The church, which is built in the collegiate form, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, transept, and choir, with a tower in the centre. In the north transept is a monument of white marble, to the memory of the poet, Cowper, with the following inscription:—

“ In memory of
WILLIAM COWPER, Esquire,
Born in Hertfordshire, 1732;
Buried in this church, 1800,

Ye who with warmth the public triumph feel,
Of talents dignified by sacred zeal,
Here to devotion's bard, devoutly just,
Pay your fond tribute, due to Cowper's dust;
England exulting in his spotless fame,
Ranks with her dearest sons, his favourite name.
Sense, fancy, wit, suffice not all to raise
So clear a title to affection's praise,
His highest honours to the heart belong,
His virtues formed the magic of his song.”

The south transept contains a curiously carved ancient oaken chest, which once belonged to the Howard family. It was found in the ruins of Buckenham castle, and presented to the church by Samuel Rash, Esq. in 1786. It is supposed to be more than four hundred years old. The font is extremely curious. It stands on an octangular pedestal, consisting of two flights of steps, the upper of which is ornamented with roses and quatrefoils. The centre, or shaft, is enriched with full length figures of eight of the apostles, and beneath these, at the angle, the four evangelists, with their respective symbols, viz. an angel, lion, bull, and eagle. Upon the upper part, is carved the crucifixion of Christ, and the seven sacraments. An ornamented cover, supported by fluted pillars, was added to this font in the year 1678. Edward Bonner, afterwards bishop of London, was rector of the church from the year 1534 to 1540. This furious priest is said to have caused upwards of two hundred persons to be burnt, on account of their religious opinions.

East Dereham has many good houses, with a market-place, assembly-rooms, &c. In the centre, stands a square column, on the sides of which are marked the distances, in measured miles, from the principal towns and seats in the county.

NORWICH.]—Norwich, a distinct county, under 3° George I. c. 5, called the city and county of the City of Norwich, lies 109 miles N. E. by N. from London. It is the capital of Norfolk, and the principal city on the eastern side of England; and it is distinguished for its manufactures, memorable events, antiquities, &c. It occupies the top and sides of a gentle hill, which runs parallel with the Wensum on its western side, and terminates at a sudden bend of that river. Near this spot, a castle, or military station, appears to have been established at an early period; and as the people collected around it, for security, or advantage, the town was progressively formed. In its present state, it is considered to stand upon more ground, in proportion to its population, than any city in the kingdom. From the circumstance of the buildings being interspersed with gardens, it has acquired the appellation of a “city in an orchard.” Its form, or plan, is irregular, approaching that of a bent cone. By some it has been compared to the figure of a shoulder of vension. It is rather more than a mile and a half in length, from Conisford Gate, in King Street, on the south, to the Magdalen Gate on the north; and one mile and a quarter broad, from Bishop's Gate

Gate on the east, to St. Benedict's Gate in the west. — Exclusively of the cathedral, it contains thirty-six churches, and several chapels or meeting-houses of various denominations; has five bridges over the river, one of iron and four of stone. The whole city was formerly surrounded, except on the side towards the river, by an embattled wall flanked with forty towers, and having twelve gates. The gates have been taken down; and the wall has long been in a dilapidated state.

The foundation of Norwich has been attributed to Guitiline, an imaginary British prince; and, with equal inaccuracy, to Julius Cæsar, who never extended his conquests and arms so far northward in the island. However, as many of our chief cities and towns occupy the sites of the fortified posts of the Romans, or are in their immediate vicinity, it is probable that Norwich originated in the decay of Venta-Icenorum; agreeably to the old distich,

“Castor was a city, when Norwich was none;
And Norwich was built with Castor stone.”

It is evident, that this place received its appellation from the Saxons; the word Northwic, in their language, signifying a northern station, castle, or town; and, on the Saxon coins of various reigns, the word occurs in the exergue, with the mint-master's name. Thus it appears, that Norwich was a place of note, previously to the Danish invasion. On the departure of the Romans, the Saxons poured in their own mercenary troops, on this part of the coast, under a pretence of assisting the Britons against the inhabitants of the northern part of the island; but, speedily throwing off the mask, and changing the character of auxiliaries into that of invaders, they began to erect fortresses, with the view of finally occupying the whole island. The castle of Norwich, or the fortification on the Wensum, was then probably constructed. The elevated spot on which this castle stands, a promontory at the north-western extremity of a ridge of land which extends from the site of the ancient Castor to the Wensum, and commands a prospect over a large space of country, pointed it out as an eligible place to fix an advanced post. The Saxon monarchy is believed to have been established between the years 530 and 540, and the castle was probably erected about the same period. In 642 it is said to have been a fortified royal seat of Anna, the seventh king of the East Anglian line. From this period till the reign of Alfred, few events are recorded respecting the castle of Norwich; but, during the incursions of the Danes, it was frequently possessed by them and the Saxons alternately. It was occupied by Ingwar, a Danish chief, in 870, when King Edmund was assailed in his palace at Hoxne, and killed by his enemies. Alfred, finding the walls or ramparts of the castle insufficient, caused others to be erected with the most durable materials, whereby he greatly improved its fortifications. In the reign of Etheldred, the castle is described to have been utterly destroyed by the army

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under Sweyne, King of Denmark, in 1004. Sweyne was afterwards defeated by the Saxon Earl, Ulfkettel, and obliged to fly to Denmark. In 1010 the Danes returned, and settled at Norwich, which they fortified. The castle appears to have been rebuilt by Canute, about the year 1018, when its custody was entrusted to Turkil. The government was afterwards bestowed on Harold, who, succeeding to the throne, conferred this castle on a Saxon thane, named Leofric. Subsequently to the Conquest, King William appointed Ralph de Waler to the Earldom of Norfolk, and gave him this castle for his residence. He joined in rebellion with Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland; but having been defeated he retreated to Norwich, which being invested by the royal army, he withdrew to Normandy; leaving to his countess the charge and defence of the fortress. The garrison, chiefly consisting of Armorican Britons, made an obstinate resistance, and obtained an honourable capitulation; being allowed to depart the kingdom, as persons abjured and banished. The countess and her adherents joined her husband, in Normandy. The earldom and castle, thus confiscated, reverted to the crown, and the king, in 1077, conferred them on Roger Bigod, another of his Norman followers. In the reign of Henry the Second, it is stated, that Roger Bigod rebuilt, or materially altered the castle, and that the present keep-tower is part of the work then erected. In the reign of King John, Hugh Bigod was expelled. In 1240, the custody was committed to Hamon Passelow, to hold during the king's pleasure. In the reign of Henry the Third, Lewis of France sent troops into England to assist the Barons, when Norwich castle was besieged and forced to capitulate. Thomas de Brotherton, second son of Edward the First, obtained the honour and custody of it from the Bigods. In the time of Edward the Second, the honour consisted of one hundred and twenty knights' fees; i. e. equal to eighty-five thousand acres of land. The power of the earls appears soon after this to have been abridged; for the sheriff of the county was authorised by the king to use the castle for a prison. This authority of the sheriffs was repeatedly resisted by the earls, which occasioned an act to be passed in the year 1340, empowering the former to have the privilege of the same gaols, and prisons, as they formerly used. Subsequently to this, however, for the purpose of defence, a governor of the castle continued to be nominated by the crown. The office, though not entirely abolished, was gradually curtailed of its privileges by repeated grants to the corporation, and of its fees by reiterated alienations. It does not appear, however, that the custody was ever given to the corporation.

The chief part of the present fabric, according to some, was constructed by King Canute; but Blomefield conceives that the present structure was erected by Roger Bigod, in the time of William Rufus; that it occupies the site of a brick building, raised by

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Canute;

Canute; and that it was considerably repaired and beautified by Thomas de Brotherton, in the time of Edward the Second. On these points, there is much difference of opinion.—The promontory on which the keep is built, appears to be a natural elevation, excepting some little addition, apparently made by throwing out the earth from the inner foss. “The area of the ancient castle, including its outer works, contained about twenty-three acres, the whole of which was surrounded by a wall. This space comprehended three ballia, each defended by a lofty vallum and deep foss. The chief entrance was by Bar, now Bere-Street, through Golden-Lane, by the Barbican Gate, which was flanked by two towers, and connected with the external vallum by a wall. On the eastern side, towards the river, was a postern which led to a circular advanced redoubt, where the river forms a double, or horse-shoe bend. On the inside verge of the outer vallum was a strong wall, the space included between which and the middle foss constituted the first ballium. The second ballium comprized the space between the middle and inner foss, and was defended by a similar wall. The upper ballium, as it was termed, because its altitude far exceeded the other two, circumscribed the citadel. The walls were commonly flanked with towers, and had a parapet embattled, crenellated, or garretted: for the mounting of it there were flights of steps at convenient distances, and the parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks, ending in round holes, called oeillets.”—The walls of the city, built in 1294, were thus formed; but it does not follow, that those of the castle, erected at a more remote period, were so constructed. They have long been down; the outer and inner valla levelled, and the fossa filled up for building, and other purposes. Yet parts of these may be so far traced as to furnish some idea of their size and bearing. “The extent of the outermost ditch reached,” says Blomefield, “on the west part, to the edge of the present market-place; on the north, to London-Lane, which it included; and on the east, almost to Conisford Street. The postern, or back entrance, was on the north-east part, for a communication to the site of the Earl’s palace, the precinct of which adjoined, and contained the whole space between the outward ditch and Tomblands. The southern part reached to the Golden-ball Lane, where the grand gate stood.” Wilkins contends, that the entrance into the Barbican, was at the south end of Golden-ball Lane, and not at the north. Over each foss, in this direction, was a bridge; but only one of them remains. This extends across the inner ditch; and is said to have been formed of the largest and most perfect arch of Saxon workmanship in the kingdom. At the inner extremity of it are the foundations of two circular towers of fourteen feet in diameter, one of which was appropriated to condemned criminals till the year 1793, when the new buildings were erected. This bridge is nearly one hundred and fifty feet in extent, and rises from the

inner to the upper ballium sixteen feet. It has been much altered at different times, and is at present faced with squared flint. Near the south-west angle of the inner ballium, is the square keep-tower; the antiquity and architecture of which have afforded a very fertile theme for disputation. “Its extent from east to west, including a small tower, through which was the principal entrance, is 110 feet 3 inches; and from north to south, 92 feet 10 inches, and the height to the top of the merlons of the battlements, 69 feet 6 inches: the height of the basement story is about 24 feet, the outside of which is faced with rough flint, and has no external ornament except two arches on the west side. From the basement story upwards the whole building consists of three stories, each strengthened by small projecting buttresses, between which the walls are ornamented with semicircular arches, resting upon small three-quarter columns. The backs of some of these arcades are decorated with a kind of reticulated work, formed by the stones being laid diagonally; so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. To give it a greater richness of effect, each stone had two deeply-chased lines crossing each other parallel with the joints, so as to exhibit a mosaic appearance. On the east side of the keep is a projecting tower of a richer kind of architecture, called Bigod’s tower; and as it is evidently of the Norman style, was probably an addition to the original building, made by Roger Bigod in the time of William Rufus. This tower, which is now enclosed, formed an open portico, or vestibule, to the grand entrance into the keep. It consisted of two stories, having one window on the north side, and three on the east, which commanded an extensive view down the river. The interior of the keep is now an unroofed area, but was formerly divided by floors, covered in at top, and separated into several spacious apartments. The basement floor appears to have been vaulted over with stone, some vestiges of which are still to be traced. It is conjectured, that the well was situated nearly in the middle of the keep. Within this fortress there was formerly a royal chapel, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction.—In the year 1793, the gentlemen of Norfolk thought it necessary to erect a new gaol for the county, and it was resolved to build it on the castle hill, and attach it to the eastern side of the old edifice. Mr. Soane, the architect, was engaged, and the building was completed from his designs.”—The castle precinct contains upwards of six acres, and the summit of the hill is, in circumference, 1080 feet. The whole of the hill is inclosed with iron palisadoes, and iron gates. Under an act of parliament, passed in 1806, the castle and its limits were presented to the county, by the king; and the inhabitants of Norfolk, by such an immediate and liberal attention to its external ornament as well as its internal improvement, testified that they were not insensible of the value of the gift.—The rooms in that part of the shire-hall appropriated for public concerts were so small, and the courts of justice so confined, as to be

be incapable almost of holding the necessary attendants. At present, however, the entrance court, the clerk of assize and the peace, the nisi-prius and crown courts, the evidence and jury rooms, and the shire-hall, are capacious, convenient, and handsome. Water is now obtained from the New Mills Company, and every part of the prison is well supplied. A large reservoir is also formed in case of fire. All obstructions and disgraceful sights are removed. By lowering the earth four feet round the area, a full view of the castle is obtained from its foundations above the surface to the top of its battlements; and an elegant iron railing, elevated on a stone base of peculiar neat and excellent workmanship, encircles the edge of the hill. This railing is decorated with patent lamps. The gardens sloping down the eminence, are inclosed by a grand palisading. Six iron gates, between columns of free-stone, give admittance to the different occupiers; and the lamps elevated above them, and the whole inclosure, distribute light over the lower parts. Directly opposite the path which leads off the hill to the Angel-inn, is placed one of these gates, opening on a spacious gravel walk, reserved for the private accommodation of the judge, the sheriff, and the magistrates. Advancing towards the bridge, the eye is directed to the striking appearance of the railing at the summit, and ascends to the proud elevation of that massy pile of ancient structure, the castle, which with commanding grandeur arrests the attention of every beholder. The vast arch thrown across the valley, and through the span of which is perceived the interesting prospect of numerous vessels constantly gliding down the river, winding through the meadows of the villages of Thorpe, Trowse, and Bracondale, &c. with the rising of the Moushold hills, form a beautiful picturesque effect, and renders this walk one of the most charming spots in any town in Great Britain. At the grand entrance to the castle, are two massy iron gates for carriages, and two smaller ones for foot passengers. These correspond with the ancient architecture of the castle. They are guarded by iron fencing, and open to the bridge, to the architecture of which they present an uniformity of appearance, by being enriched with lamps. The outside of the palisading is encompassed by a spacious flag-stone walk, and the whole circumference is guarded from interruption by a light and ornamental iron railing.

There is no doubt that the town of Nor-wic soon succeeded the building and establishment of the castle; and that it was originally occupied by the Romanized Britons from Venta-Icenorum, and, subsequently, by the Saxons. During the Danish incursions, it is said to have been burnt by Sweyne, who sailed with his fleet up the Wensum. It is said to have been chiefly occupied, at that time, by merchants and fishermen. A large arm of the sea flowed up to Norwich, till the time of King William the First. The river, on which Yarmouth stands, was then, by sands, divided into two large channels;

one of which being afterwards choked by a similar cause, the waters were obstructed from flowing regularly over the marshes below Norwich, as they previously had done. The sea was thus impeded; and the lower part of the bed of the river becoming firm ground, occasioned the building of Yarmouth. Admitting the town to have been rebuilt by Canute the younger, in 1018, it must have had a rapid increase; for in the time of the Confessor it appears to have had twenty-five churches, and 1320 burgesses. The property, exclusive of the Newburgh, was at that time divided amongst four proprietors; and the town appears to have exceeded, in the number of burgesses, either Canterbury, Ipswich, Cambridge, or Lincoln. It was deemed a hundred of itself, containing 833 acres of land and meadow, having also a sheep-walk within its jurisdiction; so that it must have extended nearly a mile beyond the limits marked out by the present foundations of its walls. It continued rapidly to increase, both in wealth and population; but, in 1075, by the siege it endured in the rebellion of Ralph de Waler, it suffered greatly; many of the citizens, who had espoused the earl's cause, fled; others were banished, as aiders and abettors; and some were forced to quit the place, it having been partially burnt during the siege. Between the years 1083 and 1086, numerous houses were vacant, though the number of churches had increased from twenty-five to fifty-four. The number of burgesses, at this time, began again to increase, and the houses amounted to 738; which, allowing six persons for each house, makes the number of inhabitants, at that time, 4428. Notwithstanding this comparatively small population, Norwich was in size second only to York, excluding the metropolis; York containing 1118 families, Norwich 738, Ipswich 538, Exeter 315, Canterbury 262, Hertford 146, Warwick 113, Southampton 84, Bath 64, and Northampton 60. In the reign of William Rufus, the Bishop's See being removed hither from Thetford, a considerable addition was made to its population by a vast influx of Jews from Normandy. In the reign of Henry the First, the government of the city was separated from the castle jurisdiction; and, in the reign of Stephen, the King gave licence to the city to have coroners and bailiffs, before which time they had only a serjeant for the king, to keep courts. This was the dawn of the corporation; and, in 1193, the inhabitants were recognized as "citizens." In consequence of the place having suffered, in the rebellion of the barons against King John, &c. they obtained leave to surround the city with a wall, and to erect gates and bulwarks. These were begun in 1294, and finished in 1320. In 1342, Richard Spynk, a wealthy citizen, erected additional walls, and towers, with portcullises to the gates, and furnished the garrison with various military engines, ammunition, &c.

In 1336, Norwich received the influx of a numerous body of ingenious Flemings, who introduced the

the worsted manufactures, now denominated Norwich-stuffs. A new charter was granted to the city, in 1403, by which Norwich, with its liberties, was for ever separated from the county, and made a county of itself, to be governed by a mayor instead of bailiffs. In 1406, another charter was obtained for regulating the mode of choosing the mayor, sheriffs, &c.

Norwich, like many other cities, has suffered greatly, at various times, by the plague, by scarcity, and by accidental fires. The last are attributable to the quantities of timber used in building, and to the imprudent practice of covering the houses with straw, a practice not yet entirely abandoned. At the close of Henry the Seventh's reign, two desolating fires induced the corporation to issue an order, that no newly erected buildings in the city should be covered with thatch; but this injunction not extending to those previously erected, some are still seen to retain this dangerous covering. In 1566, by the settling here of 330 Dutch and Walloons, who had fled from the Netherlands, the prosperity of Norwich was much revived. In 1571, the number had increased to 2925, and by the invention of bombazines, &c. they contributed much to the general population of the place. In 1574, on the rumour of the Spanish Armada, Norwich, towards the general defence, exhibited, on its muster-roll, 2120 able men; 400 of whom were armed. Queen Elizabeth made a progress through the county, in 1578, and took up her abode, for several days, in this city, where she was entertained with much ostentatious pageantry. The city declared for the parliament, in the reign of Charles I., and during the rebellion, it was possessed by their forces till Cromwell was declared Protector. The charter was renewed by Charles II. in 1663, resumed by James the Second, and restored in 1688; agreeably to which, the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, of which the mayor is one, and sixty common councilmen; a town-clerk, chamberlain, sword-bearer, and other officers. In 1556, the extent of ground, called "the city and county of Norwich," was ascertained and confirmed; by which it appears to be fourteen miles in circumference, comprehending nearly 6,630 acres. From the Guildhall in the market-place, to Mile-cross, on the north, is one mile and three quarters; to Thorpe, east, one mile and a half; to Harford-bridges, south, two miles and a quarter; to Earlbam Bounds, west, two miles and a half.

This city received the first summons in the year 1296, to send members to the national council. In 1403, the king's writ summoned four citizens to be returned to parliament for Norwich; when the city employed John de Alford to obtain the king's licence to send two only, as before; whose services were remunerated by the payment of three pounds. At present, Norwich sends two members, who are chosen by the freeholders, and by certain other persons who are free of the city by inheritance, servitude, or purchase.

That the art of manufacturing cloth from wool was exercised at a very early period in Norfolk, is evident, from the circumstance of the simple and primitive mode of spinning with a distaff being still retained here, though disused in most other parts of the kingdom, except for hemp and flax. Previously to the time of William the Conqueror, woollens of various qualities and texture composed the principal manufactures; but soon after that period a sort of cloth-work was introduced, which had not been before practised in England, the preparation being by a combing, instead of a carding process. The discovery of the art of combing wool is attributed to Blasius, a bishop of the eastern church in the fourth century, who is still venerated as the patron saint of wool-combers. In consequence of an inundation in Flanders, numbers of the inhabitants of that province came hither in the time of Henry the First; some of whom settled at Worstead, and afterwards at Norwich; and from their manufacturing of articles from jersey, or combed wool, at the former place, such have ever since been denominated worsted stuffs. What tended to increase this species of manufacture, was the number of Flemish artizans who came over in 1336. The discovery of Fuller's-earth, at this time, a substance with which England abounds, did not a little contribute to further their exertions. Various staples were appointed for the sale of wool, and its exportation was prohibited under heavy penalties. The city of Norwich was fixed for the staple of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Various statutes were subsequently enacted for the encouragement and regulation of the trade; by further prohibitions against sending unmanufactured wool out of the kingdom, for measuring the manufactured articles, &c. In the time of Henry the Eighth, the annual sale of stuffs made in Norwich only, amounted to 200,000*l.* exclusive of stockings, which was computed at 60,000*l.* more. Not only did the trade thus flourish at Norwich and Worstead, but it had now spread over the county. During the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Queen Mary, new articles of manufacture continued to be introduced, and new regulations passed for the making of russells, satins, satins-reverses, and Naples-fustians, as had been done before for the making of hats, dornicks, and coverlets; and the manufacturers of such new articles were formed into a corporation, endowed with exclusive privileges. Subsequently to this, the trade fell into decay; but, by the advice of the Duke of Norfolk, Queen Elizabeth offered an asylum to the inhabitants of the Low Countries, who had fled from the cruel persecution of the Duke of Alba; and these people, who brought with them their arts and their industry, were allowed to settle in Norfolk, and each master to bring with him ten servants at the duke's charge. The county was essentially benefited by their skill and exertions; new fabrications were introduced by the intermixture of silk, mohair, and wool; and several new articles were manufactured as various in their qualities as their names;

names; such as boyes, sayes, arras, moohades, &c. —In 1575, the Dutch Elders presented in court a specimen of a novel work, called bombazines; for the manufacturing of which the city has ever since been celebrated. In the reign of George the First, an act was passed to compel the makers of any kind of stuff to become freemen of Norwich, as the manufacturers of russells and fastians had formerly been; and, in 1751, a statute was enacted to open the port of Great Yarmouth for the importation of wool and woollen-yarn; a circumstance which proved highly beneficial to the general trade of this part of the island.

Half a century since, fashion running in favour of the light and elegant manufactures of India, excited in this county a spirit of imitation. For some time the stuff trade had been long on the decline, through the prevalence of Manchester cottons; and from the facility and cheapness with which these were manufactured the entire destruction of the home trade was predicted. The merchants and manufacturers, however, made extraordinary exertions: they improved and extended their continental connections; their travellers were seen in every kingdom of Europe; and the great annual marts of Frankfort, Leipsic, and Salerno were crowded with purchasers for Norwich manufactures; by which means, though excluded from their usual share of the internal trade, they were amply compensated. It is computed that fifty thousand tods of wool were annually spun; yet the produce was inadequate to the demand; it became necessary to import yarn as well as wool; and of the importation of bay yarn from Ireland only, more was at that period consumed here, than had been a few years before imported into the whole kingdom. In the year 1724, 120,000 persons are said to have been employed in the woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures. Between the years 1743 and 1763, and downward, till the dispute between the mother country and her colonies became serious, the number of looms was 12,000; and the general idea is, that each loom, with its attendant preparations, produces work to the value of one hundred pounds per annum. Each loom is allowed to employ the labour of six persons. During the late war, the returns must have been very inferior; but the return of peace has given a new impulse to trade, in this and most other manufacturing districts; and, from the summer of the year 1817, to the present period, the increased demand for labour and its produce has been almost unprecedented.

Norwich, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had twenty-five parochial churches, and in the time of the Conqueror, forty-three chapels were in the patronage of the burgesses, most of which were afterwards made parochial. There were fifty-eight parish churches and chapels within the walls, in the reign of Edward the Third. There were also the cathedral; a monastic college and chapels in the precincts; four houses of friars, and a chapel to

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each; a conventual church, four hospitals, with their chapels, &c. besides several cells, anchorages, and other small foundations; amounting in the aggregate to seventy-six places of Christian worship. Of these, we shall first notice the Cathedral. Herbert de Losinga established the See at Norwich in 1094, and laid the foundation-stone of the Cathedral in 1096. It is stated that the choir, with its aisles, and the transept and tower, were erected by him. Eborard, his successor, added the nave, with its two aisles, extending from the anti-choir or rood-loft to the west end. In 1171, it was damaged by fire. John of Oxford, the fourth bishop, repaired this injury, and supplied the church with proper vestments, &c. about the year 1197. Walter de Suffield, the tenth bishop, erected the Virgin Chapel at the east end, which has since been demolished. During an insurrection between the citizens and the monks, in 1272, the cathedral was again much injured by fire. The citizens were fined 8000 marks, with which, and the liberal donations of the great, the church was repaired in 1278. The old chapter-house was built by bishop Ralph de Walpole, who also erected that part of the cloister which extends from the entrance of the chapter-house to the grand door-way into the church. Three more arches, on the same side, were executed by the clerk of the works, Richard de Uppehall. The remaining five arches, and the south side of the cloister to the arch where the espousals were carved, were erected by Bishop Salmon, with the assistance of the monks. The north side, towards the church, was built by Henry De Well. The west side, from the carving of the espousals, the highly ornamented entrance towards the refectory, the lavatories, and the door-way into the pilgrims' hall, were built by Jeffery Simonds, rector of St. Mary in the Marsh. The part extending from the pilgrims' hall door-way, to the entrance into the church inclusive, was the work of Bishop Wakeryng, who erected the new chapter-house, which was destroyed in the civil wars. The rest was successively executed by the several families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gourney, Mowbray, Thorpe, Savage, &c. Walter de Burney, citizen of Norwich, made a donation of 400l. Thus, in 1480, was finished this spacious, elegant, and justly celebrated cloister, in the presidency of Bishop Alnwyck, by whose executors the west end of the cathedral was rebuilt.—In 1361, a violent hurricane blew down the upper part of the steeple, and did much injury to the choir; for the reparation of which Bishop Percy gave 400l. and obtained an aid of ninepence in the pound from all his clergy. The present spire was then built. In 1463, the church was much damaged by lightning, which led to its beautification, during the repairs and alterations it underwent in the time of Bishop Lybart. The cathedral was at that time paved, the stone rood-loft now remaining was built, and an elegant tomb was erected over the ashes of the founder.

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The noble stone-roof of the nave was constructed during Lyhart's prelacy, and adorned with sculptures from the Old Testament. Bishop Goldwell beautified the tower, erected a stone-roof over the choir, of similar work to the nave, with stories from the New Testament. He also fitted up the choir, with the collateral chapels, and covered the whole vaulting with lead. In 1509 the aisles of the transepts, being injured by fire, were repaired by Bishop Nix, and covered with stone. Much curious work was destroyed in the cathedral, at the Dissolution, and several crucifixes, images, niches, tabernacles, and even paintings, were removed. In 1601 part of the spire was again struck down by lightning, but was soon restored. In the rebellion of 1643, this structure suffered much dilapidation. The nave and aisles were new paved, during the time of Dean Bullock, the decayed stone-work repaired, and the whole inside carefully fitted up. The cathedral was repaired and beautified, on an extensive scale, by the dean and chapter, in the year 1763; and again, at their expence, in 1807.—The architecture of this building is chiefly Norman. The plan presents a nave, with side aisles; a transept, a choir with semi-circular east end, and an aisle surrounding it. On the north-east side of the aisle is a confessional, from which is a small aperture communicating with the great altar. Projecting from this aisle, near the east end, is a small chapel, dedicated to Jesus, and on the opposite side, at the south-east angle of the church, is another, called St. Luke's chapel. To the west of this is a square building, projecting from the aisle, now used as the consistory court; between which and the transept, is Heydon's chapel, and the old chapter-house. Against the south transept are the precincts-gaol or dungeon, and St. Edmund's, or the Prior's chapel; and, to the west of these, attaching to the south side of the nave, are the cloisters. The bishop's palace adjoins on the north side, and the deanery, &c. on the south. The extreme length of the church, from east to west, is 411 feet; of the nave, from the western door to the transept, is 140 feet. The extreme width of the transept is 191 feet; of the nave, with the aisles, 72 feet. The cloisters, forming a square of 174 feet within the walls, branch off from the southern transept, and inclose a square court or area: eleven windows, or arched openings, are on the western side, twelve on the opposite side, eleven to the north, and the same number in the southern side. The west front of the cathedral displays a large central compartment, fronting, and corresponding with the side aisles. In the elevation of the former is a large central window, divided into three leading compartments in height, and the same number in width. Beneath it is the grand entrance door-way, formed by a bold deep pointed arch, having its spandrels and side fascia enriched with mouldings, niches, &c.—The interior of this edifice is grand and solemn; the piers, columns, arches, and mouldings,

are in a bold and substantial style. Such of our readers as are desirous of being acquainted with the ancient monuments and inscriptions which have decorated the walls or pavements of this hallowed structure, must have recourse to Weever, Sir Thomas Brown, and others. The tomb of Bishop Herbert, the founder, was destroyed in the civil war; and a new altar-monument was erected to his memory, in 1682, in the central part of the choir. This part of the church contains the graves of most of the prelates, who have filled the see. Mural stones record the memory of Bishops Scambler and Overall. Between the ninth and tenth pillars from the west, was a chapel, now open, containing an altar tomb, deprived of its brasses, commemorative of Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to Henry the Seventh. In Jesus Chapel stands a tomb, removed from the chapel of the Virgin Mary, to the memory of Sir Thomas Wyndham, who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth. John Heydon, Esq. favourite of Edward the Fourth; Sir Henry Heydon, Knt. who built Salthouse Church; Sir William Boleyn, Knt. great grandfather of Queen Elizabeth; and Sir Roger Bigod, Knt. sewer to King Henry the First, are amongst the remarkable persons here interred.—In the chapel of our Lady the less, is an arched mural monument to Sir William Beauchamp, the founder, who lived in the reigns of Edward the First, and Edward the Second. In the south aisle, in black letter, is this inscription:

"Under this ston
Lys John Knapton,
Who died inst,
Ehe XXVIII of August
M.D.XC. and on.
Of this church Peti-canon."

In the south aisle, is the following:—Mary, daughter of Anthony Loveday, of Cheston in Suffolk, Gent. died Oct. 23, 1639;

Haste reader, and away for fear,
Lest thou dost turn idolater,
For here love, grace, and wit,
In a true virgin knot were knit."

The subjoined also appears:—"Henry Best, Gent. principal register to the bishop of Norwich, died in 1629.

My time is shorte, the longer is my rest,
God calls them soonest, whom he loves Best."

On a flat stone in St. Luke's Chapel, the following presents itself:—"Ann Harsnet, 1641;

Heaven has her charite,
The good her fame,
The church her piety,
This stone her name."

The Episcopal Palace, north of the collegiate precinct, is not the one built by the founder of the cathedral,

cathedral, but it stands upon the same site. The original building was pulled down, and a larger structure erected by bishop Salmon, in 1318. This was afterwards repaired by bishop Totingham, and successively ornamented by other bishops. In the rebellion, the greater part was let out in tenements, and the grand hall converted into a meeting-house. This room, 110 feet in length, and 60 feet wide, was at that time demolished, and the lead, with other materials, sold. At the restoration, bishop Reynolds, at considerable expence, repaired his palace. At present it is very neat and convenient.—Jesus chapel, in the cathedral, was originally appropriated to the use of the prelate; but being found inconvenient, bishop Salmon erected another near the palace, one hundred and thirty feet long, by thirty broad. In 1619, it was licensed for the Walloon congregation. During the rebellion it was greatly injured, and its fine painted windows mutilated. Soon afterwards the windows were broken in pieces, the lead roof sold, and the building so much demolished, that bishop Reynolds was under the necessity of taking it down, and erecting, in 1662, the present chapel, which stands a little to the northward of the ancient site.—The priory, built by bishop Herbert Losinga, about the year 1101, for sixty monks of the Benedictine order, to officiate in the cathedral, stood on the south side of it, in the lower close. On pulling down the workhouse, in 1804, to improve the entrance to the deanery, some ruins were discovered, supposed to have been remains of the refectory, and dormitory of that once celebrated monastery.—In that part of the precinct called the Cowholm, was a chapel built prior to the time of bishop Herbert, on the site of which was erected by that prelate, a church, which he gave to the priory, called from its situation, St. Mary in the Marsh.—The Charnel House, now appropriated to the free-school, at the west end of the cathedral, was founded by bishop Salmon, about the year 1316, for four priests, one of whom was to be principal, or custos, to sing mass for his own soul, those of his father and mother, and all his predecessors and successors in the see, for ever. It consisted of a chapel, with vault beneath, and proper offices for the residence of officiating priests. The present portico was built by bishop Lyhart. The under charnel house, an arched vault supported by two rows of columns fourteen feet high, is now used for cellars; and the apartments designated for the chantry priests, have been converted into a dwelling house for the school master.

The parish church of St. Ethelbert, erected anterior to the cathedral, was burnt down in the civic insurrection in 1272; and, in lieu thereof, the citizens were compelled to build the present handsome

gate, with the chapel over it. It consists of a pointed-arched gateway, having a handsome billeted moulding resting on circular columns, and on each side a crocketed pointed niche. Over these is a handsome fascia, decorated with five niches, which were formerly ornamented with statues, and surmounted with crocketed pediments; the central figure only now remains. This part is used as the bishop's registry. Besides this, there were formerly four other gates belonging to the precinct: one, now demolished, led into St. Vedast-lane; another leads to St. Giles's hospital; a third opens into St. Martin's plain; and a fourth faces the western end of the cathedral. The last of these is called Erpingham's Gate, from having been built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight, as a penance for his being an abettor of Lollardism, or favourer of Wickliffe. Over the centre arch is a pediment, which has a fine canopied niche in the middle, with a statue of Sir Thomas Erpingham,* in armour, kneeling, having his hands clasped in the act of praying.

Numerous were the religious houses, which once evinced the abundant devotion and charity of the place; but few are the vestiges of them which now remain. The site of White Friars is nearly all built upon, and the hall is converted into a meeting-house, for Baptsits. Part of the cloister now forms a cellar to a public-house. Some part of the College of St. Mary in the Fields is yet standing, and in the windows of the great hall are the arms of several noble families. The site of the Priory of St. Leonard's, built by bishop Herbert, containing fourteen acres, is walled in, and part of the old gate-house stands. Of the monastery of black or preaching friars, there are considerable remains. The cloister, including a place of sepulture, is on the north side of the church. The conventual kitchen, in 1625, was appointed as a place of industry for the poor, since which various appropriations have been successively made. The church, a noble and beautiful pile, is still entire, except the steeple, which fell down, in 1712.—The following are the churches in this city:—St. Peter's Hungate, St. Simon and St. Jude's, St. George's in Tombland, St. Martin's in the Plain, St. Edmund's, St. James's, St. Paul's, St. Saviour's, St. Clement's, St. George's, St. Augustine's, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's Mancroft, St. Giles's, St. Bennet's, St. Swithin's, St. Margaret's, St. Lawrence's, St. Gregory's, St. John the Baptist's, Madder Market; St. Andrew's, St. Michael's at Plea, St. Peter's, Southgate; St. Ethelred's, St. Julian's, St. Peter's per Mountergate, St. Mary's the Less, St. John's, Timberhill; All Saints', St. Michael's at Thorn, St. John the Baptist's and Holy Sepulchre, St. Stephen the

* A ludicrous story of this knight and his lady, with friars John and Richard, is copied in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, from Heywood's Various History of Women. The language of the tale is somewhat coarse, or we would have transcribed it. Colman, jun. has versified it in his usually witty and

epigrammatical style; and published it, with other humorous poems, in a small volume, entitled, "Broad Grins." Unfortunately, the verse is as indelicate as the prose.—Sir Thomas Erpingham was distinguished at the battle of Agincourt.

Proto-martyr's, and the Dutch church.—St. Julian's church, founded before the Conquest, was given by King Stephen to the nunnery of Carhow.—St. Peter's Mancroft is a large, regular, handsome building; and next to the cathedral, is distinguished for its superiority in size and architecture. It stands on an elevated spot at the south-west corner of the market-place. It was consecrated about the year 1155. It consists of a square tower at the west end, one hundred feet in height, and a body composed of a nave, choir, and chancel, measuring two hundred and twelve feet in length, by seventy in width. On the north and south sides are entrance porches. The altar is ornamented with a painting, representing the deliverance of St. Peter from prison, by Catton. It was presented to the church by alderman Starling, in 1768.—The church of St. Lawrence stands upon the spot, which at a remote period was the quay for landing all fish brought to the city. It was erected in 1472, at the expence of the Monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, aided by private benefactions. The tower is a bold square building, one hundred and twelve feet in height. Previously to the civil war, the church was highly decorated with various altars, tabernacles, &c.; and the windows ornamented with painted glass. In the parish register is this entry: "Laid out to Goodman Perfett, for the putting out the superstitious inscriptions in the church windows, and the pulling down of crucifixes, 1s. 8d."

The free grammar-school in this city was originally founded by bishop Salmon, in 1325, and annexed to a small collegiate chantry. It is endowed with scholarships and fellowships belonging to Caius College, Cambridge.—The Boys' Hospital, in St. Edmund's Fishergate, was founded by Thomas Anguish, mayor, in 1611. In 1628, it was incorporated under the title of "The Children's Hospital in the city of Norwich, of the foundation of King Charles." The trustees were allowed to purchase lands, and hold them in mortmain. Fourteen boys were to be fed, clothed, and educated. The revenues, in 1742, amounted to 448*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and the number of boys was augmented to thirty-six. Both have been greatly increased, since that time.—The inscription over the door of the girls' hospital, in Golden-Dog-lane, ascribes its endowment to Robert Baron, mayor, in 1649. It provides for the boarding, clothing, educating, and teaching to work, a certain number of female children. Two, the first number, was in 1742 increased to twenty-one; and, as the income has been augmented, more children have been added. They are clothed in blue, and taught to read, spin, sew, &c.—St. Giles's, or the Old Men's Hospital, founded by bishop Suffield, in 1249, stands on the north-east side of the cathedral, and consists of the hospital-church, which has a square tower at the south-west corner. The choir is converted into lodgings for the women, and part of the nave and aisles for the men; the remaining part being used for divine worship. Provision is here

made for 100 aged men and women.—Doughty's Hospital, in St. Saviour's, was founded in pursuance of the will of William Doughty, gent. in 1517.

Norwich has twelve charity schools, supported by the interest arising from past donations, casual benefactions, and annual subscriptions. Here is also an Infirmary, or hospital for the reception of the sick; a Bedlam, or asylum for lunatics; and the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, a large brick building, without St. Stephen's Gate, erected in 1772, by voluntary contribution, at the expence of 13,323*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* A new wing, added in 1802, completed the plan. The number of patients is annually very great.

Bedlam, or Bethlehem Hospital, was founded by the widow of the Rev. Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe by Norwich, in 1713, agreeably to the request of her husband, for the reception and habitation of lunatics. As many poor lunatics are kept here gratis as the funds will allow; the inhabitants of the city having the preference. The trustees have a discretionary power of electing objects from any part of the county; and they may also admit others, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence weekly.

The Guildhall was originally a small thatched building, erected for the purpose of collecting the market-tolls; whence it took the name of the Toll-booth. In the time of Edward the Third, a room built of stud, and covered with straw, was added; and it was then dignified with the appellation of the Guild-hall, though it contained only sufficient sitting room for seven persons.—A new Guildhall was completed about the year 1453, in the windows of which were various historic and emblematic paintings, allusive to the administration of justice; but they have been miserably mutilated. Here are portraits of King William and Queen Mary, of several eminent men of the county, various mayors, &c.

St. Andrew's, or the New Hall, a noble fabric, formerly the conventual church of the Benedictine monastery of Black-friars, was begun in 1415, by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt.; and finished by his son, Sir Robert Erpingham, rector of Bracon, and a monk of the brotherhood. The nave and two aisles remain nearly perfect. A handsome steeple, which stood in the centre, fell down in 1712. The whole is about one hundred and twenty feet long, and seventy wide, within. The windows were formerly ornamented with painted glass. At the Dissolution, the city obtained a royal grant of it, "to make of the church a fair and large hall for the mayor and his brethren, with all the citizens, to repair unto at a common assembly, &c." The ancient guild of St. George usually held its meetings at a stone, in the south aisle, over the grave of Robert Bernard, Esq. This company, first associated in 1385, was a society of brethren and sisters, formed in honor of St. George the Martyr, for the purposes of charity and posthumous prayer. The guild was long in great repute; it had amongst its members some of the first persons of ability, rank, and fortune; and, at one period, its annual feasts were

were held in the grand hall of the bishop's palace. After the Reformation it assumed more the form of a municipal, than of a religious society. In 1731, it resigned its charters into the hands of the corporation; its plate and paraphernalia were sold, its debts paid, and its meetings entirely ceased.—At a sumptuous dinner, given in 1561, to the Duke of Norfolk and numerous nobility and gentry, the portion of expence which came to the mayor's share amounted to 1*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*! In 1774, the building underwent alterations, and received additions; and, in 1796, it was opened as a corn exchange; for which purpose it is used every Saturday. Here is a full length portrait of Queen Anne, another, of her consort, Prince George of Denmark; and many others of nobility and gentry. Over the entrance into what was the Dutch church, is a fine portrait of Nelson, thus inscribed: "This best likeness of the illustrious hero, and the last for which he ever sat, was painted after his return from the battle of the Nile, in the year 1801, by Sir William Beechey; and confers additional lustre on the professional abilities of that eminent artist."—The assizes for the city were formerly held in this hall; but they have for some years past been removed to the Guild Hall, in the market-place, already described.

The Tower, called the Dungeon, or Cow-Tower, in the Hospital Meadow, is a circular building, about fifty-two feet in height, and twenty-four in diameter, with a round spiral staircase. It was originally an advanced post and watch tower to the castle, for

the defence of the river pass; and is supposed to have been built at the expence of the city, in the year 1390.

In former times, the Dukes of Norfolk had a magnificent palace in Norwich, which was made a ducal residence in the time of Henry the Eighth. It was pulled down in 1602, when a more stately pile was erected on its site, by Henry, Duke of Norfolk. This was defaced by his grandson, out of umbrage taken at the conduct of the mayor, who refused the Duke's company of comedians to enter the city with trumpets, &c. From that time it was entirely neglected; and the entire site has long since been built upon.

Surrey House, on the north side of great Newgate, is a curious specimen of domestic architecture, in the windows of which were numerous armorial bearings.—Opposite to St. James's church is an old house, called Fastolff's Palace, said to have been built by the celebrated Sir John Fastolff, of Caistor.

Norwich has a Society of Arts, the members of which have made an annual public exhibition of their pictures for the last twelve or fifteen years. Here is also a more recent institution, entitled The Norwich Philosophical Society, which is in a very flourishing state.

Amongst the distinguished natives of this city, may be mentioned William Bateman*, otherwise William de Norwico; Matthew Parker†, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; John Kaye, or Caius‡, an eminent physician, in the reign

* William Bateman, son of William Bateman, who served the office of bailiff, and, in 1326, represented the city in parliament, received the rudiments of his education among the monks at Norwich, and was afterwards removed to the University of Cambridge, where he studied the civil law, and took the doctor's degree. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich 1328; and through the interest of Bishop Ayremin, he was successively appointed chaplain to the pope, auditor of his palace, dean of Lincoln, and papal nuncio, to mediate for peace between Edward the Third and the King of France. He was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, by Clement the Sixth, at Rome, in 1344. He founded and endowed, in 1347, Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, for the study of civil and canon law, and induced Sir Edmund de Gonville to found and endow Gonville and Caius College. In 1354, having been sent by Edward the Third to acquaint the pope with the nature of the king's claim to the crown of France, and his determination to support it by force of arms, he died at Avignon, and was buried in the cathedral of that place.

† Matthew Parker was born on the 6th of August, 1504. Losing his father, his education devolved on his mother, who sent him to the grammar-school, and afterwards to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he made a rapid progress in learning, and took his degrees in arts and divinity. He was appointed chaplain to Queen Ann Boleyn, whose last instructions he received respecting the education of the Princess Elizabeth, with a solemn injunction to see that she was brought up in the true faith, and fear of God. In 1544, he was chosen warden of his own college; and, in 1545 made vice-chancellor of the University. During the minority of Edward the Sixth, he aided by his councils, and promoted by his example, the great work of reformation. He was appointed king's chaplain, and preferred, in 1552, to the deanery of Lincoln. Under Queen Mary, he was deprived of his honours and emoluments,

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and forced to fly from his country. Queen Elizabeth, though decidedly favourable to celibacy in the clergy, nominated Parker, who was a married man, to the See of Canterbury. He was a strict disciplinarian, and, on that account, he incurred the inveterate hatred of the Earl of Leicester. In his household he was hospitable and courteous; and, of his charity, numerous donations while he lived, and the benefactions which he left by will, bear ample testimony. No person of that period was better versed in British and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, and many valuable records owe their preservation to him. He caused a translation of the Scriptures to be made from the original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts: this, called the Bishop's Bible, continued to be used till the time of James the First.

‡ John Kaye was born in 1510. Fuller supposes he was of a Yorkshire family, and a relation of a Thomas Key, of Oxford, who wrote a treatise on the ancient foundation of that University. This work was answered by John Kaye, in which the highest antiquity is insisted on for the University of Cambridge. He received his education at Gonville Hall, which, by his liberality, was subsequently erected into a college, and endowed, under the name of Gonville and Caius College. He travelled into Italy, and matriculated in the University of Padua. While abroad he wrote many books, and formed a numerous and valuable literary acquaintance. Returning to England, he practised physic in Norwich with great credit. In 1557, when the sweating sickness spread its ravages over the kingdom, he treated it with unexampled success; and communicated his mode of practice to other countries, in a treatise called "De Ephemera Britannica." He was appointed physician to Edward the Sixth, and to Queen Mary, from whom he obtained the liberty to incorporate his new college. He was constituted a fellow of the College of Physicians soon after its incorporation, and presided several years over that learned body. Going to London, in 1573, he was taken ill, and died, and was buried in the

reign of Mary and Elizabeth; Edward Browne*, a distinguished physician in the reign of Charles II.; Samuel Clarke†, a learned polemical divine, of the 17th and 18th centuries; William Cunningham‡, a physician; Thomas Legge§, a dramatic writer, contemporary with Shakespeare; John Cosin||, Bishop of Durham; Edward King¶, the most celebrated antiquary of modern times; Richard Lubbock**, physician, &c.

SHROPHAM.]—The hundred of Shropham, north of Guiltcross, from which it is separated by a small stream, contains the parishes of Attleburgh, Beshorpe, Brettenham, Bridgham, Buckenham New, Buckenham Old, Eccles, Ellingham Great, Harg-

the Caius College chapel, Cambridge, under a canopied altar tomb, inscribed as follows:

FUI CAIUS,
Vivit post funera virtus,
Ætatis suæ Obiit XXII Iv Lu,
LXIII. Anno Dni. 1573.

* Edward Browne, born about the year 1742, received the first part of his education at the grammar-school. In 1665, he took the degree of bachelor in physic, at Cambridge; but was soon afterwards admitted ad eundem, at Oxford, and accumulated that, and a doctor's degree, in 1667. He then travelled over great part of Europe, and published, on his return, an account of his travels; which contained much valuable information, on mines and metallurgy. In London, he was appointed a physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to King Charles the Second. He was first censor, then treasurer, and, in 1705, chosen president of the college; which office he held, till he died, at Northfleet, Kent, in 1708.

† Samuel Clarke, son of Edward Clarke, Esq. an alderman of Norwich, and one of its representatives in parliament, was born, October 11, 1675. He was early removed to Cambridge, for the completion of his studies. The Newtonian system of philosophy, just then propagated, attracted his notice; and, by his corroborative illustrations of that theory, he obtained considerable credit at the age of twenty-two. Applying himself to divinity, he took orders, and was soon appointed chaplain to Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich; who preferred him to the rectory of Drayton. Attached to those sciences, which had attracted his early notice, he summoned mathematical calculation to the elucidation of every subject, and whatever did not allow such kind of demonstration, he considered as inadmissible for truth. In 1706, he published a Latin translation of Sir Isaac Newton's Optics; and, being recommended to Queen Anne, he was appointed to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. In 1710, he published a splendid edition of Cæsar's Commentaries. In 1712, appeared his treatise on the Trinity, which obtained for him a host of opponents, and prevented his farther preferment. Dr. Clarke afterwards engaged in another controversy, concerning the natural principles of philosophy and religion; which included the abstruse subjects of matter and spirit. In 1729, he published the first volume of Homer's Iliad in Greek, with a Latin translation, accompanied by notes; but, before he had completed the work, he was taken ill, and died the same year. After his death, his brother, Dr. John Clarke, dean of Sarum, published, from his manuscripts, an Exposition of the church catechism, with several sermons, in ten volumes.

‡ William Cunningham was born in 1531. He studied physic; graduated at Heidleburg, in Germany; and wrote several treatises on astronomy, chronology, and medicine; but what has rendered him famous, is a work entitled, "The Cosmographical Glass, conteyning the pleasant principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation." He died at the close of the year 1559.

§ Thomas Legge was first a student of Trinity, then of

ham, Hockham, Illington, Kilverstone, Larling, Rocklands All Saints, Rocklands St. Andrews, Roudham, Shropham, Snetterton, Writham East and West, Welby, St. Mary's and St. Peter's, two parishes, in the town of Thetford.

The borough and market-town of Thetford, 28½ miles S. W. by W. from Norwich, and 80 N. N. E. from London, was formerly a place of considerable importance. It appears to have been originally a British city, and subsequently, a Roman station. At the eastern extremity of the town are some extensive remains of fortifications; consisting of a large artificial mount; with lofty banks and deep ditches. These were probably the work of the early

Jesus, and afterwards of Caius College, Cambridge. In the mastership of the latter he succeeded his friend Dr. Caius. He was appointed king's legal professor, and twice filled the chair of vice-chancellor in his own university. He was a dramatic writer also; one play, entitled, "The Destruction of Jerusalem," and another, called "The Life of Richard the Third," are curious, as the writings of a cotemporary with Shakespeare. He died in the year 1607.

|| John Cosin, eldest son of Giles Cosin, a citizen of Norwich, was born November 30, 1591. Having studied in Caius College, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Richard Neile, then bishop of Durham, who promoted him to a stall in that cathedral; and to the archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In the civil wars, he was deprived of his preferments. On his return, with Charles the Second, in 1660, he was promoted to the deanery of Peterborough, and soon afterwards elected bishop of Durham. He died in 1672.

¶ Edward King, F. R. S. and F. S. A. descended from a Norfolk family of high respectability, was born in 1734. In 1748 he was sent to finish his education at Cambridge, where he was admitted a fellow commoner of Clare Hall. Having obtained academical honors, he entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; but, coming into possession of a large fortune by the death of his father, he quitted the law, and devoted his future attention to literature. He had long been a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and became vice-president of the latter, in 1781. On the death of the president, dean Milles, in 1783, the society elected Mr. King; but in the following year he resigned the office, to make way for the election of Earl Leicester. During the short presidency of Mr. King, the affairs of the society took a very favourable turn; but, some misunderstanding taking place between him and his noble successor, he ceased to give his usual attendance. He died in London, 1807, and was privately interred at Beckenham, in Kent. Mr. King was formerly recorder of Lynn, in this county.

** This gentleman received the early part of his education at the free-school of Norwich, under the Rev. G. W. Lemon, his medicinal education commenced with Mr. (now Dr.) Rigby, under whom he attended the Norfolk and Norwich hospital; after which he studied at Edinburgh, where he obtained his medical degree, in 1784, with great credit, having distinguished himself by his thesis "De principio Sorbile," which excited considerable notice from the philosophical chemists of the day. Time and talent have perhaps in no instance been more unceasingly directed to the objects of his profession. The thesis before alluded to was his early literary production which appeared as a separate publication, but he wrote several papers in a periodical journal, an elaborate one on Diabetes, a striking and well written case of Catalepsy, and an essay on Apoplexy. He also wrote a Memorial on Vaccination in 1805, when an attempt was made to extend its benefits to the lower classes in his native city. He died in October 1808, universally regretted. —Dr. Lubbock married in 1787, and left a widow and eight children.

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kings of East-Anglia, and the mount or keep are additions, made subsequently to the Norman conquest. Eastward of the mount is a large area, three hundred feet square, evidently intended for parading the troops employed in its defence. The mount is about one hundred feet in height, and the circumference at the base, nine hundred and eighty-four. The remaining ramparts are about twenty feet high, and the fossa from sixty to seventy feet wide.

Thetford, anciently Theodford, was considered as the metropolis of East Anglia, and formed the chief residence of her kings. It became, in consequence, subjected to frequent ravages from the Danes, who in the year 870, after the murder of King Edmund, laid it in ashes. In 1004, Swain, invading East Anglia, burnt this town, with several others; and, in 1010, Ulfketel, the Saxon earl, having sustained a total defeat, Thetford was again destroyed. After the truce between King Edward Ironside and Canute, the town was quickly restored. From numerous coins that have been found, it appears there was a mint at Thetford, from the time of Athelstan to King John. At the time of the Conqueror, this place became the head of the East-Anglian diocese; but in the succeeding reign, the see was transferred to Norwich. The ruins of ecclesiastical and other buildings are striking vestiges of the ancient splendour of the place. At one period, here were, twenty churches, and eight monasteries, besides other religious and charitable foundations. Of the numerous churches, three only have escaped the ravages of time. St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's, and St. Mary the Less. The church of St. Peter, commonly called the black church, from its being constructed chiefly of flint, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a tower. The battlements on the south side, and the buttresses, are decorated with various ornaments, inlaid in the flint.—The nunnery was founded by Uvius, the first abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of King Canute, in commemoration of the number of persons who fell at Snarehill, near the town, in the sanguinary conflict between King Edmund's army, and the forces under the Danish leaders, Ingwar and Ubba. The ruins of this place are considerable.

The Priory, or Abbey, was founded in the year 1104, for monks of the Cluniac order, by Roger Bigod. The ancient gateway, constructed of freestone and black flint, with parts of the church, still remains.—St. Austin's Friary was founded by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, for Friars Mendicants of the Augustine order. The site is still called Friars' Close.—The Monastery of St. Sepulchre was founded in the year 1109, by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, for canons of the Augustine order. The site is called Canons; and part of the conventual church has been converted into a barn. The gate of the porter's lodge, and some other parts of the buildings, are yet standing.—Domus Dei, or Maison de Dieu, which stood at the corner of

Canons' Close, was founded by William Rufus. Two canons were appointed to the institution, whose office was to pray for the souls of the founder, and to furnish lodging and food, during forty weeks of the year, for three poor men, who were to receive every night a loaf of rye-bread, weighing ten ounces, and one herring, or two eggs.

Near St. Mary's church, on the Suffolk side of the river, is a Free Grammar School, endowed from a bequest made by Sir Richard Fulmerston.

This town, though a very ancient burgh, is comparatively a modern corporation. At the Conquest, it was governed by a præpositus, and other inferior officers. In 1573, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the town, by which a corporation was constituted, consisting of a mayor, ten aldermen, twenty common-councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, and two sergeants at mace. The mayor, for the time being, is clerk of the market, and the following year officiates as coroner. This place has been honoured with the presence of several of our sovereigns, particularly Henry the First and Second, the former of whom granted several charters. When the manor reverted to the crown, the ancient seat of the Earls Warren became the royal palace. This palace was rebuilt by Queen Elizabeth, who occasionally resided here. James the First made it one of his hunting seats; but having been disgusted with the abrupt remonstrance of a farmer in the neighbourhood, over whose lands he and his retinue had been hunting, he gave the palace to Sir Philip Wodehouse: it has since been rebuilt, and is now the property of a private gentleman, still bearing the appellation of the King's House.

The town of Thetford has been much improved of late years. A new bridge has been built, several handsome houses erected, and the principal streets paved. The navigation of the river, too, has been lately repaired, by which a communication is opened to Lynn.

Various extraneous fossils have been discovered in the neighbourhood. A petrified curlew was found here in 1674. Some years ago, a perfect nautilus was dug out of a marl pit at Elvedon, which is now in the British Museum. Here is a mineral spring, the waters of which appear to possess considerable virtues. Among the celebrated characters to whom Thetford gave birth, we have to mention Thomas Martin F.A.S. a learned antiquary and author of the history of Thetford, and also Thomas Paine of political notoriety.

Attleborough, or Attleburgh, 15½ miles S. W. by W. from Norwich, and 93½ N. E. by N. from London, was formerly a place of considerable consequence. During the Saxon era it was a post of strength, and served as a check to the Danes in their predatory incursions. Its fortifications are said to have been conspicuous in the time of Henry the Second. Attleborough formerly belonged to the Mortimers; from them it passed to the Ratcliffe family, of whom it was purchased by Sir Francis Blickley, Baronet, whence

whence it came into possession of the family of Ash.—A College, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was founded here in the reign of Richard the Second, by Sir Robert de Mortimer, for a custos and four fellows. The church, with the east end, is entire: it is in the collegiate form, and consists of a large nave, with aisles, a north and south transept, and a handsome porch on the north side, together with a square tower at the intersection of the transept. In this church are the remains of many persons of distinction, particularly those belonging to the Mortimer and Ratcliffe families.*—The first turnpike road in the kingdom was made at Attleborough.

Old Buckenham, three miles S. E. by S. from Attleborough, is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon word *bucken*, which signifies beech-trees, which once grew in great numbers near the place. Here was formerly a castle situated on the eastern side of the abbey. The ramparts are still entire, with a moat that encircles them.—A Priory, now called the Abbey, was erected in the reign of Henry the Second, by William de Albini, for Black Canons of the Augustine order. Few of the ruins remain; but the form of the conventual church is yet apparent.

Buckenham St. Andrew's is the seat of Lord Petre. The house is not large, but the park is a very ancient inclosure. In this park the monks of the above mentioned priory had the privilege of cutting wood.

New Buckenham, which arose out of the decay of Old Buckenham, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. from Attleborough, and 95 N. E. by N. from London. William de Albini, having pulled down the old castle, erected another more to the eastward, and founded his new burgh, which received the appellation of New Buckenham. This castle was situated on an eminence, and consisted of a keep, two circular towers, a grand entrance tower, barbican, and embattled walls; and the whole was encircled with a moat, which was filled with water. Nothing of this structure now remains, except a few ruins of the gate-way and keep; all trenchments having been obliterated by the plough. William de Albini procured a licence for his town to be considered a burgh, with the privileges of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, a gallows, a weekly market, and the liberty of holding a mercate court. The church of this place stands on the north side of the town. Over the west door are carved the arms of several noble and distinguished persons, who have been interred within its walls.

SMITHDON.]—The hundred of Smithdon, lying to the north of Freebridge Lynn, is bounded on the

* On a flat stone in the nave is an inscription to the memory of Captain John Gibbs, a celebrated horse-racer, and gamester, in the reign of Charles the Second. This person, having laid a wager that he would drive his light chaise and four horses up and down the steepest place of the Devil's

north by Brancaster-bay. It comprises an area of ten miles in length from east to west, and nine from north to south. The soil of this district is naturally fertile, being principally a deep rich clay: the higher grounds are in field, but near the villages they are inclosed. Towards the shore, the lands are chiefly marsh, and are exposed to frequent injuries from the fury of the tides. A gale from the north west is ever dreaded by the inhabitants of the sea-coast, as it sometimes happens that whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are swept away in an instant. This hundred contains the parishes of Brancaster, Bircham Great, Bircham Newton, Bircham Tofts, Docking, Fring, Heacham, Holme, Hunstanton, Ingoldesthorpe, Ringstead Great, Sedgeford, Sharnborue, Snettisham, Stanhoe, (with Barwick), Thornham, and Titchwell.

The extensive village of Brancaster, four miles W. N. W. from Burnham Westgate, though now an obscure place, was anciently a military station, and is supposed to have been the Branodunum of Antoninus. This fortress, with another to the east called Gariononum, was designed by the Romans to repel the incursions of the Saxons, who infested this part of the island. The Dalmatian cavalry was garrisoned here under a Roman general, who was styled Count of the Saxon shore. Numerous urns, coins, &c. have been found here; and also knives and styles with handles exquisitely wrought. The remains of an encampment are still visible: the area within the ramparts comprises about eight acres. Near this camp is an immense building, erected by a merchant of Burnham, for the manufacturing malt for exportation. The length of the building is 312 feet, by 31 in breadth, and it is capable of preparing 420 quarters of malt weekly.

The village of Hunstanton, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. from Burnham Westgate, at the north western point of the county, is remarkable for a high cliff called St. Edmund's Point, from a tradition that Edmund the martyr landed here, when he was brought from Germany to be crowned king of East Anglia. Here he is said to have built a tower, which constituted his residence while he committed to memory, in compliance with a previous vow, the entire book of the Psalms. Near the ruins of the chapel stands a light-house, upon the improved plan of Argand, the light of which is seen at a distance of more than 20 miles.

Hunstanton Hall is an ancient family mansion, erected towards the close of the 15th century. Though now in a ruinous condition, it is deserving notice for having been the seat of the distinguished family of Le † Strange, and for its entrance gateway. The extensive

Ditch, on Newmarket Heath, succeeded in winning the bet, by making a very light chaise with a jointed perch, and without any pole.

† Sir Roger Le-Strange was a well known political writer in the time of Charles the First, and a strenuous advocate in the

extensive village of Snettisham, 6½ miles N. by E. from Castle Rising, had formerly a weekly market. Here have been dug up at various times brass instruments in the shape of hatchet-heads, with handles to them: these are usually denominated celts, and were probably missile weapons used by the Britons.—The country around this place is very picturesque, being highly adorned by numerous plantations belonging to Nicholas Stylesman, Esq. lord of the manor, who has here a handsome seat, with gardens attached, tastefully decorated.

TAVERHAM.]—The hundred of Taverham is bounded on its southern side by the city and liberty of Norwich, and is twelve miles in length by seven in breadth. This district contains some heath land, but, from its vicinity to the city, has been much improved within the last thirty years, and is adorned by many plantations and seats. This hundred contains the parishes of Attlebridge, Beeston St. Andrew, Catton, Crostwick, Drayton, Felthorpe, Frettenham, Haynford, Hellesdon, Horseford, Horstead, (with Staninghall), Horsham St. Faith, and Norton St. Faith, Rackheath, Salhouse, Spixworth, Sprowston, Taverham, and Wroxham.

Rackheath, five miles N. E. by N. from Norwich, was formerly divided into two parishes, with a church to each. Here was a priory, the temporalities of which were valued in 1428 at forty-one shillings and threepence. In this parish is a handsome seat of Edward Starcey's, Esq.

At Horsham, now called Horsham St. Faith's, 4½ miles N. by W. from Norwich, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in 1103, by Robert de Cadomo, lord of Horsford. In the reign of Henry the Third this place possessed the privileges of a fair, market, and prison. Here was an Hospital of the Knights Templars.

In Sprowston church, three miles N. E. by N. from Norwich, is a mural marble monument with figures of Miles Corbet, Esq. and his two wives. He was one of the judges who issued the warrant for the execution of King Charles. At the Restoration he fled to Holland, where he was pursued and taken, and in 1661 was executed as a traitor.

Sprowston Hall, lately the seat of the Blackwell family, is in this parish.

In the parish of Horsford, five miles N. N. W. from Norwich, are vestiges of an ancient castle, which belonged to the lords of the manor, who took their name from the place. The church is a small plain building of one aisle, a chancel, chapel, and tower.

TUNSTEAD.]—The hundred of Tunstead, north-east of Taverham, extends nearly thirteen miles in length, by five in breadth, and comprises a tract of rich and well cultivated country; which is plea-

singly diversified. Joined with Happing, this hundred constitutes the deanery of Waxton. It comprises the parishes of Ashmanhaugh, Bacton, Barton Turf, Beeston St. Lawrence, Bradfield, Crostwright, Dilham, Edington, Felmingham, Honing, Horning, Hoveton St. John, Hoveton St. Peter, Irstead, Neatishead, Paston, Ridlington, Scorruston, Sloley, Smallburgh, Swafeld, Tunstead, Walsham North, Westwick, Witton, and Worstead.

St. Bennet's Abbey, at Holme, in the parish of Horning, six miles N. N. W. from Acle, was founded by King Canute, A. D. 1020, for black monks of the Benedictine order. It received a further extension of its privileges and endowments in succeeding times, particularly by Edward the Confessor, the Empress Maud, &c. It was one of the mitred abbeys. It was originally built so strong that it resembled more a castle than a cloister. William the Conqueror laid siege to it; but all his efforts against it would have been in vain had it not been treacherously given up. The remains of this once stately edifice are now only to be seen in a magnificent gateway and some foundations of walls.

Broomholme Priory, in the parish of Bacton, 4½ miles N. E. by E. from North Walsham, was founded by William de Glanville, in 1113, for monks of the Cluniac order, and made a cell to the monastery of Castle-Acre. The remains of this building, situated near the sea-shore, formed, a few years ago, an interesting ruin; but most of the walls are now incorporated with a farm-house.

The village of Worstead, 3½ miles S. S. E. from North Walsham, was formerly a town of considerable trade and consequence. The manufactures, however, which took their name from the place, have been long superseded by those of Norwich.—Worstead Hall, the seat of Sir George Brograve, Bart. stands in the vicinity of the village, in the midst of a fine park. It is a very commodious mansion.

The market town of North Walsham, 15 miles N. N. E. from Norwich, and 124 N. E. by N. from London, consists of three streets, which form an irregular triangle. At the junction of these stands the church, the tower of which fell to the ground in 1724. In the chancel is a fine monument, with an effigies, &c. to the memory of Sir William Paston, Knt. who died in 1608, at the age of eighty. This Sir William settled 40*l.* per annum on the free-school, and 10*l.* a year on a weekly lecturer. This place suffered extensively in 1600, by a calamitous fire, which destroyed 118 houses, besides many barns, stables, malt-houses, &c. The value of property consumed was estimated at 20,000*l.* In this parish are meeting houses for various classes of dissenters.

the cause of that unfortunate monarch. After the Restoration he was made Licensor of the Press, and wrote the *Observer*, in defence of government. He also conducted a newspaper, called the *London Gazette*, the first paper of which was pub-

lished February 4, 1666. On the accession of James the II. he received the honours of Knighthood, and died in Dec. 1704.

WALSHAM.]—The Hundred of Walsham, on the eastern border of the county, joins that of Blofield, on the western side. Its length, as measured from the junction of the rivers Yare and Bure to Hoveton Broad, is about fifteen miles; and it is of unequal breadths, varying from two to eight miles. This district comprises a considerable portion of marsh land, which is exposed to frequent inundations. At the time of the Norman Survey, it was in possession of the crown, and continued through successive reigns to be farmed out, until it was granted by James the First to Sir Charles Cornwallis. In this hundred are comprised the parishes of Acle, Beighton, Halvergate, Hemblington, Moulton, Ranworth (with Panxworth,) Reedham, Tunstall, Upton (cum Fisbley) Walsham South, St. Mary and St. Laurence, Wickhampton, and Woodbastwick.

The village of Acle, formerly a market-town, is situated between Norwich and Yarmouth, at about 12 miles E. from the former, near the river Bure. At the Conquest it was granted to Roger Bigod, who procured for it the privilege of a fair and market. Exemptions from all tolls; suits of shire, and of hundred, with other immunities, were granted to the inhabitants of this place by Richard the Second. Here is a house of industry for seven united parishes. —At Acle-dam, near the south bank of the river, stood a small religious house, called Wey-Bridge Priory, founded by Roger Bigod, in the reign of Edward the First. This hundred communicates here with that of West-Flegg, by a bridge of one arch, called Way-bridge.

The village of Reedham, which stands on the river Yare, in the southern part of the hundred, six miles S. by E. from Acle, derives its name from the quantities of reeds growing in the adjacent marshes. Here, Lothbroc, the Danish king, is said to have been driven on shore by a storm, in an open boat.

WAYLAND.]—The hundred of Wayland, to the south-west of Mitford, comprises an area of about eight miles in length, and six in breadth. Formerly this district abounded in commons and wood-lands. It was the property of the crown, at the period of the Conquest. Its parishes are Ashill, Breckles, Carbrooke, Caston, Ellingham Little, Griston, Merton, Ovington, Rockland, St. Peter's, Saham Toney, Scoulton, Stowbedon, Thompson, Threx-

ton, Tottington, and Walton. Wayland hundred constitutes the deanery of Beccles, in the archdeaconry of Norwich.

Merton Park, near the village of Merton, the seat of Lord Walsingham, was formerly the residence of the ancient family of Greys. The mansion, a Gothic structure, stands in an extensive park, diversified with various plantations, which possess much picturesque beauty.

At the village of Great Carbrooke, 2½ miles E. by N. from Watton, was a commandry of Knights Templars, founded by Roger, Earl of Clare, and subsequently given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by Maud, Countess of Clare, widow of the founder, who made ample additions to the original endowment. The privileges enjoyed by this order, were an exemption from tythes, taxes, and many customary dues, and the individuals composing it were allowed to fix a cross upon their houses and lands, which secured them against imposts. The knights could extend these privileges to others, by granting their name and the use of the cross.—Carbrook church consists of a nave, two aisles, two porches, and a chancel, with a lofty square tower. The screens, which separate the nave from the chancel, have been justly admired. In the latter are sixteen stalls, which point out the number of knights belonging to the commandry at the time of its erection. Here are interred numerous persons of distinction. On digging in the desecrated church-yard of Carbrooke Parva, in 1787, a cross, of a very singular form, was found; the stem, which was of oak, was ornamented with brass bosses, and from the transept hung two chains, suspending two jewels. This evidently belonged to some Knight Templar, and had been brought perhaps from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

The little market-town of Watton is situated in the centre of the hundred, at the distance of 21 miles W. by S. from Norwich, and 96½ miles N. N. W. from London. The church stands at a distance from the town, near the site of the old manor-house. The scene of that well-known ancient ballad, "The babes in the wood," is laid in a wood near this town, called Wayland (corruptly Wailing) Wood, where the two infants are traditionally said to have been murdered by their uncle.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | Clay..... | Distance from London..... | Miles..... | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|--|
| Cromer..... | 7 | Cromer..... | 130 | |
| East Dereham..... | 22 27 | East Dereham..... | 106 | |
| Holt..... | 4 10 18 | Holt..... | 121 | |
| Reepham..... | 16 17 10 18 | Reepham..... | 113 | |
| Thornhage..... | 6 12 15 2 17 | Thornhage..... | 117 | |
| Wells..... | 9 2 22 10 32 14 | Wells..... | 118 | |
| Watton..... | 31 37 9 26 22 27 38 | Watton..... | 91 | |

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

* * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. THETFORD to NORWICH. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|--|
| Larling Heath Larlingford | 7½ 1 | 7½ 8½ | R.—West Harling, Sir John Sebright, Bart. |
| Fettle Bridge | 3½ | 11½ | R.—Eccles Hall, D. Miller, Esq. |
| Attleborough | 2½ | 14 | R.—Quiddenham Hall, Countess Dowager of Albemarle. |
| Wymondham Common | 3 | 17 | R.—Hargham Hall, Hugh Hare, Esq. |
| Wymondham | 3 | 20 | L.—R. Burrows, Esq. |
| Hethersett | 3½ | 23½ | L.—R. Burrows, Esq. L.—Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse. R.—Stanfield Hall, I. Preston, Esq. Hethel, Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. Ketteringham Hall, Edward Atkins, Esq. |
| Cringleford (Cross the Yare) | 2½ | 26 | L.—John Buckle, Esq. and John Brown, Esq. L.—Melton Hall, Sir John Lombe, Colney Hall, I. Postle, Esq. |
| Easton | 4 | 26½ | R.—Intwood Hall, Honourable W. Hoberg, Cringleford Hall, Mrs. Bates, Keswick Hall, Gurney, Esq. |
| Norwich | 2 | 28½ | L.—Earlham Hall, Bacon Franks, Esq. Inns—Angel, King's Head, Maiden Head, White Swan. |

2. NORWICH to CROMER, through NORTH WALSHAM. (N.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|--|
| Sprowston | 2½ | 2½ | R.—Sprowston Hall, — Rachneath House. L.—Sir Philip Stephenson, — Spixworth Park, Francis Longe. |
| Crostwick | 2½ | 4½ | R.—Beeston Hall, J. Mickelwaite. Inn—White Horse. |
| (Cross Stone Beck) Horstead Mill | 2 | 6½ | R.—Wroxham Hall, Rev. D. Collyer. R.—Belagh Hall, Lady Durant. |
| Scotow Common | 2½ | 9 | R.—H. P. Watts, Esq. Cotteshall Hall, C. Ives, Esq. |
| Westwick Hall Park | 1½ | 10½ | L.—Horstead Hall, W. Batchelor, Esq. Inn—Three Horse Shoes. L.—Scotow Hall. R.—I. B. Petre, Esq. Worstead Hall, Sir George Brograve, Bart. |

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|---|
| North Walsham | 3½ | 13½ | Inn—King's Arms. R.—Ransom, Esq. and — Cooper, Esq. R.—Wetton Park. R.—R. Baffield, Esq. L.—Suffield Hall, and Gunton Hall. |
| Antingham | 2½ | 16½ | |
| Thorp Market | 2½ | 19 | |
| Routon Direction | 1½ | 20½ | |
| Post | 2½ | 23 | |
| Cromer | 2½ | 23 | |
| 3. LYNN to THETFORD, through SWAFFHAM. (N. W. by N.) | | | |
| Hardwick | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Middleton | 2½ | 3½ | |
| East Winch | 1½ | 5½ | |
| West Blney | 1½ | 7 | |
| Cross the Putney | | | |
| Com. and the | | | |
| river Nar | | | |
| Natborough | 2½ | 9½ | R.—A Roman encampment. L.—S. Tyson, Esq. L.—B. C. Fountaine, Esq. Inns—Crown, White Hart. |
| Swaffham | 5 | 14½ | |
| Corall House | 1½ | 16½ | |
| Cross the Heath | 2½ | 19 | General White. |
| South Pickenham | | | |
| Cross the Wissey | 2½ | 21½ | |
| and turn on R. to | | | |
| The Lime Kilns | 2½ | 21½ | |
| Cross the Black | | | |
| Water to | | | |
| Little Cressingham | 1½ | 23½ | L.—R. W. Knopstock. L.—Clermont Lodge, Earl of Clermont. |
| Keep Clermont | | | |
| Lodge on the L. to | | | |
| The Cross Roads | 1½ | 23½ | L.—Merton Hall. |
| Over Tottington | | | |
| Warren | 2 | 25½ | R.—Buckepham House, Lord Petre. |
| Sturston | 2½ | 28 | L.—At West Wretham, William Colhoun, Esq. R.—West Tofts Hall, S. P. Galweg, Esq. |
| Frogs Hall | 2½ | 30½ | Inn—George. |
| Over Croxton Heath | 2½ | 32½ | |
| Croxton | 2½ | 32½ | |
| Thetford | | | |

JOURNEYS CONTINUED.

4. LYNN to YARMOUTH, by SWAFFHAM and NORWICH. (E. S. E.)

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--|
| To Swaffham, as by the preceding Toll Gate | 144 | 144 | 144 | R.—Necdon Hall, W. Mason, Esq. |
| Necdon | 2 | 164 | 184 | L.—Dunham Hall, R. Dense, Esq. |
| Little Fransham | 2 | 204 | 204 | L.—Gresenhall Hall, I. Hill, Esq. |
| Wendling | 2 | 224 | 224 | |
| Scarning | 2 | 244 | 244 | |
| East Dereham | 2 | 264 | 264 | |
| Elising Green | 24 | 29 | 29 | L.—Rev. H. Howman. |
| Hacking | 3 | 32 | 32 | L.—Honingham Hall, Right Honourable Charles Townshend. |
| Honingham | 34 | 354 | 354 | |
| Easton | 1 | 364 | 364 | L.—Sir Lambert Blackwell, Bart. |
| Costessey Lodge | 2 | 384 | 384 | L.—Costessey Park, Sir William Jerminham, Bart. |
| Norwich Toll Gate | 2 | 404 | 404 | L.—Hellesten New Hall, Charles Berners, Esq. |
| Norwich | 2 | 424 | 424 | |
| Thorp | 2 | 444 | 444 | L.—F. Morse, Esq. and J. Harvey, Esq. |
| Postwick | 14 | 46 | 46 | R.—Crown Point, — Money, Esq. |
| Blofield | 34 | 494 | 494 | R.—Willingham Hall, Dr. Beavor. |
| Burlingham St. Andrews | 2 | 514 | 514 | |
| Acle | 24 | 534 | 534 | Inn.—Swan. |
| Waybridge | 1 | 544 | 544 | L.—Burlingham Hall |
| Cross the Bure river, and pass over Bil-lobby Marsh | | | | |
| Bury St. Margarets | 24 | 574 | 574 | Inn.—King's Arms. |
| Filly Broad | 1 | 584 | 584 | |
| Cross the Broad | 4 | 584 | 584 | R.—C. Lucas, Esq. |
| Filly | 4 | 584 | 584 | R.—Thirby Hall, R. Woolmer, Esq. |
| Over Filly Com. | 24 | 614 | 614 | |
| Castor | 14 | 624 | 624 | |
| White Gate Turn-pike | 14 | 644 | 644 | |
| Yarmouth | 14 | 644 | 644 | |

5. NORWICH to WATTON. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|--|
| Earham | 2 | 2 | L.—Earham Hall. |
| Cross the Yare | 4 | 24 | R.—I. Postle, Esq. |
| Colney | 4 | 7 | L.—Mellon Hall, Sir John Lombe, Bart. |
| Bartford Bridge | 44 | 11 | L.—Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse. |
| Kimberley Green | 4 | 11 | R.—H. Alpe, Esq. and T. G. Payne, Esq. |
| Hackford | 1 | 12 | |

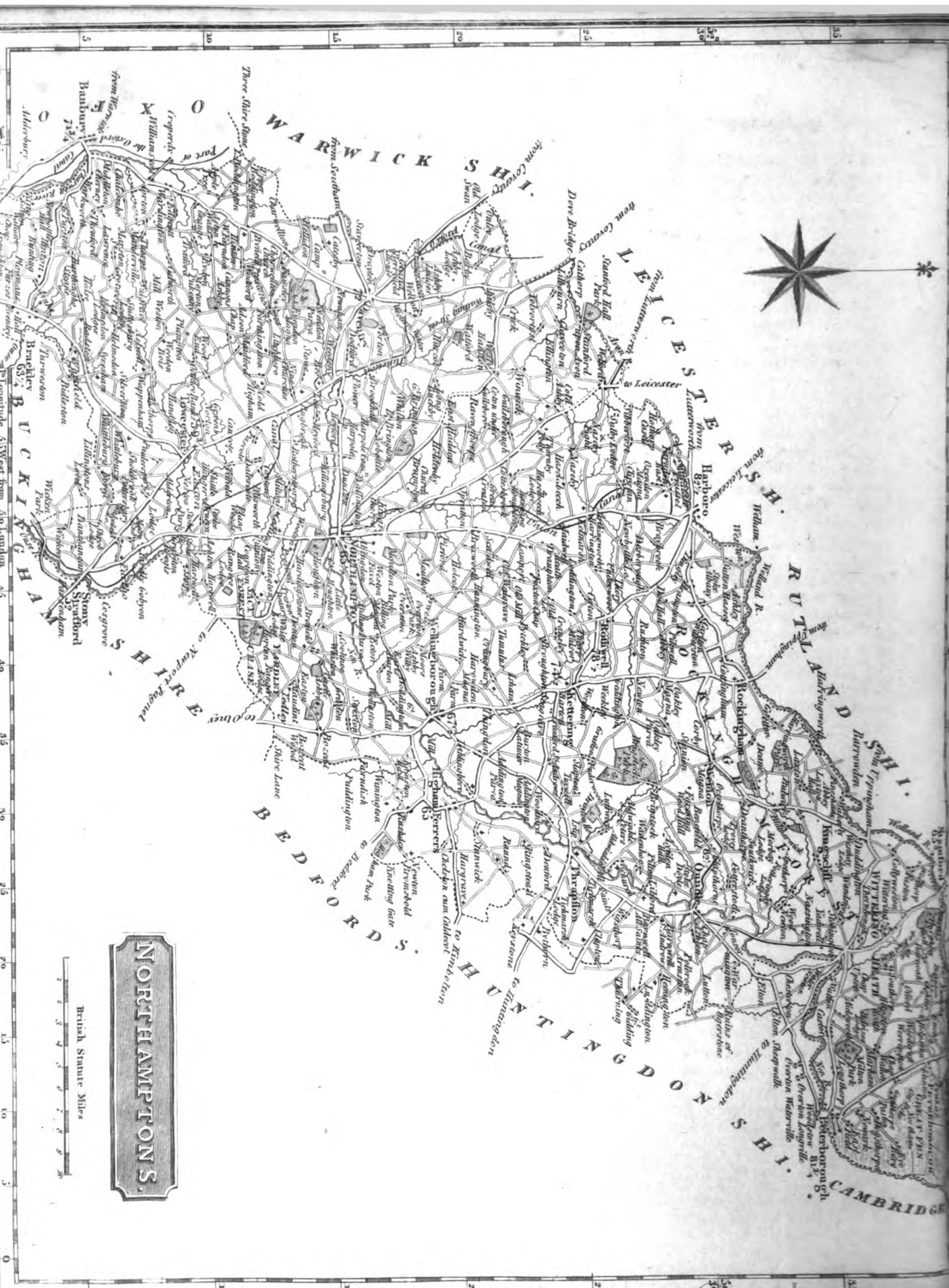
| | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Hingham | 24 | 144 | Rev. Philip Wodehouse. |
| Scoillon Common | 14 | 154 | R.—Woodring Hall, J. Weyland, Esq. |
| Ugate | 24 | 18 | |
| Cardroke Common | 1 | 19 | Inn.—George. |
| Watton | 14 | 214 | L.—Merton Hall, Lord Walsingham. |

6. WEST WALTON, to WELLS, through LYNN and BURHAM MARKET. (N. E.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----|--|
| Walpole St. Peters | 14 | 14 | Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. and Robert Cowey, Esq. |
| Terrington | 14 | 3 | |
| Tilney | 14 | 34 | |
| Islington | 34 | 7 | |
| Cross the Great Ouse | 1 | 8 | J. Hardy, Esq. |
| St. German's | 14 | 94 | |
| Saddlebow St. Mary's | | | |
| Cross the Lynn river | 24 | 12 | Inns—Crown, Duke's Head, Globe. |
| Lynn | 14 | 134 | The Castle. |
| Gaywood | 7 | 17 | Mount Amelia, Rev. W. Davy. |
| Castle Rising | 34 | 24 | L.—H. Stylemar, Esq. |
| Snethisham | 24 | 27 | John Hare, Esq. |
| Tring | 24 | 294 | Inn—Pit's Arms. |
| Docking | 54 | 344 | L.—Burham Hall, Lady Camelford. |
| Burham Market | 24 | 374 | R.—Holkham House & Park, seat of W. Coke, Esq. |
| New Inn | 24 | 394 | |
| Holkham | 2 | 404 | |
| Wells | 14 | | |

7. WATTON to CROMER. (N. E.)

| | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Crimpton | 2 | 2 | Clermont Lodge, Earl Clermont. |
| Shepam | 34 | 54 | R.—Merton Hall, Lord Walsingham. |
| East Dereham | 44 | 104 | R.—Rev. Mr. Bullock. |
| | | | Inns—George, King's Arms. |
| | | | Quebeck Castle. |
| | | | Gowgate Hall, Rev. T. Munings. |
| Hoe | 24 | 124 | |
| Swanton Bridge | 24 | 154 | Billingsford Hall, R. Dutton, Esq. |
| Cross the Wensum | 2 | 174 | |
| Banderswell | 44 | 214 | |
| Reepham | 64 | 284 | |
| Itteringham | 44 | 324 | |
| Thurgarton | 1 | 334 | |
| Sustad | 2 | 354 | Rev. G. W. Lukin. |
| Felbridge | 3 | 384 | Cromer Hall, G. Windham, Esq. |
| Cromer | 3 | 384 | |



NORTHAMPTONS.

British Statute Miles

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE inland County of Northampton, situated nearly in the centre of England, from the circumstance of possessing an extended and irregular figure, borders on more counties than any other shire in the kingdom. On the north, it is divided by the Avon and Welland from Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire; on the east it is bounded by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; by Buckinghamshire and part of Oxfordshire on the south; and on the west the Charwell separates it from another portion of Oxfordshire; whilst the Leam, for a short distance, and then the Old Roman Watling-Street, divides it from Warwickshire.—The limits, or county boundaries, to the north-east, have not been accurately determined; for, about the year 1670, the inhabitants of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, laid claim to a considerable tract of ground, adjoining the great Borough-Fen, and which was formerly considered as part of Northamptonshire. The inhabitants of the Soke, however, asserting their right of possession, the dispute was determined in their favour by trial at law; on which a commission was issued to a jury of gentlemen, of which Sir Edmondbury Godfrey is said to have been the foreman, to view the premises, and terminate the contest. For this purpose the boundaries of the county were traced from St. Martin's, at Stamford, with great exactness, and Northamptonshire was adjudged to extend eastward as far as Crowland Bridge; but in the parish of Barnack, the most northern situation in the county, the distinct limits were left unsettled, and still remain, as in some adjoining parishes, undefined.—Its extent has been estimated at nearly 66 miles, in its longest diameter, that from its most western verge at Aynho, to the remotest north-eastern limit near Crowland; and its greatest breadth, from Hargrave in the east, to Badby in the west, at about thirty miles; yet the average width, perhaps, is not twenty miles; and from Brackley across to Astrop in the south, or from Peterborough, in a northerly direction to Peakirk, does not exceed eight miles. The circumference has been estimated at 216 miles, and the superficial area of the whole has been computed at 550,000 acres; but the authorities referred to in the returns of 1811,

state it to be 617,000, of which 290,000 are said to be arable, 235,000 in pasturage, and about 86,000 uncultivated, including woodlands.—The fertility, salubrious air, pleasant prospects, and other advantages of this part of the island, have proved so attractive, that there are supposed to be more noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in Northamptonshire than in any other county in the kingdom.

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, FARMS, &c.]—In ancient times, the greatest portion of this county was occupied by the forests of Salcey, Whittlewood, and Rockingham, which still cover above 18,000 acres of land. This extent, however, is not wholly devoted to woods; for numerous deer, cattle, horses and sheep, are fed within the boundaries. Grazing constitutes the prevailing system of husbandry; and many of the farmers are celebrated for their skilful management. "They are not at all wanting in enterprise, energy, or the exertions necessary to effect improvements," observes Pitt, in his General View of the Agriculture of Northamptonshire. "Witness the great progress already made in the improvement of their sheep stock; and the activity and acuteness displayed in laying in their beasts for fatting. I have also found them, in general, liberal, communicative, and free from those narrow jealousies which are too often excited by the enquiries of a stranger." According to Donaldson, there are no very large farms within this county; for although great progress has of late years been made in inclosing the open fields, yet the lands are generally parcelled and let out again to the former tenants, who occupied them in the open field style, and to such extent as it is supposed their abilities and circumstances would enable them to manage properly; so that it is only in the old inclosed parishes where there are farms of any considerable extent, and even then the rent of one farm seldom exceeds 500*l.* a year. In the more recently inclosed parishes the farms are generally from 100*l.* to 300*l.* per annum. Pitt considers that the general modes of occupation may be reduced to four:—

"1. The common field occupations, consisting of arable land in the common field in constant tillage, and enclosures near the towns or villages generally at grass,

grass, together with the natural grass-land of the valleys, inclosed or open; these occupations are titheable, and the present rents from 10s. to 20s. per acre. In Rothwell, a farm of what is called four yard lands or about one twentieth part of the parish, has about one hundred and twenty acres of open land, and thirty acres inclosed, five horses, eighteen head of cattle, of which one-half may be milkers, and ninety-six sheep, twenty-four being attached to each yard land.

"2. Modern inclosures, in alternate tillage and pasture. The pastures generally stocked, principally with sheep, of which there are farms of various sizes, with sometimes old pasture land attached, and employed in the feeding of cattle.

"3. Enclosed land, in alternate tillage and pasture, with pasture land attached thereto, the pasture land generally applied to supporting dairy cows. Of these there are farms of various sizes, on which from seven, eight, and ten, to twenty, forty, and even sixty dairy cows are kept; the principal object being generally butter for the London market. The inclosed land of this county is generally tithe free. Rent of farms, at present, 1806, from 20s. to 30s. per acre; but near towns the land lets much higher.

"4. The ancient enclosed land, generally at grass, and applied to feeding sheep and oxen, or part mown for hay. In some parishes of this class, little or no grain is grown; the rent generally from 25s. to 30s. per acre. These farms are the largest occupations in the county; I viewed one of six or seven hundred acres, and heard of much larger; but a considerable proportion of this land, of uncouth appearance, and overrun with ant-hills, is, probably, at a rent of not more than 20s. per acre."

It is considered, that the surface of this county is very advantageous for cultivation, having neither dreary wastes nor rugged mountains. The upper and middle parts are abundantly covered with extensive woods, which are intersected with numerous vistas and lawns.—The Great Peterborough Fen, a tract of fine level land, containing between six and seven thousand acres, of a soil, equal perhaps to any in the kingdom, and capable of the highest cultivation, is situated between Peterborough and Crowland, towards the north-eastern angle of the county. It is appropriated to the depasturage of the cattle, horses, and sheep of thirty-two parishes or townships, comprised in the Soke of Peterborough. The privilege is very slightly regarded; but if this portion of land were converted into private property, and divided into farms of a proper size, the advan-

tages, both public and private, would necessarily be great.

FORESTS.]—Of the forests in this county the principal is that of Rockingham, situated in the northern part, and extending nearly twenty miles. The two large forests of Whittlewood and Salcey, lie towards the southern border of the county. Of the two chases, Geddington and Yardly, the former was once a part of Rockingham forest; but permission was given by the crown, to the ancestors of the Montague family, to disforest it, and convert it into a chase. Yardly chase, once a part of Salcey forest, has also been disforested. The purlieu woods, situated in the vicinity of the forests, and which at one time formed a part of them, are not now subject to any of the regulations of forest woods. These tracts are extensive and numerous, particularly towards the southern side of the county, and upon the borders of Rockingham forest. There are also several smaller tracts of woodland very advantageously situated. The underwood consists principally of black and white thorn, ash, willow, maple, and a small proportion of hazle.

Salcey Forest is situated near the south-eastern border of the county, where it joins Buckinghamshire. Its limits were extended by King John; but the woods and lawns afforested by that king, were disafforested by Edward the First, according to the tenor of the *Charta de Foresta*, and in consequence of a grant of a fifteenth part of the moveables of all his subjects. Though the forest was thus brought back to its ancient bounds, and its limits had been confirmed by usage, for more than three centuries, an attempt was made by Charles the First, to enlarge it; and with that view, a new perambulation was made in 1639, by which a considerable extent of country was added, and subjected to the burthen of the forest laws. This oppressive measure, however, which was extended to several other forests, was rendered ineffectual by an act of parliament, in 1641, confining all the royal forests to their reputed limits in the twentieth year of the preceding reign. The lands, now considered as forest, and in which the crown is possessed of the timber and other valuable rights, extend about two miles and a half in length, and in breadth nearly one mile and a half.—The whole is divided into four walks: Hanslop, Piddington, Hartwell, and the Deputy Ranger's; the first of which is partly in Hanslop parish, and partly extra-parochial; the second, Piddington; the third, in the parishes of Hartwell, Ashton, Piddington, and part extra-parochial; and the fourth, in Piddington, partly extra-parochial.*

* By the custom of this forest, the under-wood of the several coppices, is cut in rotation, at twenty-one years' growth; and after each cutting, the coppices are inclosed, so as to exclude the common cattle, of the forest, for nine years, but the deer are admitted into them two years sooner, by means of creeps and deer leaps, made in the fences. At the end of nine years, they are again thrown open, and so continue for the remaining twelve years until the period of cutting the under-wood returns.

The owners or occupiers of lands in the parishes of Hartwell, Ashton, Quinton, Piddington, and Hockleton, in Northamptonshire, and Hanslop, in the county of Bucks, claim a right of common of pasture, in the forest, from Old May-day to Martinmas, (23d of Nov.) for as many horses and cows, as they can keep in winter, on their lands, to which the right is appendant.

This forest was made part of the honour of Grafton, in the reign of Henry VIII. and during the time that the coppices continued in the actual possession of the crown, the underwood was cut and sold, from time to time, and the profits were accounted for to the king's use.—In the 17th year of Charles the Second, this forest, with that of Whittlewood, was settled on Queen Catharine, for her life, as part of her jointure, reserving all the timber trees and saplings for the use of the crown. The several coppices, woods, under-woods, and woodlands in both these forests, were afterwards granted to Henry, Earl of Arlington, for the term of his life, after the decease of the Queen, and at his death, to Henry, Earl of Euston, (afterwards Duke of Grafton) Charles, Earl of Southampton, and George Lord Fitzroy, sons of Charles the Second, and their respective heirs male, for ever. The family of Grafton thus became entitled to, and now possess the underwood in the several coppices.—This forest is under the government of a warden, or master forester; a lieutenant, or deputy warden; two verderers; a woodward; three yeomen-keepers of the respective walks; a page keeper; and the Surveyor General. The warden, in right of office, possesses the Great Lodge, a well-built brick house, with gardens, pleasure grounds, &c.—The number of deer is about 1000; there are killed annually about twenty-eight brace of bucks, and twenty-four of does; of which four bucks, and four does, are supplied for the use of his Majesty's household; and six bucks and six does, (more or less) are killed for the use of the public offices, &c. The verderers of the forest, the Chief Justice of Eyre, his Secretary, and the Surveyor General of the woods, have also a fee buck, and doe, yearly; the deputy warren, six bucks and does; and each of the three yeomen keepers, one brace of bucks, and one of does. The residue are disposed of by the warden.—The verderers are chosen by the free-holders of the county.—By a survey of the timber, taken in 1608, there were then growing in this forest, 15,274 timber trees, of oak, valued at 11,951*l.* besides 440 decaying trees, valued at 180*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* On a survey, taken in 1783, there were reported to be then in this forest, only 2,918 oak trees, fit for the navy, (including all trees down to thirty feet of timber,) containing by computation, 3,745 loads of timber, square

* The coppices in this forest, like those in Salcey, are cut in rotation at twenty-one years' growth; after each cutting they are inclosed for nine years, and then thrown open to the deer and cattle for the remaining twelve years; excepting those in Shrobb Walk, which is constantly inclosed, the walk not being subject to any right of common. The wood, underwood, and timber, in seven coppices, being that part of Hazleborough Walk which lies in Silverstone parish, now belong to Earl Bathurst; the crown having no other right, than that of herbage and cover for the deer. The remaining sixty-two coppices belonged to, and were in the actual possession of, the crown till 17 Charles II. when this forest and that of Salcey were settled on Queen Catharine for life, as part of her jointure. In the

measure; and only 194 scrubbed, dotard, or defective trees, of above thirty feet each, besides browse trees, of which there were 8,266 oaks, containing by computation, 7,338 loads of timber, square measure, and 8,914 browse ashes; so that the timber, fit for the navy, according to this survey, was little more than one-tenth part of the quantity fit for naval use, growing in this forest, in 1608.—The expences on this forest, from 1705, to 1786, exceeded the whole produce of the wood sales and naval timber, by the sum of 1,578*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*—The soil of this forest appears to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of large timber; as a proof of which, may be mentioned, that there was recently one ancient oak tree, 51 feet in circumference; and the trees in general are larger and longer than those in the neighbouring forest of Whittlewood; but the underwood here is of much less value, the land being cold and wet, and lying very flat.

Whittleford Forest, extending into the adjoining counties of Oxford and Buckingham, has been formerly of considerable extent. This forest, as well as that of Salcey, is part of the honour of Grafton. The whole is divided into five walks; Hazleborough, Sholbrook, Wakefield, Hanger, and Shrobb; the first of which is situated in the parishes of Whitfield and Silverstone; the second in that of Whittlebury; the third in Whittlebury, Pottersbury, Passenham, Denshanger, and Lillingston Dayrell; and the fourth and fifth in the parish of Passenham.*—This forest is under the care of—A lord warden or master forester—lieutenant or deputy warden—two verderers—woodward—purlieu ranger—five keepers and six page-keepers—besides the surveyor-general.—By grant of 11 Anne, the Duke of Grafton holds the office of lord warden or master forester, which gives him the possession of the chief lodge, called Wakefield Lodge, with the gardens, pleasure grounds, and inclosed meadow lands, containing together nearly 117 acres, with the pasturage for cattle in common with the deer, in an inclosed lawn, called Wakefield Lawn, containing upwards of 245 acres. His grace has also, as hereditary keeper, the custody and management of the deer; the number of which is computed to be about 1800; and the average number annually killed, about 138 bucks and 100 does.—In the survey made in 1608, Whittlewood Forest is stated to contain 51,046 timber

twenty-fifth of the same reign, the coppices in both forests were granted to Lord Arlington for his life, (after the Queen's death,) with remainder to the Duke of Grafton, and other sons of the king, as has been noticed respecting Salcey Forest.—Fifteen parishes enjoy, under certain limitations, the privilege of common pasture in the forest of Whittlewood; of these, six, called In-parishes, send their cattle into the forest from March 25 to November 1; and nine, called off or out-parishes, turn in their cattle from April 23 to September 25. The quantity of land subject to rights of common is 4,486 acres, 3 roods, 2 poles, being the whole of what is now deemed forest land, excepting Shrobb Walk, the lawns, and other inclosed lands.

trees

trees of oak, then valued at 25,752*l.* and 360 decaying trees valued at 123*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The whole produce of the timber felled in this forest, from 1705, to the end of 1786, including 480 loads taken for works at Blenheim, but excluding what has been felled for the navy, amounts to 37,026*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—the payments for repairs, fees, poundage, and other attendant disbursements, in that period, are 38,379*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* exceeding the produce by 1853*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* The timber felled for the navy from 1772 (the earliest fall on that account) to 1786, netted 7648*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*: and of that supplied for the same purpose from 1786 to 1790, the net produce is 6053*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*—making together 13,701*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, whence the deficit of the crown sales, 1853*l.* being deducted, the remainder 12,318*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* shows the clear produce to the crown since the forest has been in the possession of the Grafton family, being 85 years, averaging about 145*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* per annum.—By a survey taken in 1783, there appeared to be growing in this forest 5211 timber trees fit for the navy, containing 7230 loads of timber, square measure; and 402 scrubbed, dotard, and decayed trees, containing 569 loads.

Rockingham Forest, in the northern part of the county, was anciently one of the largest forests in the kingdom; extending from Northampton to Stamford, about 80 miles in length; and from the Nen, on the south, to the Welland and the Maidwell, on the north-west; being a medium breadth of nearly 8 miles. This extent was limited soon after the accession of Henry the Second; and the bounds were settled in the 17th of Charles I. The forest consists of three separate districts, called the Bailiwicks of Rockingham, Brigstock, and Cliffe, or Cliffe, situated at the distance of two or four miles from each other; each of which is divided into several walks; that is to say, Rockingham into—the Lawn of Benefield, the West Bailiwick, or West Walk, Gretton Woods and little Weldon Woods, Weedhaw and Thornhaugh, and Corby Woods;—Brigstock into Geddington woods, and Farming woods;—and Cliffe into Westhay, Moorhay, and Sulehay, Farms, and Shortwood. These three bailiwicks were formerly under the superintendence of one warden, or master forester, of the whole forest; an office which was granted to Thomas Lord Burleigh for three lives. Charles the First constituted three master foresters of separate districts. The master forestership of Rockingham-bailiwick, with Geddington woods, was granted in 1628 to Edward Lord Montague for three lives. That of Cliffe-bailiwick in 1629 to trustees for Mildmay, Earl of Westmorland, for three lives, and is now held by the present Earl of Westmorland on the same tenure. That of Farming-woods was granted in the next reign to Sir John Robinson, for three lives, and is now held by the Earl of Upper Ossory. Since the abolition of the office of warden, and the discontinuance of the forest courts,

the forest has been principally under the care of the hereditary keepers; and the three bailiwicks have been wholly unconnected in respect to their government or management.—The bailiwick of Rockingham comprises several extensive woods in the parishes of Cottingham, Middleton, Great and Little Oakley, Gretton, Little Weldon, and Corby, estimated to contain about 3500 acres; a large open plain called Rockinghamshire, and several smaller plains, containing together about 560 acres, and an inclosed lawn, called Benefield Lawn, containing about 384 acres. The woods and plains within this bailiwick belong to the Earls of Harcourt and Cardigan, Lord Sondes, George Finch Hatton, Esq. and other proprietors; and are subject to the feed of the deer, and commonable to the adjacent towns and parishes. The lawn of Benefield is a tract of pasture land in the nature of a park, inclosed and set apart for the feeding of the deer, and not subject to any right of common. This lawn, and the keeperships of several walks, are held by Mr. Hatton, by virtue of a grant in fee to Sir Christopher Hatton, in the year 1582.—The number of deer supplied from this bailiwick, is, for the use of the crown, four brace and a half of bucks, and the same number of does; for the forest officers eleven brace of each; in the whole fifteen brace and a half of each.—The bailiwick of Brigstock, the least of the three divisions, comprehends that part of the town and fields of Geddington, which lie to the north of the river Ise; certain woods called Geddington Woods, containing about 700 acres; the town and part of the fields of Brigstock; the woods called Farming Woods, containing also about 700 acres; and a lodge called Farming Woods Lodge, with an inclosed lawn adjacent to it, said to contain about 200 acres. The number of deer supplied from this bailiwick is 34 bucks and as many does.—The bailiwick of Cliffe, the largest division of the forest, comprehends four extensive tracts of wood-land; viz. Westhay Woods belonging to the Earl of Exeter; Moorhay Woods to the Earl of Westmorland; Earl's Woods, in Moorhay Walk, to the reverend Abraham Blackborne and others; and Sulehay Woods, to the Earl of Westmorland. Those woods, with the open plains and wastes adjoining, and two inclosed lawns, called Moorhay Lawn and Sulehay Lawn, held by Lord Westmorland, in right of the keepership of those walks, contain together about 4,582 acres. The town and fields of King's Cliffe, except Cliffe Park, and parts of the towns and fields of Duddington, Apethorpe, Newton, Nassington, and Yarwell, are also comprised within the limits of this bailiwick; but the woods and the lands above mentioned are chiefly subject to the haunt and feet of the deer.

RIVERS.]—All the various sources which water the county of Northamptonshire are exclusively her own, and no other county can boast of being so entirely independent of all tributary supplies. Of six rivers

ivers by which it is intersected, without naming numerous brooks, every one takes its rise within the boundaries of the county, which, after fertilizing her plains, carries its aquatic stores into the neighbouring districts.

The Nen or Nyne, claims our first notice. It has two sources: the western branch springing from Hartwell near Staverton, and the northern from Chapel Well, at Naseby. Uniting their streams at Northampton, they form a considerable river, which pursues a devious course through a rich tract of meadow land, receiving, as it flows, constant accessions from numerous tributary streams as far as Peterborough; thence running by Wisbeach to Lynn it is lost in the German Ocean. Formerly this river was navigable only to Peterborough, but in 1706, through the enterprising spirit of Sir William Fleetwood, the navigation was extended as far as Lynn, and boats laden with coal come up by Oundle, Thrapstone, Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough, to Northampton. The navigation of the river is, however, still very imperfect, and much is left for future enterprise to accomplish.

The Welland, which must be placed second in rank, on account of its local importance, rises at Sibertoft, whence, after flowing about four miles, it forms the boundaries of the county, winding along in a devious course of nearly fifty miles, by Harborough, Rockingham, and Stamford, where it becomes navigable, through Deeping, to Crowland,

whence, entering Lincolnshire, it falls into the Foss-dyke Wash, near Boston.

The other four rivers which take their source in this county are unimportant in a commercial view, if we except the Ouse and the Avon; but these are merely brooks until they quit their native district.

The Ouse, has its source at Ouse-well, in the parish of Farthingho, near Brackley, and, entering Buckinghamshire by a speedy course, re-visits the county, near Old Stratford.

The Avon, or lesser Avon, rises at Avon-well, near Naseby, and taking a westerly course flows into Warwickshire.

The Leam springs from the village of Hellidon, whence receiving other streams from Catesby and Staverton, it enters Warwickshire. Passing the villages of Leamington, it meets the lesser Avon, and by the junction forms the celebrated Avon, which intersects the county of Warwick, and after a devious course through Worcestershire, is lost in the Severn.

The Charwell derives its name from a small spring near Charwelton. After stealing along by Banbury, it at length mingles its waters with the Thames at Oxford.

PLANTS.]—Such plants as are entitled to particular notice in this county will be found enumerated in the note below.*

MEDICINAL SPRINGS.]—The medicinal springs of this

* *Adoxa Moschatellina*. Tuberos Mochalet: on Mantles heath at Farthington, and by the mineral spring at Preston.

Alchemilla vulgaris. Ladies Mantle: in the woods at King's cliff, and in Shrub's walk, Wittlebury forest.

Allium ursinum. Ramson: in woods at Cliff, and elsewhere.
—— *vineale*. Crow Garlic: in meadows and pastures: between Kettering and Thorp, also on the fence walls at Collyweston.

Anemone Pulsatella. Pasque-flower: on Bernake heath, in great plenty.

Antirrhinum Elatine. Sharp-pointed Fluellin: in corn-fields; at Cransley.

—— *minus*. The least Toad-flax: in old slate-pits at Collyweston.

—— *spurium*. Round-leaved Fluellin: in corn-fields; at Cransley.

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbines: on old willows at Braybrook and Oxendon.

Arenaria tenifolia. Fine-leaved Chickweed: in sandy meadows and pastures: at Duddington and Finshead.

Arundo Calamagrostis. Branched Reed Grass: in gorse grounds at Radston, and by the sides of Wilmore Park.

Asperula cynanchica. Squanancy-wort: on Ufford Heath.

—— *odorata*. Woodroof: in the woods at Sulby.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Black Maiden-Hair: in Birch Lane, Halstone.

—— *Ruta muraria*. Wall Rue; or White Maiden-hair: under the bridge at Lilford.

—— *scolopendrium*. Hart's-tongue: in a well in Castor church-yard.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch: in a field at Rothwell.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale: in hedges and on rubbish, at Peterborough.

Campanula glomerata. Lesser Throat-wort, or Canterbury bells, in chalky hilly pastures; at Bernak, and in the limestone grounds at Culworth.

—— *Rapunculus*. Rampions: in the wood at Badby.
Cardamine hirsuta. Hairy Ladies smock: at the head of the mill-dam by the water-mill at Lilford.

Cavealis daucoides. Fine-leaved Bastard Parsley: in a limestone pit at Deshanger.

Centaurea Calcitrapa. Star Thistle: in barren meadows, and by way-sides at Peterborough and Oundle.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Common Golden Saxifrage: in a ditch by the side of a small wood at Litchborough.

Cineraria alpina. Mountain Ragwort: on Wethering heath.

—— *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Cistus, or Little Sunflower: in hilly meadows and pastures, especially of a limestone soil: at Finshead.

Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron: in a meadow at King's Thorp, and in woods at Cransley.

Conserva reticulata. Net Conserva: in the old limestone pit at Clifton.

Convallaria maiialis. Lily con-valley, or May Lily: in the woods on the North side of King's Cliff.

Conyza squarrosa. Plowman's Spikenard: in the lane leading from Finshead to Duddington.

Cotyledon umbilicus veneris. Navel-wort, or Wall Pennywort: in a close on a sandy bank by the road to Chapel Brampton from Church Brampton, also on walls about Delapre at Northampton and at Peterborough.

Crataegus terminalis. Common wild Service-tree, or Sorb: in the woods at Cliff and Oundle.

Cuscuta

this county are not in great number or variety. At King's-cliff, eight miles S. of Stamford, is a spring which is strongly impregnated with iron, and con-

tains besides, calcareous nitre, a small quantity of sea salt, and an earthy substance. It has been found very efficacious in cutaneous disorders, and in debilities.—

Cuscuta europea. Dodder : in corn-fields and on heaths ; at Cosgrave and Oxendon.
Cynoglossum vulgare β. A variety of Hound's tongue : on rubbish by way-sides ; in Geddington Chase.
Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sun-dew, or *Rosa solis* : on bogs on the side of Halston heath.
Equisetum sylvaticum. Wood Horse-tail ; in a moorish place in Naseby field.
Erica Tetralix. Cross-leaved Heath : on the heath at Halston.
Erigeran acris. Blue-flowered Flea-bane : in very dry meadows and pastures of a limestone soil : at Cransley and Kettering.
Eryngium compestre. Common Eryngo : by the side of the old Roman way called Watling-street, not far from Daventry.
Euphorbia Amygdaloides. Wood Spurge : in Sulby woods.
—— *platyphyllos* β. A variety of broad-leaved Spurge : in corn-fields : at Cosgrave, and in the borders of Oxendon field.
Fagus Castanea. Chestnut-tree : in the wood called Stumps at Farthingston.
Festuca myurus. Wall Fescue-grass : on garden walls at Thorp Malsor.
Gentiana Amorella. Autumnal Gentian, or Fell-wort : in dry pastures ; at Cransley and Lodington, and by Easton, near Stamford.
Genista anglica. Needle Furze, or Petty-whin ; on Halston heath.
Geranium lucidum. Shining Dove's-foot Crane's bill : on walls, roofs, and in sandy shady places ; at St. Martin's Stamford, and on the stone walls at Bernak.
Gnaphalium dioicum. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's Foot : on the heath at Bernak, and on Wittering heath.
—— *sylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed : in Naseby field, and in a grove of ash-trees at Thorp Malsor.
Helleborus viridis. Wild black Hellebore : in the closes near Whittlewood forest.
Hypericum Androsamum. Tutsan : or Park-leaves : in woods about the mineral spring at King's Cliff.
—— *humifusum*. Trailing Saint John's-wort } on the Links
—— *pulchrum*. Upright St. John's-wort } at Kettering
Hypochaeris maculata. Spotted Hawk-weed : on Bernak heath.
Iberis nudicaulis. Rock Cresse : on the banks of the stone or sand-pits at Little Creaton.
Inula Helicium. Elecampane : in the Home closes at Rance, and in the ground near Newton Broomshold church.
Juncus bulbosus. Bulbose-rush : on the downs at Badby.
—— *squarrosus*. Moss-rush, or Goose Corn : on the Link, at Kettering.
—— *sylvaticus*. Great hairy Wood-rush : in stone-pits overgrown with wood about a mile south of Cliff.
Juniperus communis. Common Juniper : on heaths and hilly places ; at Brakeley.
Lactuca virosa. Strong-scented wild Lettuce : in hedges, and at the sides of fields, at Northampton.
Lathyrus Nissolia. Crimson Grass Vetch : at the sides of fields ; at Oundle.
—— *sylvestris*. Narrow-leaved Peas Everlasting : in woods and hedges ; at Cosgrave, also upon the hill at Burrow-fen, and in woods at Brampton.
Lichen articulatus. Jointed Lever-wort : on an oak in Shalbrook lawn, Whittlebury forest.

Limosella aquatica. Bastard Plantain : in a lane at Kelmarsh.
Linum perenne. Perennial blue Flax : on the banks of corn-fields about Bernak heath, also on Wittering heath, and in the lane at Worthorpe.
Lithospermum officinale. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill : in woody and dry places of a limestone soil : near the Hermitage at Brampton.
Licoperdon Tuber. Solid Puff-ball, or Truffles : under ground ; in woods and high pastures : at Rushton.
Lysimachia nemorum. Yellow Pimpernell of the Woods : in a grove at Pycheley.
—— *tenella*. Purple Money-wort : in bogs on the sides of Halston heath.
Melampyrum cristatum. Crested Cow-wheat : on a bushy common south-west of Braybrook town, and in the woods at Yarwell.
Mentha rotundifolia. Round-leaved Horse-mint : in the church yard at Geddington, and in the rill running from the first head of the Welland, at Sibertoft.
Menyanthes Nymphoides. Fringed Water Lily : in the Nyne at Peterborough.
Montia fontana. Water Chick-weed : on the Downs at Badby.
Myagrum sativum. Gold of Pleasure : in a flax ground near the Welland at Dingley.
Myosurus minimus. Mouse-tail ; in gardens and fields at Thorp Malsor.
Myriophyllum verticillatum. Verticillate Water Mill-foil : in the Nyne at Peterborough.
Nepeta Cataria. Nep or Cat-mint : in pastures and hedges in a lime stone soil ; at St. Martin's Stamford.
Ophrys apifera. Bee Orchis : on a bushy common, between Blatherwick and Finshead.
—— *muscifera*. Fly Orchis : in the wilderness at Rushton.
—— *spiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces : in dry meadows and pastures ; by the way to Weekly wind-will, Weerkton.
Ochis ustulata. Little Purple-flowered Orchis : on the stoney ground, by the road between Duddington and Stamford.
Ornithopus purpusillus. Bird's-foot : on barks and lays at Creaton.
Origanum vulgare. Wild Marjoram : in bushy places and hedges in a lime-stone soil ; at Finshead.
Osmunda Lunaria. Moon-wort : on the heath at Halston.
—— *spicant*. Rough Spleen-wort : in a rocky ground at King's Cliff.
Parnassia palustris. Grass of Parnassus : in the bogs at Thorp.
Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris, True-love, or One-berry : in woods at Brampton and Cransley, and in Shrob Walk, Whittlebury Forest.
Peziza lentifera. Seeding Cup-mushroom : in woods and fields, and on rotten wood ; at Oxendon.
Phallus esculentus. Esculent Morel : in woods and hedges ; on heathy banks at Walcot House, at Weekly and Boughton.
—— *impudicus*. Stink-horns, or Stinking Morel : in a grove of Ash-trees at Thorp Malsor.
Pilularia globifera. Pepper-grass : in Burrow-fen, Peterborough.
Pinguicula vulgaris. Butter-wort, or, Yorkshire Sanicle : in marshy places at Wellingborough.
Polygonum Bistorta. The greater Bistort, or Snake-weed ; in the meadows by the Ouse at Cosgrave.
Polypodium

lities.—Astrop Wells are in great reputation. When drank at the foundation head, the water is considered a specific in cases of female obstructions, and in the first and second stages of consumptions. In the jaundice it seldom fails; and in the dropsy it is frequently administered with success. Persons whose constitutions have been weakened by free living, find themselves renovated by its virtues. This water has a brisk, pleasant taste, and is very clear and spirituous.—At King's-Sutton, four miles S. by E. from Banbury, in Oxfordshire, is a mineral spring which has a very foetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs; the taste is however warm and pungent, like salt of tartar. It is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and an alkaline salt combined with sea salt. This water is purgative, and is considered efficacious in all diseases of the skin. At Northampton is a well, discovered in 1703, which is famous for curing the gravel.

ETYMOLOGY.]—This county takes its name from that of its chief town, Northampton; and that, again, from its situation on the north side of the river Anfona, or Nen; or, according to some, it was so named in contradistinction to Southampton.

- Polypodium cristatum*. Crested Polypody: in woods and damp shady places; at Brampton.
 — *rhatum*. Stone Polypody: on a small rock by the sides of a spring, at Badby.
Prenanthes muralis. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce: on the tops of willows, between Weekly and the water-mill.
Prunus cerasus. Black Cherry: in woods and hedges; between Sibbertoft and Marston.
Ranunculus lingua. Great Spearwort: in the Ouse at Stratford.
Rhaphanus Raphanistrum γ. A variety of White Charlock: in the drains at Burrow-fen.
Ribes nigrum. Black Currants: on the banks of King's Thorpe river, at Northampton.
Rosa Eglanteria. Sweetbriar, or Eglantine: in the grove at Great Oakley hall.
 — *spinossima*. Burnet Rose: at the foot of Burhill, Daventry.
Rumex maritimus. Golden Dock: on the banks of Caerdyke at Paston.
Sagina erecta. The least Stitch-wort: amongst the furze at Thorp Malsor.
Salix purpurea. Purple Willow: in osier grounds at Peakirk.
 — *triandria*. Smooth Willow: in woods, hedges, and on the banks of rivers; at Preston, and at Peakirk.
Salvia verbenacea. Common English Wild Clary: in King's Thorp church-yard.
Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder or Dane-wort: in hedges and way sides; at Boughton.
Saponaria officinalis β. A variety of Soap-wort: in the small grove of a wood, called Spiney at Litchborough.
Satyrion viride. Frog Satyrion, or Orchis: in meadows and pastures; at Foster's Booth, and on a bushy common south-west of Braybrook.
Stachys arvensis. Upright Ground-ivy: in corn fields; between Rothwell and Desborow, and at Thornhaw.
Scleranthus perennis. Perennial Knawell: in old stone-pits by Highgate House, at Creaton.
Scirpus fluitans. Floating Club-rush: in moorish ground on the north side of Badby.

GENERAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.]—In the time of the Romans, this part of the island was inhabited by the Coritani, of whom some mention has been made in our account of Derbyshire. During the heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

The ancient Britons having been subjugated, their Roman conquerors soon began to form military roads and fortresses. Of the former, two great roads, or *via-strata*, crossed this county; and were directly or collaterally connected with several permanent stations, temporary encampments, and vicinal-ways. The Watling-street, in proceeding from the south, towards the north, enters Northamptonshire, at, or near Stratford, and continuing in almost a direct line across the county, leaves it at Dove-bridge. On this course there appears to have been three stations; Lactodorum, 17 Roman miles from Magiovinium; Bennaveunam, or Isannavotia, 12 miles from the first; and Tripontium, 12 miles distant from the second. Much difference of opinion has prevailed respecting the sites of these stations. The Watling-street in its progress northward evidently passed Durocobrivis, near Dunstable, and

- Scirpus sylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-grass; in a small brook on the right hand of the road from Kettering to Thorp Malsor.
Sedum Telephium. Orpine, or Live Long: among the rubbish of the old castle at Castle Dikes, and in the woods at Preston.
Sherardia arvensis. Little Field Madder: in the fields at Wittering.
Silene nutans. Nottingham Catch-fly: among the corn fields between Harringworth and Wakerly.
Sison segetum. Corn Parsley or Horne-wort: in corn fields and hedges in a clay and chalky soil; at Oxendon.
Spilidago Virgaurea. Common Golden Rod: in the wood at Badby.
Spergula nodosa. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Saxefrage: in sandy places and moist pastures; at Wellingborough.
Stellaria graminea β. A variety of lesser Stitchwort: in marshy places; between Braybrook and Oxendon.
Tanacetum vulgare. Common Tansey: on the area of the old fortification in a wood at Sibbertoft.
Teucrium Chamaepitys. Ground Pine: in the fields near Helpstone pits at Ufford.
Thlaspi arvense. Treacle-mustard or Penny-cress: in Wadenhoe field.
Thymus serpyllum γ. Lemon Thyme: on heaths and hilly places; at Thorp, and in dry barren pastures at Kettering.
Thymus serpyllum γ. Hoary Thyme: on heaths and hilly places; at King's Cliff.
Tilia Europæa. The Lime or Linden Tree: in woods and hedges; at Thornhaugh.
Trifolium striatum. Knotted Trefoil: in dry meadows and pastures; between Brixworth and Hampport.
Valeriana Locusta. Lamb's-lettuce or Corn-salad: in the lime-stone grounds at Culworth.
Vincetoxicum major. The greater Periwinkle: under a wall at the north end of Southorp.
Viola hirta. Hairy Violet: at the bottom of an old stone-pit, at Walcot house.

Magiovinium

Magiovinum, in the vicinity of Stratford. From this to Lactodorum was 17 miles, which distance, with the name still retained of Tow-cester, and the vestiges of the place, are tolerably satisfactory proofs, as to the site of this station. The next Roman town on this road was Benaventa, or Bennavennum, which has been variously placed at Wedon-Bec, at Castle-Dykes, and near Daventry; but the superior claims of the latter are decisive from a mere cursory view of each place. Here is the immense encampment called Borough-hill; also the remains of other fortifications named Burnt-walls, &c. in a valley to the west. In an adjoining wood, close to the present turnpike road, are other military works, called John of Gaunt's Castle, which probably constituted part of the Roman station. Twelve miles north of this was Tripontium, a name descriptive of its situation, and character. This station is usually assigned to Lilburn, where is a conical artificial hill, probably the keep of a fortress, and some castrametations. Causeways, pavements, and other ancient vestiges, have been found here.—There appear to have been other works of the Romans on the western side of this county. The great encampment called Castle-Dykes, south-west of Wedon, seems to have been either formed, or altered by the Romans. It was a fortress of great strength and magnitude. About three miles to the east is Nether-Heyford, where part of a tessellated pavement was discovered in 1699.—About three miles south-west of Daventry is Arbury-banks, a large encampment on the summit of a hill, attributed to the Romans; at Guilsborough, are some entrenchments, called "The Boroughs," pronounced to be traces of a Roman camp; and, in the south-western angle of the county, between Aynho, and Newbottle, is another entrenchment called Raynsbury-Camp, from which, in nearly a direct line southward, the remains of a Roman road, called the port-way, point towards Aldcester and Chesterton; and, nearly parallel with that street, is a raised mound, named Aveditch-bank. These apparently formed a communication between the works at Chesterton, and Raynsbury; and it is extremely probable that the same road was continued to the other great works at Castle-Dykes, Borough Hills, &c.—The Roman road, called the forty-foot-way, or Ermine-street, enters this county from Huntingdonshire, near Castor, where it passed the Nen river. The only station, in this county, on the line, was Durobrivæ, which was at or near Castor.

Some tessellated pavements, or floors of different rooms, were found at Weldon in 1738; and numerous coins of the lower Roman empire, and several of Constantine, Constans, &c. were discovered at the same time.—At Cotterstock, near Oundle, a tessellated pavement was found in 1736; and among the rubbish were fragments of urns, with shells, tiles, and horns and bones of beasts. In 1798, some further discoveries were made in the same field.—At Thorpe, near Peterborough; and at Stan-

wich, near Higham - Ferrers, similar pavements have been found.—There are the remains of an encampment at Chester, of nearly a square form. Coins, foundations of walls, &c. have been found at this place, which is on the banks of the Nen. Near the same river, in Woodford field, are manifest signs of a place possessed by the Romans; and fragments of tessellated pavements, &c. have been found there. Reynolds, in his "Iter Britanniarum," gives the following list of places, where certain antiquities have been found, that indicate Roman possession:—Badby, Barnack, Barnwell, Castor, Catesby, Charlton, Chester, Chipping-Warden, Cogenhoe, Cotterstock, Drayton, East-Farndon, Guilsborough, Kettering, Northampton, Pauls-perry, Piddington, Ringstead, Old Stratford, Stanwick, Thorpe, Wedon-Bec, Wedon-Pinkney, Great Weldon, Whilton, Wollaston, Woodford, &c.

Under the Saxons, as already stated, the present county was included within the Mercian monarchy, by which the great monasteries of Medenhamsted, now Peterborough, and Crowland were founded. The former was the first, in the time of formation, and most important in size and consequence within the kingdom of Mercia. Like its neighbour at Crowland, it was plundered, and burnt by the Danes in their different predatory excursions. Medenhamsted, however, became so famous, that it was called Urbs-Regia, the royal city. At Stamford Baron, the monks of Medenhamsted kept a monetarium, or mint. Hamtune, now Northampton, is repeatedly mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; and it is generally admitted that this was a place of considerable strength and consequence during the conflicts between the Saxons and Danes.

Towcester appears to have been burnt by the Danes, and King Edward ordered it to be rebuilt. It was encompassed with a wall of stone; and the king is thought to have caused a small square encampment to be made on the Ouse at Passenham, at that time.—Of other entrenchments, and castellated remains, there are traces and traditions concerning one, at each of the following places; Rockingham, Braybrook, Higham-Ferrars, Drayton, Geddington, Fineshed, Earls-Barton, Fotheringhay, Barnwell, Maxey, Preston-Capes, Sulgrave, Culworth, Thorpe-Waterville, Weekley, Cottingham, Longthorpe, &c.

Of sepulchral monuments, ancient architecture, &c. this county contains many interesting specimens. In the latter, Peterborough Cathedral, and the contiguous buildings, display some fine and varied examples. The churches of Castor, Barnack, Earl's-Barton, St. Peter's, and St. Sepulchre's at Northampton, Barnwell, Twywell and Spritton, are all distinguished by Saxon semicircular arches, &c.; and, in some of them are ancient piscinas, fonts, stone stalls, &c. Fotheringhay, a collegiate church, has a lofty tower, flying buttresses, crocketed pinnacles, and windows with mullions and tracery. Oundle church is a large, with a tower and crocketed spire,

spire, also spacious windows of varied and enriched tracery. Lufwick, Kettering, Higham-Ferrars, Wellingborough, and Finedon churches, are all large structures, and display in their towers, spires, windows, and doors, various specimens of the elaborate architecture of the middle ages. Braunston, Whiston, Raunds, Brington, and Kings-Sutton churches present beautiful and curious architectural features; and the Chapel at Glynton is thought to be one of the finest in England. The crosses at Geddington, and near Northampton, erected by King Edward the First, to the memory of his Queen, Eleanor, are celebrated specimens of architectural elegance and beauty.—At Hardwick, near Wellingborough; at Warnford; at Barnack; St. Peter's in Northampton; at Castor; at Paul's-perry; and at Greens-Norton, are curious ancient fonts.—In Warkton Church are three large, splendid monuments, with statues, &c. to the Montague Family; and in Weekly Church are two or three altar tombs, with effigies, &c. to some older branches of the same family. At Brington are several costly tombs, in memory of the Spencers of Althorpe; and at Stowe is a very interesting altar-monument, with a recumbent figure of Elizabeth Latimer, wife, first to Sir John Danvers, and secondly to Sir Edmund Carey. Here is also a cenotaph, with statues, to the memory of Dr. Thomas Turner, who was buried at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. At Easton-Neston are several sepulchral memorials to the Fermors, Earls of Pomfret; in Stamford Baron Church, are some gorgeous monuments to the Cecils of Burleigh; and the Cathedral church of Peterborough contains some sepulchral mementos, but few of them are of leading interest. Mary Queen of Scots has a cenotaph there. Catharine of Arragon, first wife to King Henry the Eighth, was interred at Peterborough. At Rockingham, the Watsons, now Baron Sondes, have some monuments. Lufwick Church, eminent for its architecture, has several monuments to the different families of Stafford, Vere, Mordaunt, Green, &c. It contains also some fine specimens of stained glass. In Castle-Ashby church are some old brasses, and an ancient tomb with the armed effigies of a Knight.—East Mauduit church contains three or four monuments with statues, canopies, &c. to the Yelvertons; and, in Herton Church is a curious tomb to William Lord Parr, uncle to Catherine; also brasses to Roger Salusbury, and his two wives. In Hardington Church are two old tombs, and a fine monument by Rysbrack; at Fawsley, are several

mural slabs, brasses, and finely sculptured monuments to different persons of the Knightly family; in Stean Church a branch of the Crewe family of Cheshire, was formerly interred; several tombs are preserved to record the names of different persons; and Marham Church contains some monumental memorials to the Fitzwilliams of Milton. Several others are likewise entitled to notice.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, JURISDICTION, &c.]—According to the Domesday Survey, this county was anciently divided into the following hundreds, &c.—Wiceste (Wapentake) Gravesende, Coltrewesto, Corbei, Wilebroc, Rodewell, Maleste, Nevesland, Hecham, Hocheslau, Ordinbaro, Claislund, Sutone, Nivebote, Naresford, Stodfalde, Wardone, Wimersle, Hanvordesho, Gillesburg, Stocche, Pochebroc, Optone, Aluratleu, Spelho, Foxle, Towcestre, Alboldeston, Colstreu, Alwardeslea. A considerable part of Rutlandshire, when this survey was made, was included in the county of Northampton; but in the year 1203 we have mention made of it as a separate shire; and by an inquisition taken, 1275, it was certified to have been given by Henry the Third to the King of the Almains. By a later division the hundreds were reduced to twenty-eight; and in the reign of Edward the Second they were further contracted to the present number of twenty, and were called by the names which they now bear, as will appear in the Population Table in a succeeding page; 10 being comprehended in the eastern, and 10 in the western division of the county.—These greater divisions comprise 301 parishes, and 6 parts of parishes.—Northamptonshire has 7 petty sessions, and 43 acting county magistrates.

At what period Christianity was introduced into Britain, does not appear to be with certainty known; but, about the year 634, Birinus, a missionary from Pope Honorius, having converted the West-Saxons to Christianity, founded an episcopal see at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. In 1072, Dorchester, being considered too insignificant a place, this episcopal see was transferred to Lincoln, and Northamptonshire remained under its jurisdiction, till Henry the Eighth, having seized the temporalities, and secularized the abbey of Peterborough, erected one of the six new bishoprics there, in the year, 1541. At the same time, he ordained, by letters patent, that it should consist of a bishop, a dean, six prebendaries, and an archdeacon.*

PARLIA-

* Since the foundation of this see, the following prelates have successively filled the episcopal chair:—John Chambers, the last abbot, and first bishop, was a native of Peterborough, a benedictine monk, and placed at the head of the abbey, in 1528. In 1540, he resigned the abbey to the king, and had a liberal pension allowed him; but, before the expiration of another year, he was presented with the new mitre, and had the temporalities of this see consigned to him.—On his decease, in 1556, Queen Mary nominated David Pole, or Poole, LL.D.
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whose election was confirmed by a bull of Pope Paul the Fourth. Descended from a noble family, he received his education at Oxford, where, having acquired considerable eminence, he was appointed Archdeacon of Salop, Dean of the Arches, Archdeacon of Derby, and Chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. When Protestantism regained the ascendancy by Elizabeth's succession to the throne, he lost his bishopric and his liberty. He was soon, however, restored to the latter, and retired to his estate, where he died in 1568. The
8 D vacancy

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—This county returns 9 members to parliament: 2 for the county; 2 for the city of Peterborough; 2 for Northampton; 2 for Brackley; and 1 for Higham Ferrers.

MANUFACTURES.]—Stockings are extensively manufactured at Daventry; where, also, great numbers of whips are made. In Northampton, and in several of the neighbouring towns and villages, the men are principally employed in making, and the women and girls in the closing, lining, and binding of shoes. At Kettering, and towards the northern side of the county, are some woollen manufactures; and, at Towcester, and in the surrounding villages, the lace-making business is carried on to a great extent.

BRIDGES.]—Pitt, the agricultural writer, has remarked, that there are few districts which can boast of a greater number of handsome, well built, stone bridges, than this county: every brook and rivulet is made passable by means of a stone arch; and the bridges on the larger rivers do credit to the public spirit of the inhabitants.

ROADS.]—Through this county, the great mail roads, of which there are four, are mostly level, wide, and good; and a few of the collateral turnpike roads

are generally kept in a good state; but the cross, or parish roads, are mostly very narrow, and the farmers seem careless in performing the statute duty of repairs. Some improvement, however, have recently taken place.

CANALS.]—Northamptonshire is not without its share of the advantages that result to this country through the medium of artificial rivers. The Oxford canal, after passing along the western verge of the county, joins the Grand Junction Canal at Braunston, at which place the water is elevated by means of locks to the height of 87 feet, and continues upon that level for the distance of 4 or 5 miles, one mile of which is through a tunnel, called Braunston Tunnel. The water afterwards descends by lockage 172 feet, and comes to a level with the river Ouse. After crossing the great London road at Wedon, it is carried over a valley by an embankment of earth, half a mile in length, and 30 feet high. Two roads and a small river pass underneath the canal through the base of the embankment. It then takes a north-easterly direction, recrossing the London road; afterwards, turning eastward, it passes Lower Hayford, Bugbrooke and Gayton, to Blisworth, which is eighteen miles from Braunston.

vacancy in this see was supplied by Edmund Scambler, D. D. a native of Gressingham, in Lancashire, and chaplain to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. He surrendered to the crown the hundred and liberties of Nassaburgh, with the gaul and the manors of Southorp and Thirleby; in consideration of which he is said to have received the see of Norwich; when Richard Howland, D. D. successively master of Magdalen and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, was elected in his stead, in 1584. Bishop Howland died, at Castor, in 1600; he was succeeded by Thomas Dove, D. D. Dean of Norwich, who had been the favourite chaplain of Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1680, and was buried in the north-cross aisle, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which was destroyed during the civil war.—The Dean of the diocese, William Pierce, D. D. became the new bishop; but scarcely two years had elapsed, before he obtained the see of Bath and Wells, and Augustine Lindsell, D. D. Dean of Lichfield, was introduced in 1638. In 1633, preferment still followed him, for he was translated to Hereford, and his place here filled by Francis Dee, D. D. who retained it till his death in 1638. He evinced his attachment to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was educated, by giving to it the improper personage of Pagham, in Sussex, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars, for ever, to be elected out of Peterborough school. This bishopric was next filled by John Townes, D. D. a native of Norfolk. He was chaplain to the Earl of Northampton, who gave him the living of Castle Ashby, and in 1630, he succeeded bishop Pierce in the deanery. When the bishops, in 1641, were prevented from attending the House of Lords, by an insurrection of the populace, he joined eleven of his brethren, in entering a protest against all such orders, votes, laws, resolutions, and determinations, as should be passed during their absence, from December 7, 1641, and declaring them to be null, and of no effect; for which they were all committed to the Tower, where they were confined four months. He died in 1648.—At the restoration of Charles the Second, in 1660, this bishopric was conferred on Benjamin Laney, D. D. a native of Ipswich, who had been chaplain in ordinary to Charles the First. His further advancement to Lincoln, in 1663, led to the elevation of Joseph Henshaw, D. D. another suffering royalist. He died in 1678; and in May, 1679, William Lloyd, D. D. received this see in exchange for that of Kildaff, and

on his further translation to Norwich, in 1685, it was entrusted to Thomas White, D. D. a native of Kent, chaplain to the Princess of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne. White was one of the six bishops, who, with archbishop Sancroft at their head, signed and presented a petition to James the Second, stating in the most firm, though respectable terms, their objections to promulgating and distributing his declaration for liberty of conscience. The revolution speedily followed, and White lost his bishopric by refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to William and Mary. On his expulsion, their majesties made choice of Richard Cumberland, D. D. a country clergyman, who, to his infinite surprise, walking in a coffee room, took up a newspaper, which gave him the first intimation of his good fortune. For this, it is supposed, he was principally indebted to his "De legibus nature disquisitio philosophica," &c. or a Philosophical Enquiry into the Laws of Nature;—a work professedly directed against, and very successfully combating, the metaphysical subtleties of Hobbes. He was carried off by a paralytic stroke in 1718, aged 87, and his diocese transferred to White Kennet, D. D. Dean of the cathedral. Whilst at the university, he commenced his career as a political party-writer, but, after obtaining an introduction into the church he published several tracts in opposition to popery, and in defence of the establishment.—He died in 1728, and in his room was appointed Robert Clavering, D. D. Hebrew professor at Oxford, whose removal by death in 1748, introduced John Thomas, D. D. who had previously been made dean in 1740. He was private tutor to his present majesty; and he successively enjoyed the bishoprics of Peterborough, Salisbury and Winchester. On his acceptance of Salisbury, in 1757, this see devolved on Richard Terrick, D. D. one of the king's chaplains and canon residentiary of St. Paul's; who in 1764 exchanged it for the see of London, when Robert Lamb, LL. D. left the deanery for the palace, but did not live to enjoy this new accession of dignity, more than five years, John Hinchcliffe, D. D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, being collated to it in 1769. For political reasons, he was induced to resign in 1778, and obtained the deanery of Durham, which he held in commendam with his bishopric till his death in 1794, when the mitre, was consigned to Spencer Mordaunt, D. D. then bishop of Bristol.

From

From Blisworth a rail line branches off to Northampton. The line of cut is now through a tunnel, a work of considerable difficulty, from the quality of the substratum and the numerous springs that occurred. It next passes Stoke Bruern, Grafton Regis, and Cosgrove, crossing in its progress the rivers Tove and Ouse, and flowing by means of embankments, at a considerable height above the meadows.

The Union Canal was completed in 1815. This canal, which opens to Northampton a free water communication with all parts of the kingdom, commences on the west side of Leicester, running for three miles in the river Soar, as far as Ayleston, thence by Glen Parva, Wigston, Newton, Harcourt, Westow and Saddington, where is a tunnel of forty chains. Making an angle at this place, it passes Foxton, where is another tunnel of forty-eight chains, passing which is the branch to Market Harborough. From the above tunnel it makes a bend, crosses the river Welland, and passes between Marston Trussel and Hothorp, and turns by East Farnham and Oxendon Magna, where is a small tunnel of thirteen chains. In the neighbourhood of this place is the reservoir summit level, supplied by the Oxendon Brook. From Oxendon it goes near Kilmarnock, where it passes another tunnel of forty-five chains, and pursues its course by Maidwell, Lamport, Hanging, Houghton, Brixworth, and parallel with that branch of the river Nen, called the Northern river. Hence it proceeds to Spratton, Pifford, Chapel Brampton, Kingsthorpe, Dallington, and on the west side of Northampton joins the river Nen, and the branch of the Grand Junction Canal; making a course from Leicester to Northampton of nearly 44 miles, passing through four tunnels, and alternately rising and falling through 467 feet of lockage. That branch which proceeds from the junction to Market Harborough, is 34 miles without locks.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The following are usually considered as the market towns of this county:—

| Towns. | Market-days. | Population. |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | 1801 1811 |
| Brackley..... | Wednesday..... | 1420 1590 |
| Daventry..... | Wednesday..... | 2582 2758 |
| Higham Ferrars..... | Saturday..... | 726 823 |
| Kettering..... | Friday..... | 3011 3240 |
| Northampton..... | Saturday..... | 7020 8427 |
| Osadley..... | Saturday..... | 1956 1952 |
| Peterborough..... | Saturday..... | 3440 3674 |
| Rockingham..... | Thursday..... | 213 239 |
| Rothwell..... | Monday..... | 1409 1451 |
| Thrapston..... | Tuesday..... | 675 708 |
| Towcester..... | Tuesday..... | 2030 2245 |
| Wellingborough..... | Wednesday..... | 3524 3990 |

FAIRS.—*Boughton Green*—June 24, 25, 26, for timber, poles, ladders, cooper's ware, turnery, braziers, china, hark besoms, rakes, forks, scythe-hones, leather-bottles, cabinet, and all sorts of other goods;

a large fair for ready made cloaths, hats, and stockings; the last day a small horse fair.

Brackley—Wednesday after February 25, horses, cows, and sheep; second Wednesday in April, horses, cows, and sheep; Wednesday after October 10, horses and cows, and hiring of servants; December 11, horses, cows, and sheep.

Brigstock—April 25, St. Mark, horses and horned cattle; September 4, Old St. Bartholomew, sheep, brass, and pewter; November 22, Old Martinmas, black hats, boots, shoes, and pedlary.

Brixworth—May 1, Whit-Monday, for cloth of all sorts, hardware, and toys.

Daventry—Easter Tuesday, for horses and horned cattle; June 6, for swine, and all sorts of goods; August 8, horned cattle, horses, and sheep; October 2, for cattle, cheese, and onions, &c.; October 27, (called Ram Fair) for sheep chiefly.

Kotheringham—Third Monday after Old Midsummer, July 5, for horses.

Higham Ferrars—Thursday before February 5, March 7, or Leap Year March 6, Thursday before May 12, June 28, Thursday before August 5, Thursday after August 15, horses and horned cattle; October 10, horses and horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; St. Catherine, December 6, horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

Kettering—Thursday before St. Thomas, December 21, Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Thursday before Old Michaelmas, October 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep hogs, and pedlary. Fortnight market, sheep and cattle.

King's Cliff—October 29, for cheese, homespun linen, and turners' ware.

Northampton—February 20, horses, horned cattle, and toys; March 25, sheep and pedlary; April 5, May 4, June 19, August 5, all great horse fairs, August 26, all sorts of merchandize, and a great fair for cattle; September 10, chiefly cheese and sheep; November 28, December 19, all sorts of cattle.

New Inn Road—October 3, statute.

Oundle—February 24, Whit-Monday, August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows; October 11, all sorts of stock and cheese.

Peterborough—July 10, October 2, for horses, stock of all sorts, and timber wrought,

Rockingham—September 25, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloths.

Rothwell—Trinity Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary, all the week, and leather the last day only.

Thrapston—First Tuesday in May, St. James's, O. S. August 5, for pedlary, shoes, &c. and hiring harvestmen.

Towcester—Shrove-Tuesday, May 12, Tuesday before October 10, statute; October 29, all sorts of cattle and merchandize.

Weldon—First Thursdays in February, May, August, and November, for brass, pewter, hats, linen, and woollen cloth.

Wellingborough—Easter-Wednesday, horses and hogs;

hogs; Whit-Wednesday, horses, borned cattle, and sheep; October 29, ditto, and cheese.

West Haddon—May 2, for hats, hardware, and cloth.

Yardley—Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horse-furniture.

POPULATION.]—This is one of the counties, respecting the early population of which we have no

data. In the year 1700, the number was 119,500; in 1750, it was 123,300; and, in 1801, it was 131,757; of which, 63,417 were males, and 68,340 were females. In 1811, as appears by the table below, the aggregate number was 141,353. The average annual proportion of marriages, in Northamptonshire, is as 1 to 133; of births, as 1 to 298; of deaths, as 1 to 52.

Summary of the Population of the County of NORTHAMPTON, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons. |
| Chipping Warden..... | 818 | 808 | 5 | 13 | 601 | 206 | 61 | 1898 | 1991 | 3889 |
| Cleley | 1174 | 1316 | 7 | 24 | 672 | 429 | 215 | 2665 | 3137 | 5802 |
| Corby | 1976 | 2071 | 1 | 42 | 870 | 781 | 420 | 4511 | 4759 | 9270 |
| Fawsley..... | 2244 | 2467 | 11 | 54 | 1238 | 897 | 332 | 5449 | 5759 | 11,208 |
| Greens-Norton..... | 921 | 1033 | 1 | 16 | 674 | 307 | 52 | 1949 | 2267 | 4216 |
| Guisborough..... | 1719 | 4905 | 4 | 29 | 910 | 820 | 175 | 4104 | 4301 | 8405 |
| Hamfordshoe..... | 1324 | 1488 | 10 | 12 | 521 | 890 | 77 | 3178 | 3779 | 6957 |
| Higham Ferrars | 1230 | 1405 | 6 | 7 | 624 | 593 | 188 | 3121 | 3506 | 6627 |
| Huxloe | 2113 | 2260 | 10 | 38 | 1086 | 1063 | 111 | 4815 | 5275 | 10090 |
| Kings Sutton..... | 2010 | 2220 | 9 | 32 | 1460 | 562 | 198 | 4529 | 5396 | 9925 |
| Navisford..... | 402 | 441 | — | 9 | 247 | 158 | 36 | 941 | 1047 | 1988 |
| Nobottle Grove..... | 1440 | 1516 | 6 | 34 | 806 | 392 | 318 | 3500 | 3553 | 7053 |
| Orlisbury..... | 912 | 988 | 2 | 25 | 593 | 316 | 79 | 2101 | 2240 | 4341 |
| Polebrook..... | 668 | 767 | 3 | 22 | 342 | 359 | 66 | 1646 | 1874 | 3520 |
| Rothwell | 1449 | 1506 | 1 | 35 | 808 | 584 | 114 | 3046 | 3486 | 6532 |
| Spelhoe | 966 | 1003 | 8 | 11 | 573 | 290 | 140 | 2236 | 2433 | 4669 |
| Towcester..... | 834 | 999 | 8 | 25 | 455 | 407 | 137 | 1887 | 2171 | 4058 |
| Willybrook..... | 972 | 1026 | 5 | 24 | 619 | 323 | 84 | 2276 | 2364 | 4640 |
| Wymersley..... | 1409 | 1518 | 8 | 29 | 940 | 396 | 182 | 3243 | 3691 | 6934 |
| Borough of Northampton.... | 1576 | 1657 | 23 | 24 | 29 | 1421 | 207 | 3974 | 4453 | 8427 |
| City of Peterborough..... | 820 | 862 | 9 | 9 | 219 | 585 | 58 | 1636 | 2038 | 3674 |
| Liberty of Peterborough | 1341 | 1544 | 1 | 25 | 948 | 321 | 275 | 3475 | 3554 | 7029 |
| Local Militia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2099 | — | 2099 |
| Totals..... | 28318 | 30860 | 138 | 539 | 15235 | 12100 | 3525 | 68279 | 73074 | 141,353 |

CHIEF TOWNS, HUNDREDS, PARISHES, &c.

CHIPPING WARDEN.]—The hundred of Chipping Warden, at the S. W. part of the county, is very hilly, and abounds in springs. Two streams which here derive their source, join their waters with the Charwell. This hundred, which has no market town, comprises the parishes of Aston-le-Walls, with the hamlet of Appletree; Byfield, Boddington Upper, Boddington Lower, Edgcote, Chipping Warden, Sulgrave, Eydon, Greatworth, and Woodford cum Membris.

Chipping-Warden, or Cheping-Warden, a village whence the name of the hundred is derived, lies 11 miles S. W. by S. from Daventry. This place had formerly a market, and was a town of some consequence. The addition of Chipping first occurs in the reign of Richard the First, where a market was

held here: The word is of Saxon derivation, being a corruption of the term *ceapen*, signifying to cheapen, or to buy. Here are some entrenchments, called by the inhabitants, "Arberry-Banks," supposed to be of Saxon or Danish origin. At the north end of the village is an earthen rampire, called "Wallow-Bank," respecting which various opinions prevail; but we are inclined to consider it a Roman work, and constructed to repel the incursions of the Britons, from their retreats in the forests of Warwickshire. A small portion of it at present remains, having been progressively levelled by the plough. In the vicinity of this vallum is a plot of land called the black-ground, containing about forty acres, where various coins and foundations of buildings have, at different times, been discovered; striking indications of there having been formerly a Roman villa on the spot.

Sulgrave

Sulgrave lies six miles N. by W. from Brackley. The remains of an encampment, called Castle Hill, are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the church. The situation is very lofty and commanding, and it is said that, from the highest point, the eye may range over no less than nine counties.

Edgecote House, in the small parish of Edgecote, 11½ miles S. S. W. from Daventry, was once the family seat of the Chaunceys. The structure, amidst a variety of modern alterations, still exhibits some ancient features. The back part is a fine specimen of ancient domestic architecture, having been erected by the celebrated Thomas Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, vicar general to Henry the Eighth, a short time previous to his attainder and decapitation. Many of the doorways and windows are in the pointed style. In one of the saloons above stairs is a curious stone chimney piece, on which are sculptured various emblematical representations, with arms, shields, &c. To the south of the village is a spacious valley called Danes-moor, or Duns-more, which tradition points out as the scene of a very bloody battle between the Saxon and Danish armies, and, in later times, by the two contending factions of the houses of York and Lancaster. The latter event, however, rest upon an historical foundation. It is said to have terminated in the total defeat of the followers of Edward the Fourth, commanded by the Earl of Pembroke, who, with his two brothers, John and Richard, were taken prisoners and beheaded.—Previously to the battle of Edgehill, the unfortunate Charles, with his two sons and a part of his army, lay at Edgecote.

In the parish of Woodford, on the banks of the Nen, 7½ miles S. S. W. from Daventry, are some ancient remains, which afford strong presumption, that here was formerly a Roman station.

CLEYLEY.]—The hundred of Cleyley extends into Buckinghamshire, is watered by the river Tove, and the Grand Junction Canal, and intersected by the great northern road. It exhibits, for the most part, an unclosed country, particularly in the southern division. This district comprises the parishes of Alderton, Ashton, Cosgrave, Easton-Neston, with Hulcot Fortho, Grafton-Regis, Hartwell, Passenham, including the hamlets of Denshanger, Powkesley, and part of Old Stratford, Paulerspury, Potterspury, including the hamlet of Yardley Gobion, Roade, Stoke-Bruern, including the hamlet of Shutterhanger, and Wicken.

In the church of Ashton, distant from Northampton seven miles, is an altar-tomb, on which are the effigies of a person in armour. His head reclines on a pillow, supported by two angels, and at his feet is a lion couchant. Round the edge of his belt,

ornamented with roses, is the following inscription in black letter. "Mons. Johan Hartshall gist yey Dieu de sa alme eit mercy, Amen." In the north aisle is an altar-tomb, on which are the representations of a man and his wife in the attitude of supplication, with their fifteen children. Near this stone, against the wall, is seen the figure, cut in wood, of a knight cross-legged, placed on a stone tomb.

Grafton Regis, whence the family of Fitzroy derive their title of Duke, lies 4½ miles E. S. E. from Towcester. In the neighbourhood was once a large mansion, the seat of the ancient family of Widville, one of whom, Sir Richard de Widville,* who lived in the reign of Edward the Fourth, was created Earl Rivers, constable of England, and treasurer of the Exchequer. The source of these honours appears to have been the marriage of his daughter to that monarch.

Easton-Neston, a village about one mile and a quarter E. from Towcester, has acquired some title to remembrance among artists, from the splendid collection of ancient marbles, paintings, &c. which once so highly adorned the mansion of the Earls of Pomfret. Since the removal of these master-pieces of art, Easton-Neston has lost much of its attraction. The house was partly built by Sir Christopher Wren, and partly by Hawksmoor; but has since undergone many alterations. In the adjoining church are many curious monuments: amongst which is a brass plate, with an engraved figure of Richard Fermor, who died in 1552. This person was distinguished for many eccentricities, and his death was peculiar. On the day that it occurred, he assembled all his friends and neighbours at his house, and, after having taken a serious leave of them, he retired to his closet, where he was found dead in an attitude of devotion. Here are also, several other tombs commemorative of this family.

Sewardsley Priory, which formerly stood in the parish of Easton Neston, was for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was situated near a wood, now called Neen-Wood, and Chapel-Coppice. Some remains of this religious establishment may be seen in the house of a farmer.

Passenham, a small village eight miles S. E. from Towcester, is said to have been the place where the army of King Edward were encamped while he was fortifying the important station at Towcester, previously to the expedition against the Danes. The chancel of Passenham Church has a claim to notice. On the south and north side are thirteen stalls of wainscot supported by pillars of the Ionic order, and adorned with a multiplicity of carved work. Over these stalls were placed the images of the twelve

* Anthony Lord Scales, eldest son of the Earl who succeeded his father in the honour and estate, appears to have been born here. This nobleman attached himself to the fortunes of King Edward, and accompanied him in his flight to Holland. On the re-establishment of that monarch's affairs, the services

of Lord Scales were not forgotten. After the demise of Edward, he became obnoxious to Richard Duke of Gloucester, who drew him into a snare at Northampton, and after seizing his person, had him conveyed to Pomfret Castle, and beheaded. He was attached to literature, and translated some French works.

apostles, with that of St. Paul. Against the south wall were the representation of some of the most prominent characters in sacred history. Shroblodge, in this parish, belonging to one of the five walks in Whittlewood Forest, was formerly the seat of Brown Willis, Esq. the antiquary.

Potter's Pery, a village about five miles S.E. from Towcester, is so named from a pottery of coarse earthen ware, which is said to be the largest and most ancient manufactory of this description in the kingdom. The clay is of a yellow colour, very compact and tenacious. The pots formed from this clay are said to be brittle.

Pauler's Pury, Paul's-Bury, or Paveli's Pery, lies three miles S.E. by S. from Towcester. In the church is an elegant monument of white marble, inlaid with black, with a Latin inscription, commemorative of Arthur Nicholas Throgmorton. The effigies of the deceased and his wife are curiously cut out of free stone. The former, in armour, is reclining his left arm on a pillow, and the female resting her right arm upon her veil. Here is a curious ancient font.*

About a mile from the village of Stoke-Bruerne, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. N. E. from Towcester, is Stoke Park, the seat of Leveson Simon, Esq. The mansion was built in the year 1636, by Francis Crane, Esq. from a design brought from Italy. It consists of two wings connected with the body by corridors. The whole front has been recently cased with handsome white stone, and exhibits a pleasing uniformity of colour.

CORBY.]—The hundred of Corby is a wooded district. The Welland, which separates it from the county of Rutland, marks its north-western and longest boundary, and on the west lie the hundreds of Rothwell and Huxloe. It formerly constituted two distinct hundreds, which were united under the present name, in the reign of Edward the First. This hundred comprehends the parishes of Ashley, Blatherwick, Brampton by Dingley, Brigstock, Bulwick, Carlton, Corby, Cottingham, Deene, Deene-thorpe, Dingley, Fineshade, Geddington, Gretton, Harringworth, Laxton, Middleton, Newton, Oakley Great, Oakley Little, Rockingham, Stanion, Sutton Basset, Wakerley, Weekley, Weldon Great, Weldon Little, Weston-by-Welland, and Wilberstone.

In the village of Blatherwick, eight miles E.N.E. from Rockingham, is Blatherwick Hall, the residence of Henry O'Brian, Esq. It stands in a small park, and is a fine old mansion: the entrance gateway has a balustrade, decorated with various statues.

* Edward Bernard, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born here in 1638. After completing his preparatory studies in Merchant Taylors' School, he was admitted of St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. After having been officiating deputy to the Savilian professorship of astronomy, which was then held by Sir Christopher Wren, he, in 1673, succeeded that illustrious character in the chair, which

The little market-town of Brigstock is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by N. from Thrapstan, and 81 N. N. W. from London. Here is a large mansion, which was formerly a seat of the Duke of Montague. According to the custom of this manor, the youngest son is legal heir to the copyhold property which may have come to the father by descent in fee. But should such lands have been acquired by purchase, then the eldest succeeds to the estate.

In the parish church of Deene, or Deane, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. from Rockingham, are several handsome monuments of the Brudenell family. In the south aisle is an altar-tomb, on which is a recumbent figure in judge's robes, on each side of which are two female figures in the dress of the times, in a supplicating posture. At the bottom is an inscription in black letter, commemorative of Sir Robert Brudenell, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with his two wives. The date is 1531. Near this tomb, on a marble slab, are figures in brass of a man and his wife, with portraiture of their five sons and six daughters: these are commemorative of Sir Thomas Brudenel, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, with their children. Several other monuments of this distinguished family may be seen here.

Deene-Thorpe Park, the seat of James Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan, is situated on the verge of Rockingham forest. The park is extensive, well stocked with deer, and is highly picturesque, abounding with rich and diversified scenes. The mansion stands on an eminence, at the extremity of the park, whence the eye may indulge in a most charming prospect. The ground, gradually rising in front, expands into a spacious lawn, bounded by woods, which, on the left are relieved by a fine piece of water, having an island in the centre; and, on the right, are the pleasure gardens, ornamented, amidst plantations, with temples and porticos. The house is low, each wing being terminated with a turret. The apartments, however, are spacious and lofty. The hall is a very magnificent room, and reaches to the top of the building, having a fine timbered roof. The walls are embellished by a variety of family portraits, and the windows are emblazoned with the arms of Brudenel and Montague. The library is enriched with a good collection of foreign books, and many topographical and other manuscripts relating chiefly to this county. In the other apartments of the house are numerous family portraits, some curious tapestry, and several good paintings. The present earl erected a small but neat chapel.

Dingley Hall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. S. W. from Rockingham, is a handsome mansion, partly in the ancient

he filled with distinguished reputation. In 1684, having taken his Doctor's degree in divinity, he was presented with the living of Brightwell, in Berks, where he died in 1697. His mathematical and philosophical works are numerous, and several astronomical papers were printed in the Philosophical Transactions.

and

and partly in the modern style of architecture. A noble portico, supported by Ionic columns, conducts to one of the fronts.

Fineshade, formerly styled St. Mary-Castle-Hymel Priory, eight miles N. N. W. from Oundle, was founded by Richard Engaine. It occupied the site of an ancient fortress which was dismantled in the reign of King John. Some few vestiges of this religious house are still visible.

Weekley Church, two miles N. E. by N. from Kettering, contains a few old monuments to the Montagues, of Boughton. At the east end of the north aisle is an altar-tomb, with two stone effigies of Sir Edward Montague, Knt. who died in 1601; and Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1618. Here is another tomb, with a marble statue, to the memory of Edward Montague, who died in 1556.—Near the south side of the church is an hospital for seven poor men; and at the southern extremity of the village, are traces of a moat, &c. where an old castellated manor-house is supposed to have formerly stood.—In this parish is a spring of petrifying water, from which an incrustated skull has been taken, and is preserved as a curiosity, in Sydney College, Cambridge.

Boughton House, in this parish, has long been the seat of the Montague family. It was much noted formerly, for its lawns and gardens: the latter are said to have comprised 100 acres, and 180 perches of land. These were ornamented with various water-works, a canal a mile in length, cascades, fountains, parterres, terraces, &c. Since the late duke's decease, the house and gardens have been much neglected. Here is a large collection of pictures, among which are two Cartoons by Raffaele; one, a representation of Ezekiel's Vision, the other called "the Holy Family." Here are two or three pictures, heads, and full lengths of Edward the Sixth, and a half length in armour, of Lord Strafford, who was beheaded in 1641.

The village of Geddington, 3½ miles N. E. by N. from Kettering, is situated in a chase, about five miles long, and two broad, on the small river Ise. In the centre of this village stands one of those elegant crosses, erected by Edward the First, as tributes of affection for his beloved Eleanor. This cross is in a more perfect state, and freer from modern incumbrances, than any of the remaining ones. A triangular pedestal of eight steps forms the base. The lower story is charged with shields of arms, and adorned with a variety of sculptured roses, foliage, &c. In the second story are three niches, with crocketed pinnacles, containing female figures: a variety of pinnacles, tabernacle work, &c. adorn the upper story.—On a spot called Castle-Close, formerly stood a royal palace, where Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have held a parliament for the purpose of raising supplies to carry on a crusade to Jerusalem. In the church are some relics of ancient times; among which a piscina in the south wall, and three stone seats, deserve notice.

The church of Gretton, 2½ miles N. E. from Rockingham, contains a variety of monuments commemorative of the Hatton family.

In this parish stands Kirby Hall, the property of George Finch, Esq. This is a fine old mansion, and was erected by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chaucellor in the reign of Elizabeth. The building is rectangular, and the porch of the inner court is composed of three orders of columns, one above another. Formerly, Kirby Hall was considered one of the best furnished houses in the kingdom, and possessed a noble collection of paintings, statues, &c. The gardens, too, were highly adorned, and exhibited a numerous assemblage of rare and curious plants. The paintings, furniture, &c. have, however, been sold, and the grounds and gardens totally neglected, so that the whole place is going fast to ruin.

In the parish of Laxton, 7½ miles N. E. by E. from Rockingham, stands Laxton-Hall, the seat of George Freke Evans, Esq.

Pipewell Abbey, in the parish of Great Oakley, five miles north from Kettering, was founded by William Butevilyn for Cistercian Monks, and munificently endowed. The only vestiges of this religious establishment that at present remain are some foundations near East and West Grange woods.

FAWSLEY.]—The hundred of Fawsley is situated at the north western angle of the county. It was formerly divided into two hundreds, called Gravesand and Alwardeslea. The hundred court was held formerly under a large beech at Fawsley Park, but is now transferred to Everdon. The features of this district are highly diversified with hill and dale, and from many parts some charming and extensive prospects are obtained, particularly from Stadbury Hill, Stowe, Newnham, and Barby, the former of these spots is considered to be the loftiest elevation in the kingdom. This hundred contains the parishes of Ashby St. Ledgers, Badby; Barby with Onely, Brannston, Catesby, Charwelton, Daventry, Dodford, Everdon, Farthingstone, Fawsley, Hellidon, Kilsby, Litchborough, Newnham, Norton, including the hamlets of Muscott and Thrupp, Preston-Capes, Staverton, Stowe-Nine-Churches, Wedon-Bec, and Welton.

Ashby St. Ledger, a small village four miles N. from Daventry, is situated by a rivulet that flows into the Nen. The additional name of St. Ledger is borrowed from the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated. This structure consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower and spire. At the upper end of the north aisle are still remaining the steps which led to the rood-loft, between the chancel and the nave. Here are three piscinas for holy water. Several ancient monumental inscriptions may be seen in the chancel. On an altar tomb within the communion rails are the recumbent figures of a man and woman, with an inscription in black letter, commemorative of William Catesby and Margaret

Margaret his wife, and dated 1493.* At the eastern end of both aisles, are two places formerly appropriated as places of sepulture for the two great lords of the place. One of these belonged to the Catesby family; but most of the inscriptions are effaced.

The manorial house of Ashby is a good old family mansion, occupied by the widow of the late John Ashby, Esq. A small room in the detached offices belonging to the house is still shown as having been the council-chamber, where the gunpowder-plot conspirators held their deliberations. Robert Catesby, lord of Ashby, was at the head of this conspiracy, for which he was tried and executed, and his head, together with that of his father-in-law, Thomas Percie, who was involved in his guilt, were fixed on the top of the Parliament house.

At about a mile from the village stands Ashby Lodge, a handsome modern mansion, the seat of George Arnold, Esq.

The extensive village of Badby, is situated on the brow of a hill, in the large uninclosed district of Badby-down. Here are numerous springs, and several quarries of flag-stone, which is very extensively applied to the purposes of building and paving.

On the summit of Arberry hill, in this parish, is a large encampment, which is attributed to the Romans. The ramparts are very steep, and the whole is encompassed by a very wide and deep foss. The figure is a trapezoid, inclosing an area of nearly ten acres.

The village of Newenham, 2½ miles S. by E. from Daventry, gave birth to Thomas Randolph, the poet, who was born in 1605.†

The small village of Braunston, 3½ miles N. W. from Daventry, is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, where the Oxford canal joins the Grand Junction. The church is a large handsome structure, having a fine octangular spire 150 feet high, with crocketed angles. Near the upper end of this village is a stone cross, the shaft of which is cut out of one solid block of stone, and measures eleven feet in height. It is surmounted by an entablature decorated with four busts, supposed the representations of the four Evangelists. It appears to have been erected by the convent of Nuneaton, as a land or boundary mark. The tenure of lands in this lordship, is of a very peculiar nature. Should a copyholder die, his widow may become tenant for

life of the copyhold property, provided she appear in the manorial court, next ensuing the decease of her husband, and there present a leathern purse with a groat in it, repeating the same ceremony at every court day.

In the village of Catesby, 3½ miles S. W. by W. from Daventry, was formerly a priory for nuns of the Benedictine order. Among the privileges granted to this religious establishment, was the grant of a weekly market within their manor of Catesby. On the suppression of this house, the manor was granted to John Anly, Esq. A mansion has been erected on its site, which belongs to the Parkhurst family. Part of the chapel is still standing, and also some fragments of the church, the cemetery of which still constitutes the burial ground of the parish.

The market town of Daventry, or Darentre, 13 miles W. by N. from Northampton, and 72 N. W. from London, extends along the sides and summit of a hill, and is encompassed on the south and east by a range of hills. The name is usually pronounced Danetre, a local abbreviation of its proper name, and from this arbitrary denomination, a notion has been imbibed by the common people, that the place is of Danish origin. In conformity with this conceit has been taken the device for the dress of the town crier, who bears on his badge of office, the figure of a Dane in the act of felling a tree. The antiquary, however, proceeding upon a more solid foundation, is unwilling to trust to the vague evidence of local tradition. The most probable derivation is in the British words Dry-avon-tre, signifying the town of the two Avons, which is perfectly descriptive of the situation of the place between two rivers, bearing the same name. Daventry appears to have been a place of considerable importance at the period of the Conquest, and formed part of the immense possessions of the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, and consort of the great Earl of Northumberland. After that nobleman's decapitation, having fallen under the displeasure of the Conqueror, her estates were alienated.

A priory for monks of the Clunian order was founded here in 1090. The rich endowments of this religious house, did not fail to excite the cupidity of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained by the most unjust means a grant of it from Pope Clement, and Henry the

* This distinguished character was one of the three families who ruled the nation under Richard's usurpation, and constituted the triumvirate which is alluded to in the old district:

"The rat, and the cat, and Lovel the dog,
Do govern all England under the hog."

The rat was Richard Ratcliffe, the cat William Catesby, the dog Lord Lovel, and the hog was meant for King Richard, it being then the legal crest. Catesby was made esquire of the king's body, chancellor of the marshes for life, and one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer. Being taken prisoner at the

battle of Bosworth field, while fighting by his patron's side, he was conducted to Leicester, and beheaded as a traitor.

† This singular character gave very early indications of poetical talent, for he is said to have written the history of Christ's Incarnation, in verse, at the age of nine years. After receiving the rudiments of education at Westminster school, he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently proceeded to a fellowship. His character seems to have been highly social, and he lived upon terms of direct friendship with his contemporary poets, particularly with Ben Jonson. He died in 1634, at a premature age. His works are chiefly of a humorous cast; they were collected into a volume, and published after his death by his brother Robert.

under the pretext of enabling him to erect his new colleges of Ipswich, and Christ Church, Oxford. The conventual was afterwards converted into the parochial church, which was taken down a few years ago, and a new edifice erected on the site. Some remains of the old building are still visible; these consist of some doorways and ancient windows, supposed to have belonged to the refectory; also a large flight of steps conducting to the apartments. —Davantry is a corporate town, and is governed by a bailiff, twelve burgesses, twenty common-councilmen, one recorder, two sergeants at mace, and a town clerk. The bailiff, during his continuance in office, is justice of peace of the quorum, and chief clerk of the market. The recorder and town-clerk must be barristers of law. The former, by virtue of his office, is continued a justice of peace for life. The bailiff, and ex-bailiff, with the recorder, constitute a quorum, and may issue writs for the recovery of debts under an hundred pounds, and the two sergeants at mace are empowered to make the arrests. This quorum alone have cognizance of all causes within the borough. None but townsmen are qualified to serve on the local juries; and the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at the assizes, or sessions. Here is a grammar-school in which 17 boys are educated. This place is famous for the sale of horses, having no less than five fairs for that purpose.

About half a mile to the south of the town, is the celebrated Borough, or Burrough Hill, usually called Dane's Hill, a spot eminently interesting to the antiquary. The whole summit is nearly occupied by a very extensive encampment, which, in magnitude, surpasses every other similar work in the kingdom. It is in the shape of a human foot, and resembles that in Somersetshire, called Worle Berry. The length is about a mile, and the breadth, in the widest part, about a quarter, and comprises an area of 100 acres: a space which was capable of arranging 100,000 men. The whole of this immense encampment was variously defended. The different points, according to the nature of the grounds, had two, three, or four valla as a security. Towards the northern extremity of the hill, the encampment was divided by two ramparts, which extended across the area, and separated, from the rest, a space of about twelve acres. This part is in a circular form, and on the north-east end has a high mount, which was doubtless the pretorium of the general. On the

south side of the hill, distant about three hundred yards from the larger encampment, is a small camp, encompassed by a single foss and vallum, having trenches on the east and west sides. It is in form of a parallelogram, and comprises an area of about an acre.

At the foot of the hill on the south, is a remarkable spot called Burnt-Walls, where a variety of arched vaults, walls, and foundations of buildings have been discovered. These are all comprised within a space of about six acres, which was formerly surrounded with a foss. Contiguous to this are the vestiges of a fortified place, known by the name of John of Gaunt's Castle, though eminently connected with the great Roman station. Respecting this grand military post, various conjectures have been hazarded, and much learned discussions employed. In the absence of all direct historical evidence, and as particular circumstances have influenced their judgments, antiquaries have been led to attribute its origin to the Britons, Romans, Danes, and Saxons. The most respectable authority, however, seems at present inclined to give it to the Romans, and to fix here their station of Benavenna.*

In the parish of Farthingstone, seven miles N. W. from Towcester, are some ancient fortifications called the Castle Dykes, from a tradition that a castle once stood on the spot. The form and extent of these works are difficult to be correctly ascertained, being entirely overgrown with wood. They consist of two strong holds, divided by a ditch; the whole surrounded by two valla, separated by a deep foss, twenty feet deep, and nearly one hundred feet broad, from vallum to vallum, and comprising an area of about thirteen acres. On digging for stone, the workmen discovered a room built of hewn stone, which had once had a vaulted stone roof, and through the stone floor of this was another room beneath. Among the rubbish were found three rudely sculptured stones; the one having on it a bearded arrow, another a female head, and a third with the figures of a man and woman with their arms crossed. On the south-west of a hill which adjoins the Castle hill, is a plot of ground called the castle-yard, containing six or seven acres, entrenched on all sides. At the bottom of the trench are large quantities of cinders, incorporated with earth and pebbles. The fortifications of this place are extremely curious, and present some uncommon features of castramentation.

Fawsley, five miles S. S. W. from Daventry, a

* George Andrew, bishop of Fearn and Leighlin in Ireland, was a native of Daventry. After taking his degrees at the University of Oxford, and receiving the gown, he removed into Ireland, where he was appointed to the deanery of Limerick, and afterwards preferred to the bishopric of Ferns. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was driven from his see, and forced to take refuge in London, where he resided some years in a private manner, and died in 1648.

John Smith, a celebrated engraver, was also born at Daventry. He was the son of John Smith, bailiff of the town. After having served an apprenticeship to a painter in London, he was placed under the tuition of a Mr. Becket, from whom he learned

the art of engraving in the mezzotinto style, and his genius was further directed by the instructions of the celebrated Van de Vaart. Having attained great skill in the art, he was invited by Sir Godfrey Kneller to make engravings of his pictures. He engraved also a variety of historic and fancy pieces, among which, the Holy Family, after Carlo Maratti, is particularly admired for the delicacy of its touch. Walpole places him in the first rank of mezzotinto engravers. Previously to his death, he had prepared two large volumes of proofs of his best productions. He died at Northampton, and was buried in St. Peter's church, where a tablet is placed to his memory.

parish which gives name to the hundred, consists principally of the demesne and park belonging to Fawsley House. The church is neatly fitted up, and contains many monuments of the Knightly family, who have possessed this manor for many centuries; among which we shall mention one for Sir Richard Knightly and Jane his wife, dated 1616. Their effigies, in alabaster, are laid on an altar-tomb, in a recumbent posture. He is represented in armour, and his wife in the dress of the times. Sir Richard was several times returned member of parliament. He was a zealous partizan of the puritans, and expended large sums of money in printing incendiary productions against the establishment, for which offence he was cited in the court of Star-Chamber, and sentenced to pay a large fine, and he imprisoned. On a brass plate are the representations of Sir Edmund Knightly and his wife, dated 1542.

Fawsley House, the ancient seat of the Knightly family, stands in a charming situation in the midst of the park. The structure exhibits various styles of architecture. The oldest parts of the building enable us to form some idea of the customs of our ancient barons. The chimney of the kitchen consists of two funnels, and on each side of the partition is an enormous fire place. These fire places are placed back to back, one is 15 feet wide, and the other 12½ feet, with double arched mantle pieces of stone. The hall is 52 feet in length, is very lofty, and has a curiously carved timbered roof. The grand bow window, forming the recess, is richly ornamented with stone tracery, and sculptured decorations. The other windows are very large, and placed, according to the fashion of the age, a great height above the floor. Each window contains stained glass, wherein are emblazoned the arms of the family, &c. The chimney piece is very curious. It is very large, of admirable workmanship, and richly decorated with tracery mouldings. The smoke is carried up inside the collateral buttresses of the fire places by two funnels, which contrivance affords room for a large handsome window immediately over the fire place, making an uniformity in the windows. At the lower end are two doors in the pointed style. Some curious portraits of the Knightly family and other eminent persons adorn the walls. The park abounds with ornamental forest

* As a native of Fawsley, we have to notice the celebrated mathematician and divine, Dr. John Wilkins. At the early age of thirteen he was admitted of New Inn, Oxford, whence he removed to Magdalen College. Having entered into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to Lord Say, and afterwards to George, Count Palatine of the Rhine. His religious principles appear to have been fluctuating and indecisive, readily accommodating themselves to the reigning fashions of the day. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he joined the presbyterian party, and subscribed to the covenant, and was soon after appointed to the wardenship of Wadham College. Having, by his marriage with Cromwell's sister, vacated the office by law, he obtained a dispensation of the statutes in his favour. He soon after was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

woods, and is adorned with some fine pieces of water.*

Lichborough, or Litchborough, 5½ miles N. W. from Towcester, is supposed to have been one of the four British fortified towns taken by the Saxons, in 571.

In the parish of Staverton, two miles W. S. W. from Daventry, is a lofty hill called Studbury, by many considered the most elevated spot in the kingdom. What adds considerable weight to this opinion, is the circumstance that water falling from its summit, flows to very opposite points of the compass; part running eastward to the Nen, and thence to the German Ocean; part westward to the river Learn, and onwards to the Western Ocean; and a part southward into the Charwell, pursuing this direction for thirty miles towards Oxford.

At the distance of 5½ miles S. E. from Daventry, is the village of Stowe, usually called Stowe-nine-churches, which appellation it received from the circumstance of the lord of the manor having had formerly the right of presentation to that number. In the church of this place are some good monuments, among which is conspicuous a very magnificent one, to the memory of Elizabeth, the fourth daughter of John Lord Latimer. Her effigies in white alabaster, lie recumbent on a black marble slab, in the attitude of sleep; her head, reclining on a cushion, is covered with a hood, with a quilted ruff round her neck; one hand is placed on her breast, and the other reposes by her side; her gown, which covers the feet, flows in the most natural folds, and she lies on a long mantle lined with ermine, fastened at the neck with jewels. A griffin couchant lies at her feet, holding a shield charged with the arms of the family. The whole is on an altar-tomb of white marble, ornamented with various armorial bearings and inscriptions. The following epitaph is inscribed to Lady Latimer:—"Here lyes entombed the body of the Honourable Lady Elizabeth, fourth daughter and co-heir of John Latimer, by the Lady Lucy Somerset, daughter of Henrie, Earl of Worcester, who was married unto Sir John Danvers, of Dantsey, in the county of Wilts, Knight, by whom he had issue, three sons and seven daughters."—This interesting monument was executed by Nicholas Stone, who was statuary to King James and Charles the Second, and is a striking specimen of the genius

On the Restoration, his rising hopes suffered a temporary depression, and he was stripped of many of his appointments. Conforming, however, to the establishment, he was successively preferred to the chaplainship of the Society of Gray's Inn, to the living of St. Laurence, to the deanery of Rippon, and to the bishopric of Chester, and died November 19, 1672. The extent and universality of his learning have been universally acknowledged and admired. In 1638 he published "a Discovery of a New World in the Moon," in which he treats of the possible means of forming a communication with the lunar inhabitants. In 1680 appeared his "Natural Magic," an ingenious discourse. He likewise published several religious and other tracts.

of the artist, and also a testimonial of the high state of advancement, which the art of sculpture had attained at that period in this country. Mr. Pennant, after visiting this church, pronounces it the most elegant tomb which this or any other country can boast of. On the north side of the chancel is a large marble cenotaph, raised to the memory of Dr. Thomas Turner, of Bristol, whose numerous charities are well known. He is represented in his robes of master of arts, standing on a terrestrial globe, with a book in his hand. Over his head is a canopy, supported by two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and on each side are two large statues emblematic of Religion and Benevolence.

Wedon Beck, four miles S. E. from Daventry, is so called from a small religious house that once stood here, as a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. The place has of late years acquired the appellation of Wedon Royal, from a large military dépôt for arms, stores, &c. formed here during the late war. Wulfere, one of the kings of Mercia, is said to have had a palace here; and that his daughter, Werberg, who was canonized as a saint, founded at this place a nunnery. But no vestiges of either of these buildings are at present visible. The military buildings consist of spacious store-houses for arms, ammunition, &c. with barracks, and a governor's house. A cut from the Grand Junction Canal is formed to communicate with the store-houses, for facilitating the conveyance of stores, troops, &c.

In the church of Dodford, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. S. E. from Daventry, are some curious ancient monuments. On one of these, are the effigies of a knight in mail, cross-legged, having both hands upon his sword, as if in the act of drawing it. This is supposed to represent one of the Keynes, the ancient lords of the place, who lived during the period of the Crusades. A brass-plate commemorates William Wyde, owner of Dodford, who died 1422, and another his wife. Here is also an alabaster figure in armour of John Cressy, who eminently distinguished himself in the French wars, under the Duke of Bedford, and died in 1443.

GREEN'S NORTON.]—The little hundred of Green's Norton is situated to the north-east of King's Sutton. It is generally flat, with a deep soil, if we except the parts towards the south-east, over which extends a part of the forest of Whittlewood. This hundred comprises the parishes of Blakesley, Braden, Cannons Ashby, Green's Norton, Maidford, Moreton Pinkney, Plumpton, Silverstone, Slapton, Weston, Weedon, and Wittlebury; and the Hamlet of Woodend.

* This illustrious lady was the daughter of Thomas Parre, Knt., and Maud, co-heiress of Sir Thomas Greene. To every accomplishment of mind and person she joined an uncommon share of prudence and discretion. Having captivated the heart of Henry the Eighth, and become his sixth wife, she ceased not to employ her influence over that monarch in favour of the Reformers, by which she roused the hatred of Gardiner, and

Ashby Canons, eight miles W. N. W. from Towcester, received the appellation from a priory of Black Canons, founded in the reign of Henry the Second. Of this monastery nothing remains but the little church, in which are interred several of the Dryden family. The mansion-house is an ancient structure, the seat of Sir John Dryden. The only thing remarkable in this building, is a room 30 feet by 20, which is said to be entirely floored and wainscotted with the timber of an immense oak that grew on the grounds.

At Green's Norton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by W. from Towcester, a village which gives name to the hundred, was born Queen Catherine Parre*, and her brother William, Marquis of Northampton. The church contains a few monuments worthy of notice. An altar-tomb, with the effigies of himself and his lady, commemorates Thomas Green, who died in the time of Edward the Third. Here are various memorials of the Green family. The font is a curious specimen of ancient sculpture.

In this parish is the hamlet of Silveston, which is by some supposed to have been the residence of our ancient kings. No vestiges, however, of any royal palace were visible in the places.

Whittlebury hamlet, also in this parish, contains several handsome villas. The situation on the forest of Whittlewood renders it a very attractive spot.

Shelbrook Lawn, the seat of the honourable General Fitzroy, is a handsome modern mansion. Not far from this is a hunting box belonging to Lord Southampton; and on the opposite side of Whittlebury Green, is a seat of the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out.

Wakefield Lodge, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, hereditary ranger, is charmingly situated on a gentle eminence, which slopes gradually to the margin of a lake. The opposite bank expands into a fine lawn of nearly a mile in extent, which is finely contrasted by a dense woodland scene, which terminates the view. The mansion is spacious.

GUILSBOROUGH.]—This hundred is bounded on the western side by the river Ouse, which divides it from Leicestershire. It is a hilly district, and consists for the most part of grazing lands. The principal employment of the inhabitants consists in the manufacture of tammies, shalloons, harrateens, and other worsted stuffs. This hundred comprises the parishes of Cold Ashby, Long Buckby, Clay Coaton, Cottesbrooke, Great Creaton, Crick, Guilsborough, (including the Hamlet of Nortoft,) West Haddon, Lilbourn, Naseby, Standford, Thornby, Watford, (including the hamlet of Murecott,) Wel-

other furious champions of the Romish church. But in defiance of their machinations, she preserved her interest in the King's affections until his death. She afterwards married Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England, which proved an unhappy alliance; for, from the unkind treatment she received, she is said to have died broken-hearted.

ford,

ford, Winwick, Yelvertoft; and the hamlets of Coaton, Little Creaton, Elkington, and Hollowell.

Cold Ashby, 13 miles N.N.W. from Northampton, is entitled to notice as being the birth-place of Richard Knolles,* an author justly celebrated in his day.

At the village of Lilburn, situated at the north-west angle of this hundred, and 9½ miles N. from Daventry, some antiquaries are inclined to place the station of Tripontium. This station appears to have occupied both sides of the river, as Roman remains have been discovered in equal abundance on the northern as well as the southern side. On the banks of the Avon are some vestiges of a fortified place. It consists of a square elevated area of about a quarter of an acre, having a foss and vallum. At the south-east and south-west angles, are aggera, doubtless the sites of two pretoria. The whole is evidently a Roman fortification, though some think it the site of an ancient castle. The Round Hill, so called from its conical shape, and distant about a quarter of a mile from the Roman road, resembles one near Towcester, both in shape and size. Its dimensions are too large to induce us to consider it a tumulus, and it was probably raised for the purpose of placing a watch tower beacon on the top.

Guildsbrough, 10½ miles N. W. by N. from Northampton, gives name to the hundred. It is supposed to derive the appellation from an extensive Roman encampment, which lay between the sources of the Avon and Nen. The form is a parallelogram, having the longest sides 600 feet, and the shortest about 300, and the whole is encompassed by a single foss and vallum, comprising an area of about eight acres. It is known at present by the name of Borough hill. In this parish is a free school for English and writing, &c., and also a free grammar-school.

Guildsbrough Hall, the residence of William Zouch Lucas Ward, Esq. is a large mansion, and displays various styles of architecture. It was formerly the seat of the Belchier family, one of whom, Daldridge Count Belchier, was born here. The house, seated on an eminence, forms a prominent object to the traveller.

Cottesbrook House, 9½ miles N. N. W. from Northampton, the residence of Sir William Langhorn, Bart. is a modern mansion of brick, seated in the midst of a small park, and consisting of a centre and two wings.

In the church of Stanford, 11½ miles N. by E. from Daventry, are several monuments to the Cave family. Against the north wall of the chancel, and under a canopy of white marble, are the effigies of Richard Cave, who died abroad in the nineteenth year of his age, in 1606. Within the communion rails is a magnificent altar-tomb, on which are the

figures of a knight and his lady. On an altar-tomb of white marble in the middle aisle, are the figures of Sir Thomas Cave and his lady, with their six sons and eight daughters, dated 1558. Here are also a variety of brasses and inscriptions commemorative of individuals of this family.

The church of Watford, five miles N. N. E. from Daventry, contains some handsome memorials of the Clarke family, among which is conspicuous a black and white marble monument in the chancel, to the memory of Sir George Clarke, Knight, a descendant of the Clarks of Willoughby, in Warwickshire, who died Jan. 30, 1648.

In the parish of Welford, 15 miles N. N. W. from Northampton, stood Sulby Abbey, founded in 1153, for monks of the Premonstratensian order. Its endowments were liberal, and at the Dissolution it was given in exchange for the manor of Holdenby.

In West Haddon Field, eight miles N. N. E. from Daventry, is an artificial mount, called Oster-Hill, which tradition reports to have been a tumulus raised over the bodies of several officers who fell in a bloody battle fought here between the baronial and loyal troops. It has been conjectured, however, and with an appearance of probability, that it was placed there to commemorate the famous Roman prætor, Publius Ostorius, as it is well known he died in Britain.

The village of Naseby, 12½ N. N. W. from Northampton, has considerable claims to notice, not only in a geological point of view, but also from its connection with a great historical fact. Here was fought that memorable battle between the royal and parliamentary forces, the unhappy result of which decided the fate of the kingdom. The battle took place on the 14th of June, 1645, in Naseby-Field. The village stands upon an eminence which is supposed by some to be the most elevated ground in the kingdom. Of the two rivers which have their source here, the Nen and the upper Avon, one pursues its course towards the German Ocean, and the other towards the Irish Sea; and no stream is known to run into this lordship from any quarter whatever. Here are no less than six springs, whose waters are collected in reservoirs on the declivous ground. One of these springs is of a petrifying quality. From an old windmill-bank, in Naseby-field, it is said that no less than forty parish churches may be distinctly descried, by the naked eye, on a clear day. This parish consists chiefly of open fields, and comprehends an area of nearly twenty miles in circumference. Naseby was formerly a market town; and the market-cross is still standing. It was also famous for the manufacture of worsted stuffs, tam-mies, &c. but this has long since dwindled into comparative insignificance.

* After having completed his studies at the University of Oxford, and obtained a Fellowship, he was appointed master of the free grammar-school of Sandwich, in Kent, where he wrote "The History of the Turks," in folio; a work of great merit.

He published also Bodin's Six Books of a Commonwealth; a Discourse on the greatness of the Turkish Empire, &c. and died in 1610. As an historian we may place him in a high rank, among the writers of that period.

HAMFORDSHOE.]—This hundred, termed, in the Domesday survey, Andferdsdesho, and Anvedesou, is separated on the east from the hundred of Higham-Ferrers, by the Nen, and from that of Wimerlsey, by the same river on the south; and it comprises the parishes of Great Doddington, Earl's Barton, Ecton, Holcott, Mears Ashby, Sywell, Wellingborough, and Wilby.

The church of Earl's-Barton, four miles S. W. from Wellingborough, is a curious example of ancient architecture; the tower, in particular, displaying some remarkable features. It is divided into four stories, each of which is constructed with upright stones, disposed like beams or wood work, with the spaces between every two filled up with small stones, mortar, and rubble. The principal door-ways have semi-circular arches, with various ancient mouldings. The building occupies part of the area of an ancient castle, some vestiges of which are yet apparent.

Ecton-House, in the parish of Ecton, five miles W. by S. from Wellingborough, is the seat of Samuel Isted, Esq. It is a handsome modern stone edifice, surrounded by agreeable plantations.*

The market town of Wellingborough, 11 miles N. E. by E. from Northampton, has been, by the author of Parochial Antiquities, confounded with Wendlebury in Oxfordshire, and supposed to derive its name from the Teutonic term, *vandalen*, or the Saxon *wandrian*, to wander, whence come the words *vandali*, *wandalens*. More probably, however, it obtained its present appellation from the fountains of water, or wells, with which it abounds. A mineral spring, denominated Redwell, formerly of considerable celebrity, issues out at the foot of the hill in an open field, about half a mile north-west of the town. The water, impregnated with a small portion of carbonate of iron, is a light, sparkling, mild chalybeate. In 1626, King Charles and his Queen resided in tents, a whole season, for the benefit of drinking it pure at its source. After the Conquest, Wellingborough occurs among the possessions annexed to the abbey of Croyland, in Lincolnshire; and, at the suit of the monks, it was constituted a market town, by King John. The town is principally situated on a red sand stone rock, of which material the houses are generally built. It is

disposed along the slope of a hill, nearly a mile to the north of the Nen. Most of the houses having been erected, subsequently to a great fire, in 1738, are neatly built: and the streets, from the situation of the grounds, are generally clean. The church is a large structure, with a tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. The roof is decorated with various carved work; and on each side the chancel are three cathedral stalls. The eastern window, richly ornamented with tracery, &c. contains some stained glass, with figures of the Virgin Mary, with a crown on her head, and the infant Jesus on her lap. Beneath the eastern end of the church is a crypte. This church had a guild to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, the revenues of which, amounting annually to 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* were, in 1548, appropriated towards the erection and endowment of a free grammar-school. Here is a large charity-school, and two meeting-houses, for Independents. Here was formerly a considerable manufacture of worsted stuffs, of various descriptions.

HIGHAM FERRERS.]—This hundred, bounded on the east by parts of Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire, anciently Hecham, receives the additional appellation from the family of Ferrers, its ancient lords. It contains the parishes of Bozeat, Obelveston cum Caldecot, Easton Mauduit, Hargrave, Higham-Ferrers, Irchester, Newton-Bromshold, Raunds, Ringstead, Rushden, Strixton, Woolaston, and Stanwick.

At Easton Mauduit, 6½ miles S. from Wellingborough, was formerly a large mansion, belonging to the Yelvertons; and in the church are some curious monuments of that family. One records the memory of Sir Christopher Yelverton, Knt. who died Nov. 1611, aged 70, and Margaret his lady. He was Sergeant at Law in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and Speaker of the Parliament in the 30th year of that queen's reign. Another monument is for Sir Henry Yelverton, son of the former; whose effigy represents him in judicial robes, and at his side is a figure of his Lady, Anne, daughter of Sir William Twisden.†—On a black marble tablet, between marble pilasters, which support a monument on the north side of the chancel, is a long inscription, commemorative of the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas Morton, successively a Canon of

* This place gave birth to the Rev. Peter Whalley, fellow of John's College, Oxford; and afterwards master of the grammar-school of Christ's Hospital. He was selected by a committee of the gentlemen of Northamptonshire, to arrange and superintend the publication of Bridges's History of that county; which, after nearly fifty year's preparation, was published in 1791. Mr. Whalley was also author of "A Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospels;" and "An Inquiry into the learning of Shakespeare;" and he also edited a new edition of Ben Jonson's work, with notes, in seven volumes, 8vo. He died in 1791.

† Sir Henry Yelverton, born at this place in 1566, after studying at Oxford, removed to Gray's Inn, where he became celebrated for his skill in the law. He was first made solicitor, and afterwards attorney-general to King James the First. He,

however, lost the court favour on several occasions. Refusing to plead against his patron, the Earl of Somerset, who was to be tried for the supposed murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, he was sent to the Tower, but released, and reinstated. Again he was discharged, fined, and committed to the Tower, for having passed some clauses in the charter of the city of London, not consonant to the royal warrant. The Duke of Buckingham, who had been his majesty's instigator on these occasions, suddenly changed his opinion of Sir Henry, visited him in prison, procured his release, obtained for him the king's favour, and he was made judge of the King's Bench, and then of the Common Pleas, in which station he died in 1625. He appears to have been an acute and able lawyer; and, a friend and supporter of constitutional liberty.

York, Dean of Gloucester, Winchester, Bishop of Chester, Lichfield, and Coventry, and lastly of Durham; in which see he died, in 1659, in the 95th year of his age, and the 44th of his episcopate.—An inscription on a tablet between two Ionic columns, records the memory of Lord Grey of Ruthin, who engaged in the Civil war, and died prematurely at Oxford in 1643. Other stones and monuments commemorate Sir Christopher Yelverton, Knight, and Bart. who died in 1654; Ann, his wife, who died in 1670; Susanna, Baroness Grey of Ruthin, who died in 1679; Charles, Lord Grey of Ruthin, who died 1679; and Henry Viscount Longueville, who lost his life against the rebels, in the time of Charles the First.—Easton church consists of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and western tower, surmounted by a light tapering spire.

The market and borough town of Higham Ferrers, 16 miles E. N. E. from Northampton, and 65 N. N. W. from London, is situated on a rocky elevation, abounding with springs, about half a mile distant from the north-eastern bank of the Nen. It is a place of considerable antiquity. Northward of the church, is a spot called the castle-yard, the site of a castle, erected by one of the Ferrers family, or, more probably, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, younger son of Henry the Third, who obtained this lordship in the year 1265.—The church, a handsome structure, consists of a nave, chancel, and south and north aisles. Those of the chancel are divided from it by carved screens. On each side the chancel are ten stalls. Under the first, on the right, is a carved head of archbishop Chichele; and on the first, to the left, an angle holding a shield, impaling the arms of Chichele, with those of the see of Canterbury. At the west end of the nave, on a handsome embattled tower, is a finely proportioned hexagonal spire; the greater part of which is not two centuries old; for the old spire, and part of the tower falling down, the re-edification was begun in 1632, by subscription, to which archbishop Laud was a liberal contributor. The western front of the tower displays some curious architectural features. In the chancel, under an arch on the north side of the altar steps, is a free-stone monument, covered with a marble slab, having a brass inlaid, on which is the portrait of a man, bearing on its breast this inscription, "fili dei miserere mei." Above, and on the sides, were eighteen figures of Apostles and Saints, most of which have been removed. On the marble, beneath the portrait, "Hic

* Henry Chichele, born here, was educated at Winchester school, and made by William de Wykeham, one among the first fellows of his newly founded college, at Oxford. Having been appointed to several preferments in the church, he was sent by King Henry the Fourth, in 1409, to the Council of Pisa, and was by the Pope consecrated bishop of St. David's, at Vienna; and afterwards advanced to the See of Canterbury, by King Henry the Fifth. From motives of policy, he refused to accept of the Cardinal's cap. Though zealous for the spiritual power of the Romish See, and a violent persecutor of Lollardism, no man in his situation, was ever a stronger assertor

of English liberties, or a more strenuous opposer of papal usurpations and encroachments. When the parliament formed a plan for the dissolution of the Abbies, he artfully rendered it abortive; satisfying the royal wishes by a grant of a large benevolence from the clergy, and promises of more. Of his love and liberal encouragement of learning, the noble institutions he founded and endowed, are lasting monuments. St. Bernard's Hospital, afterwards converted by the additional bounty of Mr. White, into a college by the name of St. John's, in Oxford; and All Soul's College, in the same university, were founded by him. He died in 1443.

Higham Ferrers, a borough by prescriptive right, was incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary; and the corporation comprises a mayor, seven aldermen, thirteen capital burgesses, &c. The aldermen are chosen out of the burgesses, and the mayor is elected annually from the body of aldermen. The mayor has a right of holding a court every three weeks, for the determining actions for debt, in any sum under forty pounds; and annually he holds a court-leet. The elective franchise is vested in all the inhabitants, exclusive of such as receive alms.—The town is small, consisting of two streets, a lane, and the market-stead, in which stands a cross, bearing a cube at top, and on the four sides are carved in stone, different figures, emblematic of the crucifixion. From its elevated situation, the town is clean, dry, and salubrious. Formerly, it had three weekly markets.*

Chester, in the parish of Irchester, three miles S. E. from Wellingborough, receives its appellation from a Roman fortification, or camp, now called the burrow, which was of a parallelogramic form, containing about eighteen acres, inclosed with a wall nine feet thick, built in the herring back fashion, and faced with flat stones. Various Roman coins and other antiquities have been, at various periods, found here.

The village of Raunds, 8½ miles N. E. from Higham Ferrers, is pleasantly seated on an emi-

nence,

nence, which abounds with springs; one of which is of a petrifying quality. Here were formerly large quarries of rag stone. The church, occupying an elevated site, is a curious ancient building, consisting of a large body, with two aisles, a spacious chancel, and at the eastern end of the south aisles is a chantry, called St. Peter's chapel. At the western end is a lofty steeple. Near the south side of the church is the base of an ancient stone cross. John Grimbald, who built Trinity College Library, and part of Clare Hall in Cambridge, was born here.

At Mill Cotton, a hamlet in Ringstead parish, are the remains of a square Roman entrenchment.

Higham Park, in Rushden parish, near Higham Ferrers, anciently belonged to the Duke of Lancaster. The demesne, which appears to have been originally imparked in the time of Henry the Second, is now disparked.

At Stanwick, 2½ miles N. N. E. from Higham Ferrers, was formerly a remarkable spring, called Fins-well, which after running above ground upwards of 60 yards, suddenly disappeared. Fragments of a Roman tessellated pavement were some years since discovered in this parish. The tower of the church is of an octangular form, with a lofty spire.—Dr. John Dolben, archbishop of York, whose father had the rectory,* was born here; and the late Richard Cumberland, Esq. an admired dramatic writer, passed his early years here, with his parents.

HUXLOE.]—The hundred of Huxloe, anciently Hoches-laa, a part of which was distinguished by the name of Nevesland, contains the parishes of Great Addington, Little Addington, Aldwinele, All Saints; Aldwinele, St. Peter's; Barton, All Saint's; Barton Seagrave, Barton Lattimer, Cranford St. Andrew; Cranford St. John; Denford, Finedon, or Thingdon, Grafton Underwood, Irthingborough, Islip, Kettering, Lilford, cum Wigsthorpe, Slipton, Sudborough, Twywell, Warkton, Woodford, and Lowick.

At Aldwinele All Saints, was born the celebrated John Dryden, whose life and works are too well known to require detailed notice here; and Aldwinele St. Peter's gave birth to Thomas Fuller, a celebrated ecclesiastic and historian, whose father was rector of the parish.†

* During the civil war, he took up arms in the royal cause, was first an ensign, and afterwards promoted to a majority. At the restoration, his services were rewarded successively, with a canonry, archdeaconry, deanery, bishopric, and at length he had conferred on him the archiepiscopal mitre of York. He died April 16, 1686, and was interred in his own cathedral.

† He was educated at Cambridge, took orders, and afterwards became lecturer of the Savoy in London. During the Civil wars he experienced many vicissitudes in life, but was reinstated at the restoration in the situations from which he had been ousted. He wrote "The Church History of Britain," and "The Worthies of England;" he was also author of "Abel Redivivus," "The History of the Holy War;" &c. &c. &c.

‡ This village has generally been supposed his native place; but his monument records that he was born in 1666, at Binfield, Berks. He was bred to the law, and some time previously to his death, was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He enjoyed

In Barton Seagrave church, two miles S. E. by E. from Kettering, is a handsome marble monument, to the memory of John Bridges, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. He was a scientific agriculturist, a lover of useful and ornamental planting, and the first, who introduced, into this part of the kingdom, the culture of saintfoin, as a field crop fodder. "He died January 5, 1712, in consequence of grief for the loss of his affectionate wife, who had been suddenly snatched from him the 24th of the preceding month."

—Another inscription commemorates John Bridges, Esq. son of the above, and the laborious collector of materials for the history of the county.‡—Here was formerly a castle, the residence of the Seagrave family; of whom Sir Nicholas, marshal of England in the reign of Edward the Second, obtained a licence from that monarch to convert his manor-house at Barton into a castle; no vestiges of which, except, the moat to the west of the church, are now traceable.—The church is very ancient.§

Barton Seagrave Hall, a commodious family mansion, is the residence of Charles Tibbits, Esq.

Cranford Bridge, in the parish of Cranford, about four miles from Kettering, is a modern house, the seat of Sir George Robinson, Bart. surrounded by an extensive lawn and pleasure grounds.

At Irthlingburgh, 2½ miles N. W. from Higham Ferrers, John Pyel, lord mayor of London, designed to found a college in the church of St. Peter, but his design was left to be executed by Joan his wife. The licence was obtained in 1375, but the institution was not completed till 1387. Of this building there is now only a fragment remaining, between the body and the tower of the church, which are separated from each other by ruins of the collegiate buildings. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, and a lofty, spacious chancel. At the upper end of each aisle is a chantry chapel, and in the chancel are stalls, with angels and various figures carved in wood, under the seats. On the south side of the chancel is an old tomb, with a canopy, pillars, &c. and near it another monument, with two recumbent effigies, supposed to represent John Pyel, and his wife. On the north side of the chancel is a tomb, with an alabaster statue; and adjoining it a more antique one, with a knight in armour and a figure of

various lucrative places under government, which prevented his paying much practical attention to his profession. He successively filled the offices of solicitor to the customs, commissioner of the same, and cashier of the excise. He was one of the governors of Bethlehem Hospital, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He had long formed the design of writing a history of Northamptonshire; but was prevented from putting it into execution, till the latter part of his life, when he began his collections, for which he visited almost every parish. He died in 1724.

§ Humphrey Henchman, generally considered to have been born in London, was a native of this place, where he was baptized December, 1592. He was a prebendary of Salisbury, and proved himself a zealous loyalist, in promoting the escape of Charles the Second, after the disastrous battle of Worcester. At the restoration he was made bishop of Salisbury; and translated, in 1663, to the see of London, where he died in 1675.

a female

a female in a very old dress. In the middle of the village stands a stone cross, the shaft of which, raised upon steps; is thirteen feet in height, and is the standard for adjusting and regulating the provincial pole for measurement.

Kettering, a market town, situated upon a small ascent, 16 miles N. E. by N. from Northampton, and 74½ N. W. by N. from London, was in the time of the Saxons, called Cytringan and Kateringes. The church comprising a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, has a handsome tower, consisting of three stories, in each of which are large windows, of several compartments. The angles are flanked with double buttresses; under the embattled parapet runs an ornamented fascia; and, at each corner, is raised a small hexangular embattled turret; the whole surmounted by a handsome hexagonal crocketed spire. At the back of the screen, which divides the north aisle from the chancel, are the figures of a man with four sons, and a woman with four daughters.—Over these, in black letter, is inscribed: "who so redis mi name shal have Godys blyssing and our lady; and my wyfis doo sey the same."

Near the middle of the town is a spacious area, surrounded by private houses, and shops of respectable appearance. Here is a sessions-house, a well endowed free-school, an alms-house for six poor widows, and two dissenting chapels.—In the vicinity, to the westward, in a road called Staunth Lane, are found kitchers, a kind of pellucid stones, apparently vitrifications, which, when pulverised, are considered efficacious as a styptic, and are consequently much esteemed. In a spot named Stony-lands, between Kettering and Weekly woods, in quarrying for stones, were found urns, bones, coins, &c.*

In Lilford church, three miles S. by W. from Oundle, are several handsome and curious monuments of the families of Elmes and Powys, successively lords of the manor.

Lilford House, the seat of Lord Lilford, is a handsome mansion, built by Arthur Elmes, Esq. in 1635. The principal front consists of a body, with a handsome vestibule, and square-headed windows; two wings having semi-circular ones: and the roof presents three ornamental gables, with a venetian window in each, connected together by a balustrade: and the chimnies form a fine massy arcade in the centre.

The church of Lowick, or Luffwick, two miles N. W. by N. from Thrapstone, contains several brasses, bearing very old inscriptions. On a tomb in the south aisle is the figure of a man, clad in armour; and round the verge, a request to pray for the soul of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wilton, who died March 24, A. D. 1499. Under the east window

of the north aisle, is a female figure, recumbent on a black marble slab, that covers an altar-tomb, containing the remains of the "Right Hon. Lady Mary Mordaunt, baroness of Mordaunt of Turvey, daughter of Henry, Earl of Peterborough; first married to Henry, Duke of Norfolk; and after his decease, to Sir John Germain, Knt. and Bart. She died November 17, A. D. 1705." On the north side of this, on a similar tomb, is the effigies of a man in armour, and near him the figures of three small children. The inscription states, that beneath were deposited the remains of Sir John Germain, Knt. and Bart. who died in 1718.—The church of Lowick is a large handsome building, of the sixteenth century.

Drayton House, the manorial mansion in this parish, is a noble antiquated structure, supposed to have been erected about the latter end of Henry the Sixth's reign, by Henry Green, Esq. twice sheriff of the county. It retains much of its castellated features in the embattled walls, entrance gateway, and two square towers, one at each end, surmounted by turrets, and lantern cupolas. Here is a considerable collection of pictures, by eminent masters. In the year 1736, a piece of Roman tessellated pavement, about 8 feet by 1½, was found near this place. Lord Sackville is the owner of the estate.

The village of Findon, or Thingdon, 2½ miles N. E. by N. from Wellingborough, has a large handsome church, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a transept, chancel, large southern porch, and lofty tower, with a spire.—Findon Hall is a large mansion, belonging to Sir William Dolben, Bart.

Warkton church, two miles E. N. E. from Kettering, has some very sumptuous monuments. The chancel was built with four coved recesses in the walls, to contain as many marble monuments, but at present only three of them are occupied. The first was raised to the memory of John, Duke of Montague, who died July 6, 1749, aged 55 years. It is the design of Roubiliac, and consists of two statues, the size of life, and three of children, various pieces of ordnance, artillery weapons, cannon balls, flags, trumpets, &c. The statues, representing Charity, with her children, the duchess who raised the tomb, a medallion of the duke, and some other parts, are all of fine statuary marble. The back ground, pedestal, &c. are of grey and yellow marble. Another monument, by Roubiliac, is raised to the memory of Mary, Duchess of Montague, daughter of John Duke of Marlborough. She died May 14, 1751, aged 61. The design consists of three figures, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also an urn on a pedestal, with two cupids, entwining it with wreaths of flowers.—A third monument, of a most costly and

* Dr. John Gill, a celebrated dissenting minister, was born here in 1697. He was one of those self-taught sons of genius who astonish the world by the variety of their acquisitions. He obtained a considerable knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and while pastor of a baptist congregation

in Southwark, the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. He published several works, but his principal is, "The Exposition of the Bible," in nine volumes folio.

splendid kind, designed and executed by Peter Matthius Vangelder, records the memory of "Mary, Duchess of Montague, daughter and heiress of John, Duke of Montague," who died May 1, 1775, aged 63. The coved recess is covered with fine white statuary marble, ornamented with basso-relievi, and various architectural members. In the centre is a funeral urn, surrounded by statues of women and children, in the attitudes of lamentation.

KING'S SUTTON.]—The northern part of this hundred is generally flat, with a deep soil. Along the banks of the Charwell, which bounds it on the west, is a fine tract of meadow and pasture ground. In the vicinity of Aynho, to the south-east, where the land rises in gentle elevations, we meet with a light dry soil. This district, which at the period of the Norman survey, comprehended two distinct hundreds, those of Elbodestow and Sutton, contains the parishes of Aynho, Brackley St. James's, Brackley St. Peter's, including the hamlet of Old Brackley with Halse, Chalcombe, Croughton, Culworth, Evenly, Farthinghoe, Helmdon, Hinton in the hedges, King's Sutton with Astrope, Marston St. Laurence, Middleton Cheney, Newbottle, Radston, Steane, Stutchbury, Syresham, Thenford, Thorp Mauderville, Wappenham, Warkworth, including the hamlet of Grimsbury, and Whitfield.

The hamlet and borough town of Brackley, 21 miles S. W. by S. from Northampton, and 63½ from London, lies on a descent near a branch of the Ouse. Its name seems to be derived from the brakes or fern, with which this part of the country was formerly overrun. It was originally of much greater extent, and a place of no mean importance, of which striking indications may be traced. At the period of the Saxons it was a walled town, and had a castle, the site of which was visible in *Keland's* time. Subsequently to the Conquest, it was known to be in a flourishing state, having become one of the great staples for the sale of wool, and sent three representatives, as merchant staplers, to a council, held respecting trade, at Westminster. In the reign of Edward the Second, it was made a corporate town, to be governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-six capital burgesses. The mayor is annually chosen from among the aldermen by the lord's Steward, and sworn before him at the manorial court. It was not, however, until the reign of Henry the Eighth, that it became privileged to return members to parliament.—An hospital was founded here in the reign

of Henry the First, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for a master and six fellows, who had the peculiar privilege of being exempt from ecclesiastical rule. It was afterwards granted to Magdalen College, Oxford, and appears to have constituted a species of asylum for their society in turbulent times; for we find that in the wars between King John and his barons, when Oxford became the scene of sanguinary conflicts, the members of Magdalen College fled for refuge to this place. The structure is now in ruins. The hall, which has been rebuilt, exhibits a great variety of shields charged with the arms of several prelates and persons of distinction. The most perfect remain of the ancient structure, is the chapel, which has a tower on the north-west side. Over the doorway, which has a circular arch, ornamented with mouldings, is a window composed of three divisions, each in the pointed style, with nail-head mouldings; each side having a niche containing statues. In the presbytery were the tombs of several noblemen, who were buried here. Another hospital, called St. Leonard's, formerly stood here, for the benefit of the sick and infirm. Of this, however, no traces are at present visible. An alm's-house for six poor women was founded here by Sir Thomas Crewe, each of whom has an allowance of six pounds annually. Here formerly stood three crosses, one of which was extremely curious, and is supposed to have been erected by the Staplers. Its height was twenty-eight feet, having in the centre an octangular pillar, and the sides ornamented with statues and tabernacle work. It was removed in 1706 to make room for the present town hall.—Brackley consists at present but of one street of about a mile in length, the houses of which are principally of stone.*

In the neighbourhood of Brackley is a plot of land, called Bayard's Green, celebrated in the days of chivalry for martial exhibition. Here many tournaments were exhibited in the presence of our warlike sovereigns.

In the church of Croughton, 3¼ miles S.W. by W. from Brackley, is a handsome monument to the memory of the Rev. William Friend, M. A. formerly rector of this parish, and his three sons, Robert, William, and John; the first of whom was head master of Westminster-school, and the last attained great eminence as a physician.†

The parsonage house of Helmdon, 4¼ miles N. from Brackley, has a claim to notice from an ancient inscription on a mantle piece in one of the rooms.

* As a native of this place, we have to notice Samuel Clarke, the celebrated orientalist. Having taken his degrees at Merton College, Oxford, he opened a school at Islington. Returning to Oxford, he was appointed to the office of Architypographus, and elected a superior beadle of the Civil law. His skill in the oriental languages was uncontested. Bishop Walton, in bringing out his Polyglott Bible, availed himself of the profound knowledge of Mr. Clarke. He also furnished considerable assistance to Dr. Castell, in completing his Heptaglott Lexicon. Several manuscripts on Oriental literature

were left by him at his death, which occurred the 27th. of December, 1669.

† From Westminster school, John was removed to Christ's Church College, Oxford. He was successively appointed Professor of Chemistry to the University, physician to the army in Spain, and fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1722 he was elected member for Launceston, and in 1728 was appointed Physician to the Queen. He was the author of numerous chemical and physical works, which were afterwards collected and published in one volume folio, by his friend Dr. Wigan.

This inscription has excited the curiosity of antiquaries, who have employed much learned discussion on the subject, though without having elicited any thing of a satisfactory nature. The date is thus written Do. M^o. 138.

The church of King's Sutton, six miles W. by S. from Brackley, is worthy of remark, from having its tower crowned with a handsome and lofty spire, and crocketed pinnacles. At Astrop, in this parish, is a mineral spring, called St. Rumbald's Well, which was formerly in considerable repute.

Astrop Hall, the residence of the Rev. W. S. Willes, was formerly the seat of the Lord Chief Justice Willes.

The large and respectable village of Aynho, six miles W. S. W. from Brackley, is seated on a rock, below which issues a powerful spring of water, called the Town Well, which, after running through the vale below, contributes to the supply of the Charwell. From this spring, and the situation, the place derives its name. At the east end of the village, traces of the Roman road called Port-way, are visible. The church contains numerous monuments, several of which belong to the Cartwright family, who have long been in possession of the manor, and whose descendant, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. has a handsome seat, the interior of which is adorned with a fine collection of paintings. An hospital was founded here for the accommodation of poor and sick travellers, which was afterwards granted to Magdalen College, Oxford. The building is still standing, occupied as a private house. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by John Cartwright, Esq.*

In the parish of Newbottle, 4½ miles W. from Brackley, is an ancient manor-house, once the residence of the Earls of Thanet, and now the property of W. R. Cartwright, Esq.

In the hamlet of Charlton, is an encampment called Rainsborough, supposed to have been a fortified post of the Danes. It is situated on the top of a small hill, which commands a prospect on every side. The inward fortification is about a quarter of a mile in circumference, and the outward one about half a mile.

The church of Middleton Cheney, or Chenduit, a village seven miles N. W. by W. from Brackley, claims our attention. The porch, on the south side is

* Shakerley Marmion, a witty writer, was born in the manor house of Aynho, in 1602. Having dissipated his fraternal fortune, he commenced author, and wrote four comedies, with several small poems. He published also a moral poem, entitled *Cupid and Psyche*. He died in 1639 in great poverty.

Sir Ralph Winwood, an eminent statesman in the time of James the First, was a native also of this place. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became a probationer. He afterwards commenced his travels on the continent, to obtain a knowledge of diplomacy. In 1607 he received the honor of knighthood, and was appointed Ambassador to the States of Holland. In 1614, he was made Secretary of State and Privy Counsellor. He died in 1617. Some papers which he left on state affairs were published after his decease.

† He was a member of Parliament in the reign of Charles

of a singular construction, the roof being wholly of stone, and formed with an uncommonly acute angle. The stones which compose it are all cut with an in-arching point, by which contrivance they lie firm and compact together. Over the door of the tower is placed the statue of a saint, with various devices. A custom prevails of strewing the floor of this church in the summer time with hay cut from ash-meadow, and in the winter with straw. According to the nature of tenures in this lordship, the eldest sister inherits by law when estates descend in a female line. In this parish a severe battle was fought between the royal and parliamentary forces, in which the latter suffered a defeat.

Stene, or Stens, 2½ miles N. W. by W. from Brackley, was once the property of the Crewe family, who have many monuments in the church, among which we notice those of John Lord Crewe, Baron of Steane,† and Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord bishop of Durham.‡ The furniture for the altar, pulpit, and reading desk, is an object of some curiosity. It was originally made for the royal Chapel of St. James's, and was presented to the church by Nathaniel Lord Crewe, clerk of the closet to Charles the Second, who gave also the bible that had been used by that monarch.

Thenford Hall, 5½ miles N. W. by W. from Brackley, is the seat of Michael Woodhull, Esq. who has distinguished himself in the annals of literature. Here is a choice collection of books and MSS. In the church is a monument with an effigy of a man in armour, supposed to be commemorative of Fulco de Woodhull, who died in 1613.

About a mile to the north of the village is a high hill, called Arbury, which exhibits evident demonstrations of having been a Roman fortification, from the remains which have been discovered here.

In the hamlet of Astwell, in the parish of Wapenhams, five miles W. S. W. from Towcester, is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Earl of Ferrers. Several of the rooms exhibit, in the wainscot and chimney pieces, armerial bearings and other carved decorations. A dilapidated room at the east end was formerly a chapel.

In the parish of Warkworth, seven miles W. N. W. from Brackley, stood Warkworth Castle, formerly the seat of the Woodhulls and the Chetwoods. It

the First, and, during the subsequent unhappy troubles, preserved unshaken his fidelity to his sovereign, and afterwards contributed his share for the restoration of monarchy. His services were not overlooked, and he was created a peer under the title of Lord Crowe, Baron of Steane.

‡ He was educated in Lincoln College, Oxford, where he co-operated with the presbyterians. On the Restoration he entered into holy orders, and was, in 1669, preferred to the deanery of Chichester. In 1671 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, whence he was shortly afterwards translated to the see of Durham. Having been a strenuous supporter of the measures of James, he was on the accession of William suspended from his functions, but at length procured the royal pardon. He died in 1691.

was a handsome castellated mansion, situated in the centre of a large park, ornamented with fish-ponds and plantations. This ancient structure was lately taken down, and the pleasure grounds, &c. destroyed. The church contains a variety of ancient inscriptions, some of which bear the date of 1412.

NAVISFORD,]—The hundred of Navisford formerly constituted part of the immense possessions annexed to the Abbey of Peterborough. On the dissolution of that monastery, Henry the Eighth settled this district, along with other possessions, on Queen Catharine. It contains the parishes of Clapton, Pilton, Stoke Doyle, Thorpe Achurch, including the hamlet of Wigsthorpe, Thrapston, Titchmarsh, and Wadenhoe.

In the parish of Clapton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. from Thrapston, stand the ruins of Livedon House, built after a plan by Sir Thomas Tresham. The mansion was dilapidated by a detachment of the parliamentary forces under Major Butler. The present remains consist of the exterior walls, which are decorated with numerous emblematical devices in the style of the sixteenth century. The church of this parish contains several monuments in memory of the Dudley family.

On the southern bank of the Nen, 22 miles N. E. by E. from Northampton, and 75 N. N. W. from London, stands the market town of Thrapston. Here is a handsome bridge across the Nen; and a considerable trade is carried on to Lynn, Northampton, &c. Near the end of the bridge are the ruins of a large hermitage.

NASEBURGH,]—This hundred was anciently denominated Nasus-burgi, or the ness of Burg, a name which it obtained from its shape, forming a sort of peninsula. On the north, it is separated from Lincolnshire by the Welland, and on the south east, the river Nen divides it from Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. The Ermine street, known here by the appellation of the High Dyke, and a vicinal branch, called the Forty-Foot-way, intersect this district. It comprehends the city of Peterborough, of which we shall treat distinctly, Minster Close and Borough Fair, extra-parochial, and the parishes of Bainton, Barnack, including the hamlets of Pils-gate and Southorpe, Castor, including the hamlet of Aleswort; Elton and Woodcraft, Eye, Glington, Helpstone, Marholm; St. Martins, Stamford Baron; Maxey, including the hamlet of Deeping Gate; Northborough, Paston, including the hamlet of Werrington, Peakirk, Sutton, Thornhaugh, Ufford, including the hamlet of Ashton; Upton, Wansford, Whittering, Woithorpe, and the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Walton.

The village of Castor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Peterborough, is a place of great antiquity. Here was, there is no doubt, the station of Durobrovis or Durobrivæ, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Numerous circumstances, amounting almost to a demonstration, are conclusive evidence of the fact. The name Durobrivæ, or Durobrivis, is merely a

slight deviation from the British word Dwrbreuan, agreeably to the genius of their language, and that name it originally acquired from its situation near two streams, which division rendered it favourable for the erection of mills. Numerous Roman remains have also been discovered at various times in the neighbourhood, and several traces of vicinal roads, conducting to fortified posts, are visible. In digging up part of the camp at Castor, for a garden, a small statue of bronze was found, finely executed, representing Jupiter Terminalis, without arms, diminishing gradually from the centre, and standing upon a square pyramid, embellished with various emblematical devices. Numerous fragments of tessellated pavements, urns, coins, foundations of walls, &c. have been discovered in various places. Among the coins was observed one belonging to the 19th legion, from which circumstance it is thought that a cohort of cavalry was stationed here.

The church of Castor is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture. It is dedicated to St. Kyneburga, wife of Alfred, who founded a nunnery at this place, and was probably erected soon after the death of this saint. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, transept and chancel. In the centre is a massy tower, surmounted by a pyramidal spire, and rests upon four circular arches. The battlements exhibit some curious sculpture, and the upper part of the tower is embellished with two fascia of larger and smaller arcades, with windows, roofs, &c. The roof of the nave is of wood, and the ceiling is decorated with representations of angels presenting shields, charged with keys, saltire, the arms of the see of Peterborough, and others holding models of a church. The capitals of the columns nearest the chancel are enriched with the figures of men and beasts. The three arches on the south side of the nave are semicircular, resting on massy pillars; and the three opposite to these are pointed and supported by hexagonal columns. The arch of the transept is semicircular, supported by round pillars, having nail-headed capitals. At the east end of the north aisle is a monument, composed of five arches, under an embattled cornice, over a round arch, below which are nine enriched quatrefoil arches, and underneath is disclosed an embattled sarcophagus. This is said to be the shrine of St. Kyneburga. Over the south door of the chancel, within a semicircular stone frame, is the following inscription, in Saxon characters, which has much puzzled our antiquaries:

XV. KL. MAI DEDICA—TIO—HVI ECL'Æ.
A.D.M. CXIII.

Over the south porch, on the outside, is a representation, in relief, of a man with a radiance round his head. The massy wooden door, which is very ancient, has a curiously constructed lock, with this inscription:

⊕ Ricardus Beby, rectoria
Ecclesie de Castre fe — — — — —

In the vicinity of Castor are two large upright stones, called Robin Hood and Little John, which are said to have been set up as tokens, indicative of the right which carriages of stone from Barnack quarries enjoyed on passing the ferry, toll free.*

The church of Maxey, eight miles N. N. W. from Peterborough, is an ancient structure, and contains some old and mutilated inscriptions. Here was formerly a castle, or manor-house, encircled by a moat, said to have belonged to the Barons of Wake. About two miles to the west of this place, is Bainton, the seat of Robert Henson, Esq. In this parish are the Lolham Bridges, which have long been objects of great curiosity. They are of Roman origin, and were constructed by that people in order to carry the Ermine-street over the fenny grounds adjacent to the river Welland, and are about the date of Hadrian, under which Emperor Lollius Urbicus, from whom the name appears to have been derived, was proprætor in Britain. These bridges are at present four in number, consisting altogether of twelve arches. At the east end of an abutment to one of the arches is an inscription, supposed to be coeval with the original works. It is $\frac{PE}{COT}$ -without

a date. Over these bridges the Roman road extends to Catesbridge, and thence in almost a direct line across the heath to Lincoln. Here have been dug up numerous coins and other Roman remains.

In the church of Helpston, 6½ miles N. W. from Peterborough, the steps to the altar exhibit some fragments of tessellated pavements, arranged in the form of two stars. Some of these tessellæ have also been laid in the floor of the chancel.

At Torpwell, in the parish of Ashton, 4½ miles N. N. E. from Wansford, a circular hollow place was discovered, having the sides walled up with stone: the interior contained ashes, and a iron slag, from which it was probably an iron furnace belonging to the Romans.

In the church of Marham, 4¼ m. N. W. by W. from Peterborough are several monuments of the family of Fitzwilliam. In the chancel is a tomb ornamented with various armorial insignia, with two effigies to the memory of Sir William Fitzwilliam and his lady, bearing a Latin inscription, with the date of 1534. Another monument, with the effigies of a knight in armour, and by his side a female in the dress of the times, records the memory of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. Within the communion table is a monument to the memory of Winifred Fitzwilliam, who died in 1597. A magnificent marble monument, with four columns supporting an entablature, with emblematical representations of Grief and Piety, and underneath the recumbent

figures of a nobleman in his robes, and his lady, commemorates the Right Hon. William Earl Fitzwilliam, who died Dec. 28, 1719, and Ann, his Countess, who died Feb. 4, 1717. The font is of considerable antiquity. It consists of an hexagonal entablature, supported by five round columns. The faces of the font are ornamented by sculptures.

At Narborough, seven miles north of Peterborough, are the remains of a large and curious old manor-house, formerly possessed by the Cleypoles, one of whom, John Cleypole, married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. In this mansion the wife of the usurper is said to have breathed her last. It is at present the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. Connected with the church of this place is a chantry, which contains some dilapidated monuments to various individuals of the Cleypole family. The following entry appears in the parish register of this place: "Eliz. relict of Oliver Cromwell, was buried Nov. 19, 1665."

In the village of Thornhaugh, 1½ mile N. W. from Wansford, are the remains of an ancient manor-house, once the residence of the family of St. Medred, or Semark, and subsequently of the Russell family, some of whose monuments may be seen in the church.

Burley, or Burghley, 1½ mile S. E. from Stamford, long the seat of the Cecil family, and now the property of the Marquis of Exeter, may vie with the most splendid seats in the kingdom. The chief part of the mansion was erected by Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who also formed the park. The principal grand entrance towards the north was added in 1587. A variety of additions and alterations have been since made by subsequent possessors. The mansion encloses a square court, to the east of which is the great hall, kitchen, various domestic offices, with spacious stables, coach-houses, &c. Facing the south front extends a fine lawn, with a broad expanse of water, beyond which some interesting park scenery is disclosed. Equally beautiful are the views enjoyed from the western side, with the additional advantage of a wide range of landscape over parts of Lincolnshire, and Rutlandshire, taking in view the spires of Stamford. The north front commands an extensive prospect, and the ground from this point has a gentle slope to the river Welland. The interior is adorned in a style of elegance every way corresponding with its external appearance, and here is a vast and valuable collection of pictures and other curiosities, a catalogue of which was published a few years ago.

About two miles from Burleigh, are the ruins of Worthorp House, belonging to the Cecils, and subsequently occupied by the Duke of Buckingham.

* John Landen, an eminent mathematician, and Fellow of the Royal Society, was a native of Castor. Besides a variety of papers, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, on the more abstruse parts of mathematics, he gave to

the world "Mathematical Lucubrations," and two volumes of Mathematical Memoirs: he died Jan. 15, 1790, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried in the church of Castor.

The village of **Barnack**, four miles N. from Wansford, is celebrated for its vast quarries of excellent stone. The church of this place is interesting to the antiquary from its tower, windows, font, and tombs.

At **Ufford**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. N. E. from Wansford, is the handsome seat of — **Brown, Esq.**

NOBOTTLE.]—**Nobottle-Grove**, or **Nobottle Hundred**, is supposed to derive its name from a large plantation of firs, situated between **Dallington** and **Bramby**; the Saxon etymology of the compound implying a circular wood. This district still abounds with groves, and timber trees; and excepting small heaths, is in general well cultivated. This hundred comprises the parishes of **Brington**, **Brockhall**, **Bugbrooke**, **Chapel Brampton**, **Church Brampton**, **Dallington**, **Duston**, **Flower**, **East-Haddon**, **Harlestone**, **Harpole**, **Upper Hayford**, **Lower Heyford**, **Holdenby**, **Kislingbury**, **Ravensthorpe**, including the hamlet of **Teeton**, **Upton**, and **Whilton**.

In the parish of **Brington**, seven miles N. W. by W. from **Northampton**, is **Althorpe**, the seat of **Earl Spencer**. It is a large pile of building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and was built by the **Earl of Sunderland**, in the year 1688. In the interior is a fine collection of portraits, and an immense library of choice books.

In the parish of **Nether Heyford**, seven miles W. by S. from **Northampton**, and in a field called **Horestone meadow**, situated about half a mile east from the **Watling-street**, was discovered a tessellated pavement, as compact as a stone floor when discovered, but after having been exposed some little time to the weather the cement became soft, and the tessellæ were easily separated: these are of various colours. The pavement is of a square form, of fifteen feet, and appears to have constituted a room in a circular building. The sides of the floors were painted with three straight lines of green, red, and yellow. At the same time were discovered several vestiges of ancient buildings, with fragments of earthen vessels, such as a patera and urns, indications of here having been once a Roman villa. The church of this village contains some monuments worthy of notice. On a tomb are the effigies in brass of a man in armour, and a female in the dress of the times. An inscription records the memory of **Sir Walter Mauntell**, and **Elizabeth** his wife, dated 1487. Against the south wall is an elegant monument, commemorative of **Francis**

Morgan, one of the justices of the **King's Bench**, who died Aug. 19, 1558, and his family. It was this judge who pronounced sentence of death upon the unfortunate **Lady Jane Grey**. The consciousness of having acted an unjust part, in descending from the dignity of his office to become the tool of a wretched tyrant, so preyed upon his spirits that it brought on insanity.*

In the parish of **Dunston**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. by N. from **Northampton**, stood the ancient monastery of **St. James's Abbey**, founded by **William Peverel**, natural son of **William the Conqueror**, for Canons of the **Augustine order**. Of this ancient monastery a few walls and foundations are all the vestiges that at present appear.

In the church of **Brington**, a village about a mile north-west of **Althorpe**, are several magnificent monuments commemorative of various individuals of the **Spencer family**. Most of these have effigies in armour, in dresses characteristic of the times, and some are ornamented with columns, pediments, and other architectural members. A private chapel, railed off from the chancel, contains several monuments, and various swords, pieces of armour, and panes of painted glass. This has been for some centuries the place of interment for the illustrious family of the **Spencers**. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, with a tower at the west end, and a monumental chapel. Between the chancel and nave is a carved wooden screen, dated 1605.

The church of **Dallington**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. W. from **Northampton**, contains several handsome monuments belonging to the **Raynsford family**. This place is celebrated for having been the birth-place of **Sir Joseph Jekyl**,† a distinguished lawyer and patriot in the time of **William the Third**.

In the parish of **Brockhall**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. from **Daventry**, stands **Brockhall House**, the residence of **Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq.** built by the **Eyton family**. It has received considerable improvements, and been much enlarged by the **Thorntons**, the lords of the manor.

The parish of **Harlestone**, four miles N. W. from **Northampton**, has drawn the attention of antiquaries from some hollow places observed here, called the **Delves**. This place has been long famous for a stratum of excellent blue rag-stone, highly valuable for the purpose of building. On the heath are traces of a fortification. Vestiges also of an ancient building, called **Sharrah**, are to be seen within a small

* **John Stanbridge**, an eminent grammarian, was a native of this place. He received the rudiments of education at **Winchester**, whence he was removed to **New College, Oxford**, where he became a fellow, and was appointed master of the free school attached to **Magdalen College**, in which situation he continued till his death in 1522. He gave to the world several treatises on grammar.

Dr. John Preston, the patriarch of the puritans, was a native also of this place. He was educated at **Queen's College, Cambridge**, and was afterwards elected master of **Emanuel College**. He was engaged by the **Duke of Buckingham** to

bring over his party to a compliance with the measures of the court. In this, however, he acted with duplicity. He died in 1628.

† He was born in 1663. He conducted the trial of **Dr. Sacheverel**, and his zeal on that memorable occasion paved the way to honours and preferments. On the accession of **George the First**, he was made master of the rolls. He published a treatise entitled, "The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls, stated and vindicated" in answer to the lord chancellor **King**. His death occurred in 1738.

distance of Newbottle grove, and leading to it are several ruinous walks. It has been conjectured that these are the remains of a religious cell.

In the parish of Holdenby, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. W. by N. from Northampton, stood Holdenby House, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Christopher Hatton, and was considered a master-piece of architecture. A writer of the sixteenth century, who had an opportunity of surveying it in its original splendour, gives a very ample description of this once magnificent structure. It was demolished by order of parliament, and the circumstances connected with its dilapidation are worthy of being recorded. The manor and house of Holdenby having devolved to the crown, subsequently to the reign of Elizabeth, it formed the palace, and afterwards a prison, of the unhappy Charles. After having been shamefully betrayed by the Scots, he was conducted to Holdenby House, and there placed under a kind of surveillance. During his detention in this place, the dissensions broke out between the Presbyterian and Independent parties; on which occasion it was thought expedient that the king should be placed under the guard of the latter. And with this view, Cornet Joyce was dispatched by Cromwell, with a detachment of horse, to seize the king's person, and conduct him to the army. Some remains of this structure were standing in 1729, but since that period they have been removed.* This place gave the title of baron to Lewis Duras, Marquis of Blanquefort, brother to the Duc de Duras, in France.

In the church of Flore, or Flower, is a brass-plate with the figures of the Virgin and child, and the effigies in armour of Thomas Knaresburgh, and also those of his wife, in the dress of the times. He died in 1450. This church belongs to the college of Christ Church, Oxford, having been granted to that college at the Dissolution.

Harlestone House, the residence of Robert Andrew, Esq. is a plain comfortable mansion, situated in a small park, well stocked with deer. Various judicious improvements have been effected in the house and grounds by the present possessor.

Upton Hall, about two miles west from Northampton, is the seat of Thomas Samwell Watson Samwell, Esq. The mansion is a large irregular pile of building, composed of stone and brick, partly in the ancient, and partly in the modern style of

architecture. It enjoys a very pleasing situation, commanding an extensive view to the south. The interior is adorned with a choice variety of family and other portraits, among which we notice that of the celebrated James Harrington.†

The church of Upton, is a small and ancient structure, consisting only of one aisle. The inside is neat and well-pewed, and in the east window of the chancel is some painted glass. In the chancel, is a handsome monument with an inscription to the memory of Sir Thomas Samwell, second baronet of that name; also an alabaster monument, with the effigies in armour of Sir Richard Knightly, and that of his lady, in the dress of the times.

NORTHAMPTON.]—The market, borough, and county town of Northampton, is situated in the hundred of Spelhoe, $65\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. W. by N. from London. It is generally understood to have originated during the Anglo-Saxon sovereignty, and that it was attacked, plundered, and burnt by the Danes, in their different predatory incursions into this part of the island. In 1064 the Northumbrians, under Earl Morcar, took possession of the town, and murdered the inhabitants, burnt the houses, and carried away thousands of cattle, and multitudes of prisoners. In the reign of the Confessor, however, here were sixty burgesses in the king's lordship, and sixty houses; at the time of the Conquest fourteen were waste; but at the time of the Domesday survey there were forty burgesses in the new borough.—Simon St. Liz, a noble Norman, founded a castle here; "the town of Northampton, and the whole hundred of Falkely (Fawsley), then valued at forty pounds a year, being given to him to provide shoes for his horses." It now became considerable, was frequently the seat of parliaments, and was, on several other occasions, honoured with the royal presence.—In 1106, Robert, Duke of Normandy, had an interview here with his brother King Henry the First, to accommodate the difference then subsisting between them. In 1122, that monarch and his court kept the festival of Easter at Northampton, with all the pomp and state peculiar to that age; and, in 1130, a parliament was held in this town, when the nobles swore fealty to the Empress Maud, on whom the king had settled the right of succession.—In 1139 King Stephen summoned a council to meet him at Northampton, at which all the bishops, abbots, and

* As a native of this place we have to mention Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor in the time of Elizabeth. Gifted by nature with a comely person he attracted the attention of that queen, who was charmed with his graceful dancing at court. He was first appointed one of the gentlemen pensioners, afterwards gentleman of the privy chamber, captain of the guard, vice-chamberlain, a privy-counsellor, lord chancellor of England, and chancellor of the University of Oxford. He died in 1591.

† He was born in the manor-house of Upton, A. D. 1611. He became a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1629, where he was placed under the tuition of the celebrated William Chillingworth. He afterwards commenced

his travels into France, Germany, and Italy. Returning to his native country at the commencement of the civil wars, he endeavoured to be elected a member of the House of Commons, but without success. In 1647, he was appointed one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber. He attended his royal master in his several removals from Holdenby to Hurst-Castle. A short time previously to the restoration, Mr. Harrington, with some ingenious friends, assembled every night to project a scheme of Commonwealth Government. The plan proposed was, that a third part of the house should be removed every year, by which the whole body would be renovated every three years. He was the author of several works.

barons of the realm attended, for the purpose of making promotions in the church. In 1144 Stephen held his court here, when Ranulf, Earl of Chester, who came to tender his services, was detained as a prisoner till he had surrendered the castle of Lincoln, and other fortresses, for security for his allegiance; he being suspected of conspiring, with the Duke of Normandy, against the king. When the statutes of Clarendon were established, A.D. 1163, archbishop Becket alone refusing his assent, a council of the states was convened at Northampton, before which the archbishop was summoned to appear. In 1173, Anketil Mallore, who supported Prince Henry's rebellion, marched from Leicester to Northampton; where, having defeated the royalists, he plundered the town, and returned to Leicester with his booty, and nearly two hundred prisoners. In 1179, a convention of the barons and prelates was assembled here to amend, confirm, and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon; when the kingdom was divided into six circuits, and justices itinerant were assigned to each. The King of Scotland, with the bishops and abbots of that kingdom, attended, to profess their subjection to the church of England. In 1178 Geoffrey Fitzwalter paid 40s. to be discharged from the inspection of the coinage here. This is the first official mention of a Mint at Northampton, though there are reasons to believe it of greater antiquity. On the death of King Richard, John, his successor, being in Normandy, a great council of nobles assembled in this town, and were prevailed on to take an oath of fealty to the new monarch, and support his claim to the crown. King John, A.D. 1206, having been displeased with the citizens of London, commanded the exchequer to be removed to Northampton. In 1211, in a council of lay nobles convened here, the King met the Pope's Nuncios, Pandulph and Durand, to adjust those differences which subsisted between him and the Holy See. The king made large concessions; but the treaty was broken off, and he was solemnly excommunicated. During the reign of Henry the Third, Northampton was frequently honoured with his residence and particular marks of his favour; and in the war between that king and confederate barons, it was alternately besieged and possessed by the contending parties. About this time a kind of university was established here, consisting of students who at different times had deserted Oxford. The new seminary was at first countenanced by the king; but the scholars, having taken part in favour of the barons, were commanded to return to Oxford, and the university here was soon suppressed by a royal mandate.

It is recorded, that, on Good Friday, A.D. 1278, the Jews residing in this town crucified a Christian boy. He survived their cruelty; but fifty of them

were drawn at horses' tails and publicly hanged. In 1277, 300 Jews had been hanged for clipping the coin; and, in 1280, a statute was passed for their total expulsion from the kingdom. Edward the First frequently resided at Northampton; and on his death a parliament was held here to settle the ceremonial of his burial, and the marriage and coronation of his successor. Another parliament met here in 1317, before which John Poydras, son of a tanner of Exeter, was brought to trial for affirming that he was the real son of Edward the First, and that the king was a carter's son, and had been substituted at nurse in his stead. He was condemned and executed.—In the reign of Edward the Third, several parliaments were held here. The last that assembled at Northampton was, A.D. 1381, when the poll-tax was levied, which occasioned the rebellion, wherein Walter Tyler was the chief.—The next memorable event respecting this town was a decisive battle fought in its vicinity, A.D. 1459, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, when Henry VI. was made prisoner. Northampton was visited by Elizabeth in 1563, and by Charles the First in 1634: it was ravaged by the plague in 1637; and in 1642 it was seized by the parliamentary forces, by whom it was fortified. In the north-east part of the town, parts of a foss and a bastion of earth are yet visible. The town suffered greatly by a flood, May 6, 1663. It has also sustained some severe losses by fire; but these have proved beneficial to the place; for the uniformity and substantial character of the houses, width of the streets, and general arrangement of the town, are to be attributed to those events.*

In ancient times, the town of Northampton was surrounded by embattled walls, and defended by a large fortress, or castle, and by bastion towers. In the walls were four gate-houses, East-Gate, West-Gate, North-Gate, and South-Gate. The three last had rooms or dwellings over them; but that to the east, "was the fairest of all," being lofty, and embellished with shields of arms, &c. Southward of this was a smaller gate, or postern, called the Durn-Gate. Like the walls round the city of Chester, those of Northampton served for a public walk, wide enough for six persons to walk abreast. Leland says, "the castel standeth hard by the West-gate, and hath a large kepe. The area of the residence is very large, and bulleworks of yerth be made afore the castelle-gate." That some fortresses was erected here before the Norman Conquest, may be inferred from the events which occurred during the Saxon and Danish dynasties; but of that building no accounts are extant. Simon De Senliz, or St. Liz, as already stated, erected a castle here, in the reign of the Conqueror; but it probably was not completed till after the Domesday survey was taken. It was

* On Midsummer-day, 1566, a fire destroyed several houses: but the most memorable occurrence of this nature was in the year 1675, when the greater part of the town was consumed, and many of the poorer inhabitants reduced to great distress. The general loss of property was calculated at 150,000*l*. Above

600 dwelling-houses were then burnt, and more than 700 families thereby deprived of their habitations and property. A subscription was soon instituted, and it appears, by a list of benefactions, that above 90,000*l*. were raised for the sufferers.

situated

situated on an eminence without the west-gate of the town; and was defended on three sides by a deep trench, or foss, whilst a branch of the river Nen served as a natural barrier on the western side. In Henry the Second's reign, it was possessed by the crown; but was afterwards entrusted to some constable or castellan. In the civil war of 1264, we find it in the occupation of the confederate barons, under the banner of the Earl of Leicester. The king having received considerable reinforcements, his adherents besieged the castle; but its admirable situation, with the undaunted courage of the garrison, baffled all the efforts of the royal troops. At length recourse was had to a dishonourable stratagem. While the barons were engaged in a parley, under pretence of negotiation, a chosen body of the royal forces was dispatched to make a breach in the walls at the opposite extremity of the town. The plan succeeded. The castle thus reverted to the crown, till, in 1329, Thomas Wake, then sheriff, claimed its custody, as annexed to the county, and belonging to his jurisdiction. Within the castle was a royal free chapel dedicated to St. George. Previously to the year 1675, this fortress was used as the county-gaol; and the two courts of justice were held here. In 1662, pursuant to an order of the king and council, the walls and gates, and part of the castle, were demolished; and the site was sold to Robert Haselrig, Esq. in whose family it still remains. Only a few fragments of foundation-walls, and part of the fosses remain; but the general extent and character of the earth works may still be traced.

The first charter of incorporation for this town, appears to have been obtained from Henry the Second; but several other charters, to alter, or enlarge the privileges of the corporate body, have since been granted. For the first charter the burgesses gave a fine of 200 marks, to hold the town of the king *in capite*. Under King John, they were exempted from all "toll, lastage and murage, throughout England; also from being impleaded out of the town;" and were invested with other liberties in as ample a manner as the citizens of London. For these privileges they were bound to pay annually, into the royal exchequer, 120*l*. In 1493 the mayor, bailiffs, &c. obtained the liberty of choosing a recorder, and appointing two burgesses, who, with the mayor, were invested with the power of justices of peace within the town. By a charter bearing date 3d of August, 1674, the corporation is specified to consist of a mayor, and two bailiffs, and such as have been mayors and bailiffs, with 48 burgesses, called common council, recorder, chamberlain, and town clerk. This charter was surrendered in 1683, and a new one issued, yet the former continued in force till 1796, when a new one was obtained. The

* Bridges observes, that, "his age appears to have been assigned conjecturally to 126; he was at most but 114 years." After his death he was dissected, by Dr. Keill, who published an account of the appearances, &c. of the corpse, in the Philo-

recorder and town clerk usually continue for life, though subject to annual election. This corporation, though qualified to try all criminal causes, seldom extend their jurisdiction beyond petty larcenies; for which purpose therefore, they hold a court of record, once in every three weeks.—Northampton has continued to return two members to the British Senate, ever since the year 1283. In 1307, the parliament was held at Northampton. Few boroughs have been more noted in the annals of contested election than Northampton; every inhabitant householder, paying scot and lot, having the liberty of voting.

Formerly there were seven parish churches, within the walls of Northampton; dedicated respectively to All Saints, St. Giles, St. Gregory, St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre; besides which there was St. Catharine's, a chapel of ease to All Saints; St. Edmund's Church, without the east gate; and St. Bartholomew's, without the north gate. Of all these, four only remain, into which number of parishes the town is divided; All Saints, St. Giles's, St. Peter's, and St. Sepulchre's. The church dedicated to All Saints, situated near the centre of the town, having been destroyed by fire, in 1675, was restored in the year 1680. The interior is very unlike that of the generality of churches; the windows and architectural ornaments being neither Gothic, Grecian, nor of any regular order. It consists of one large room, or space, with a square chancel, at the east end, and a tower at the west end. Near the centre are four large columns, supporting a flat roof, from which rises a dome or cupola. The length of the body is seventy-three feet, and its breadth seventy-four feet, the chancel 34 feet and a half long, and twenty-four feet broad, is divided from the nave, by a carved screen of Norway oak. At the west end of the church is a portico, twenty-four feet in length, supported by ten pillars, and two pilasters, of the Ionic order, and ballustraded at the top. On it is a statue of Charles the Second, with an inscription commemorative of his gift of one thousand tons of timber, towards rebuilding the church. Against the north wall is a mural slab to the memory of Sir James Stonehouse, Bart. M.D. the projector and chief promoter of the Infirmary. He died in 1795, in the eightieth year of his age. In the month of November, or December, 1817, a statue of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval was placed on the North side of the chancel. It represents that minister in his robes, as chancellor of the exchequer, with a roll of papers in his hand. The figure stands on a plain pedestal of marble, highly ornamented, on which is the simple inscription—"Spencer Perceval."—At the western end of the church, is a tablet recording the name of John Bailes,* who was born in this town, and lived to a

sophical Transactions. He was a button-maker, and attended all the neighbouring markets and fairs, to dispose of his own manufactures.

very advanced age; retaining his faculties of hearing, sight, and memory to the last. He lived in three centuries, and was buried the 14th of April, 1706.—At the south-west corner of the church-yard, is a conduit, covered with a small octangular building, which was formerly ornamented with eight pinnacles, &c.—St. Giles church, stands near the eastern end of the town, within the ancient wall: it is a large pile of building, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and tower rising from the centre. At the west end is an ancient door-way, with a semicircular arch, and Norman mouldings; and in the south transept is an old altar-monument, said to have been raised to one of the Gobion family. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Peter; and a fraternity, or guild of St. Clement.—St. Peter's church, at the western extremity of the town, in the vicinity of the castle, was probably erected by one of the first Norman Earls of Northampton. The rectory was given to St. Andrew's Priory, in this town, by Simon de St. Liz, and was confirmed to it, with the chapelries of Kingsthorpe and Upton, by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln. In the reign of Henry the Third, the right of patronage was recovered by the King. The advowson was afterwards given by Edward the Third, in 1329, to the masters, brethren, and sisters of St. Catherine's Hospital, near the Tower of London, with whom it has ever since continued. It was the privilege of this church, that a person accused of any crime, intending to clear himself by canonical purgation, should do it here, and in no other place of the town, having first performed his vigil and prayers in the said church the evening before.—The architecture of this church is curious and interesting; but its date is uncertain. The font, about the age of Edward the First, is covered with blank arches, crocketed peditments, &c. similar to the Queen's Cross.—St. Sepulchre's church, near the northern extremity of the town, is another singular and curious specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of England. Like St. Peter's, it may be considered unique. Poenant and some other writers, say, it is supposed to have been "built by the Knights-Templars, on the model of that at Jerusalem;" a conjecture which has arisen from the circumstance of the original church having been circular. The edifice consists of a square tower with a spire, at the west end; a circular part, and a square end, of three aisles. This and the tower are additions, of a comparatively modern date, to the original edifice. Part of the circular building is probably more than 600 years old; but various alterations have been made at different times. Within a circular exterior wall, is a series of eight columns, also disposed in a circle. From these arise eight arches, in the pointed style, but unadorned. Over the columns, the wall assumes an octangular shape. Four of the pillars have square bases and capitals, whilst those of the other four are circular. Here was evidently a church in the time of Henry the First, as that monarch gave it, with four acres

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of land, to the convent of St. Andrew. In the exterior wall of the old church, are two ancient doorways, three windows, and others stopped up; also a piece of very old sculpture, just within the western door. In a wall, at the south-west end of the church, is another piece of old sculpture, probably the top of a stone-cross, representative of the crucifixion.

St. Bartholomew's church, the parish belonging to which is united to that of St. Sepulchre's, stood just without the north-gate. The church-yard, now a small field, is called Lawless Close, a corruption, it is supposed, from Lawrence, by which name it appears to have been known in later times.—Immediately without the eastern gate, was a church dedicated to St. Edmund, which appears to have been standing in the time of Henry the Eighth. Near St. Peter's church, was that of St. Gregory, the site and buildings of which were granted in 1577, for a grammar-school, with the vicarage-house, for the use of the master. Part of the church is still appropriated to the school-house.—In St. Mary-street, eastward of the castle, was a church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which was united to the vicarage of All Saints, in 1559. A church to St. Michael was seated in St. Michael's-lane, now called Cock-lane, north of Abington-street. The parish is annexed to St. Sepulchre's. In the parish of All Saints, was St. Catherine's chapel, in the cemetery belonging to which, it was formerly customary to inter the bodies of persons who died of the plague. Besides these, there appears to have been St. Martin's chapel, in St. Martin's-street, and St. Margaret's church without the west-gate. Most of these buildings were annexed to the monastery of St. Andrew, by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln early in the thirteenth century.

Here were formerly several monastic establishments and edifices, few of which are remaining. The priory of St. Andrew, at the north-western part of the town, near the river, was founded anterior to the year 1076. It was subsequently made a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Caritate; and progressively was much enriched.—The Franciscans or Grey-Friars, soon after their coming into England, hired a habitation in St. Giles's parish, but afterwards built one on ground given them by the town, in 1243.—Near this house was a priory of Carmelites, or White-Friars, founded in 1271, by Simon Mountfort and Thomas Chetwood.—The Dominicans, or Black Friars, were fixed here before 1240.—William Peverel, natural son to the Conqueror, founded before 1112, a house of Black Canons, in honor of St. James.—The Austin Friars or Friars Eremites, had a house in Bridge-street, founded in 1322, by Sir John Longouville, of Welverton, in Buckinghamshire.—The College of All Saints, founded in 1459, with liberty of purchasing to the value of twenty marks, consisted of only two fellows. College-lane takes its name from it.—The Hospital of St. John, an ancient building in Bridge-street, consists of a chapel,

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chapel, a large hall, with apartments for the brethren, and two rooms above for the co-brothers. The staircase is painted, and the chapel window is handsome. This hospital was founded for the reception of infirm poor persons, probably by William St. Clere, archdeacon of Northampton, who died in 1168.—Near this place, close to the site of the south gate, is St. Thomas's Hospital, founded in 1450, in honor of St. Thomas à Becket. It was first endowed for twelve poor people, but an additional revenue was granted by Sir John Langham, in 1564, for six more. Another alms-man is supported by a third bequest, left by Richard Massingberd.

The General Infirmary, begun in 1791, and opened in 1793, stands on the eastern side of, but detached from, the town, on the brow of a hill, which gradually slopes to the south. The building, which cost about 15,000*l.* consists of three stories above ground, and one beneath, and is admirably disposed for the reception and accommodation of the sick.—One side of the house is appropriated to male, and the other to female patients. The whole was designed by Mr. Saxton, architect, and is faced with stone, from the Kings-thorpe quarries; the proprietor of which made a present of the whole. The establishment is supported by the interest arising from numerous legacies and annual subscriptions. Exclusively of medical and surgical aid, the establishment provides proper accommodations, constant attention, with wholesome and nutritious food. The society is regulated by a grand visitor, president, governors, and such a number of officers and servants, as from time to time may be found necessary. The number of patients annually relieved by this institution, is very great.—The New County Gaol and Bridewell, begun in 1791, and finished in 1794, was built from the designs of Mr. Brettingham, and cost between 15,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* It is arranged according to Howard's plan, and will hold about 120 prisoners. It is extremely well conducted.—The Town Gaol and Bridewell, in Fish-lane, is a small modern building. Near the east end of All Saints Church, is the County Hall or Sessions-house, a large room, fitted up for the Nisi Prius and Crown Courts.

A range of modern buildings, erected in 1796, and appropriated to Barracks, stands at the northern extremity of the town. There is a Theatre in Gold-street.

About the year 1710, a Blue Coat School was established here, by John Dryden, Esq. of Glaston, who gave his house, called the George Inn, to endow it. The late James Earl of Northampton gave several sums of money to the Corporation, who purchased an estate at Bugbrooke, the rents arising from which are applied to clothe twenty poor freemen, and educate and clothe twenty-five boys of

freemen. This is called the Brown School.—In 1761, Mr. Gabriel Newton gave a rent charge of 26*l.* per annum, to provide twenty-five poor boys with clothing and education; but this sum being insufficient, the Corporation advanced the remaining money necessary to support the establishment, under the denomination of The Green School.—A Girl's School was founded here by two ladies, in 1738, and endowed with lands and houses to support and educate thirty poor girls, (since increased to 86.)

Nearly all the streets and lanes of this town are well lighted and watched. They are also paved, both for carriages and foot passengers; and as the town is chiefly built on the slope, and near the top of a hill, it is generally clean and pleasant. Near its centre is a large open Square or Market-place, surrounded by shops and private houses. Here is a large public pump; and at one side is a reservoir of water, called the Great Conduit. This town has several chapels, appropriated to different sects. The Castle-hill Meeting is a large commodious building, belonging to the Independents. Dr. Doddridge, D. D. preached here twenty-two years, and also superintended an academy, which obtained considerable reputation. Another Meeting-house for Independents, was erected here in 1776, in which are several small, but handsome monumental memorials. The Baptists' Meeting, a large building, was formerly noted by the preaching of the Rev. J. Ryland. The Moravians, Methodists, and Quakers have also chapels here.

The town is divided into four, nearly equal parts, by two streets running east and west, and north and south. These streets, each of which extends near a mile in length, are wide and commodious. Most of the houses are built of a reddish-coloured sand-stone, dug from quarries in the neighbourhood; but some are constructed of stone of a yellowish tint, and a few of brick. At the eastern extremity of the town is a pleasant walk, having its sides planted with hedges and trees. It is called Vigo Paradise Walk, or the New Walk, and was formed at the expence of the Corporation. At the lower extremity is a spring of chalybeate water, inclosed with steps and walls; and near the upper end is another spring of clear water, known by the name of Thomas à Becket's Well. At the north side of the town is a tract of land, which, in 1776, was an open field of 894 acres, but in that year an act was obtained to inclose it. About 129 acres of this was then allotted to the freemen of the town, for cattle, &c. but it was provided in the act that the same may be claimed and used as a race course for any two days between the 20th of July and 20th of October.

The General Library, in this town, contains a large and accumulating stock of valuable scientific books. Here are also circulating book societies.*

Lydd, in Kent, turned Anabaptist, and zealously cultivated the tenets of that sect. He also published several pamphlets to promulgate

* Samuel Fisher, the son of a shop-keeper of the town, after practising as a puritanical minister, for eleven years, at

[**ORLINGBURY.**]—This hundred possesses features variously diversified, and presents to the eye some pleasing and extensive scenes. Several parishes in the hundred were formerly included in that of Maleslea. In its present state it comprises the villages of Brixworth, Broughton, Cranley, Hanington, Hardwick, Great and Little Harrowdens, Isham, Lamport, with the hamlet of Hanging Houghton, and the chapelry of Faxon; Old or Wold, Orlingbury, Pytchely, Scaldwell, and Walgrave.

The obscure village of Great Harrowden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wellingborough, was for more than three centuries the residence of the noble and distinguished family of Vaux; one of whom, Sir William Vaux, during the contention between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, shewed himself a warm partizan of the unfortunate Henry, in whose cause he became a martyr, being attainted on the accession of Henry, and his estates confiscated. His son, Sir Nicholas Vaux, was, however, on the accession of Henry the Seventh, reinstated in his property and estates, and he, afterwards became a great favorite with that monarch, who advanced him to considerable honors. He was a most accomplished cavalier, and wrote many poetical pieces, which were published in "The Paradise of Dainty Devices." In 1661 the title became extinct, and the estates devolved to Nicholas Knolles. The manor-house is a spacious structure, delightfully situated, at present the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. In the church is a large mural monument, commemorative of Lady Mary Milbank, daughter of the first marquis, and her children.

The large and respectable village of Brixworth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Northampton, lies on the southern extremity of the hundred. Rockingham forest for-

merly extended to this parish. In the reign of Henry the Third, Simon Fitz-Simon, the lord of the manor, obtained the privilege of a weekly market and an annual fair. The remains of a cross, which was probably the ancient butter-market cross, is still standing. An annual fair has within these few years been revived. About a mile from the south-west of the village is the site of the old manor-house of Woolhage, in which was formerly a chantry.—The church is an ancient structure, the tower of which is remarkable for a projecting semicircular staircase. Over the altar-tomb of Adam de Taunton, who died possessed of this living in 1322, was discovered, some years ago, a very curious relic of Gothic superstition. On moving a large square stone, which projected from the wall, a circular aperture was disclosed, in which were found deposited a wooden box, containing part of a human jaw-bone, together with a thick elastic substance. Under a low arch are the effigies, in a mutilated state, of a knight templar, supposed to belong to Sir John Verdon. In the chapel of the Virgin Mary, adjoining the church-yard, was a chantry, founded by William Curtys, for the souls of himself and his wife. Some vestiges of intrenchments, together with the tumuli, are visible in the neighbourhood of the church.

Brixworth Hall, the seat of Walter Strickland, Esq. is a plain family mansion, the grounds and gardens of which are enclosed within a wall. This was formerly the seat of the Nichols and Raynsfords. The village of Hanington, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by W. from Wellingborough, claims our notice, from having been the birth-place of Francis Godwin,* an eminent prelate, and distinguished writer of the sixteenth century.

was then appointed to a rectory in this county, where he had a church, in which he never preached, and a wife, with whom he never lived. Opposing some proceeding of a parish constable, he was arrested, and conveyed to Northampton gaol, on a bed in a cart, being above eighty years of age. In the latter part of his life he boasted of having been committed to 39 prisons. He died here in 1630.

This eminent character was born in 1761. His father was rector of this parish, and afterwards became Bishop of Bath and Wells. In his 16th year young Godwin was entered of Christ Church, where his nature, talents, and unwearied industry soon rendered him conspicuous. His first juvenile performance was "The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonsales, Esq." an ingenious philosophical fiction, which was withheld from the world through his lifetime. His second performance was entitled "Nancius Inanis matris Utopia," a treatise in Latin on the modes of conveying intelligence speedily and secretly. In 1601, he gave to the world his great work, "A Catalogue of the Bishops of England," a work which formed a new era in British biography, and gained him the favour of Elizabeth, who rewarded his merit by presenting him with the vacant mitre of Landaff, with the privilege of retaining his previous preferment. In 1617 he was translated to the see of Hereford, which he held till his death, which occurred in 1633, at the age of 73. Besides an enlarged edition of his Catalogue in Latin, he published "Regum Anglicanorum Henrico 8, Edwardo 6, and Maria Regnantibus, Annales."

Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford, was born in 1640, and received the first rudiments of education, in this town, whence he removed to Oxford. He espoused the cause of the puritans, but soon deserted them, and zealously advocated the Church of England's doctrine. In 1665, he published a work, called "Textamina," &c. and was also author of "a History of his own Times," which has been printed in Latin and English. Counting the favour of James the Second, that monarch made him Privy Counsellor and Bishop of Oxford. He died in 1687.

Robert Brown, the celebrated founder of the Brownists, from whom have sprung the sect of Independents, was a native of this town, and after having studied divinity in the University of Cambridge, he became a school-master in Southwark. About the year 1580, he was persecuted for his opinions, and fled to Middleburgh. Here he established himself, and published three tracts, intitled, 1. A Treatise on Reformation. 2. A Treatise upon the 23d chapter of Matthew, and 3. A Book, which sheweth the Life and Manners of all True Christians. He experienced much persecution. Some of the established prelates at last frightened him into apparent submission, and he

Lamport Hall, 8½ miles N. from Northampton, the seat of Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. was partly designed by John Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones. The church contains numerous monuments of the Isham family, who have been in possession of this seat for the last two centuries. In the church belonging to the small chapelry of Faxon, in this parish, is a fine monument to Sir Augustine Nicolls.

At Orlingbury, 4 miles N. W. by N. from Wellingborough, was born the Rev. Owen Manning,* a learned antiquary and divine. The small, but venerable mansion of Pytchely Hall, the property of the Rev. Sir John Knightly, Bart. was built by the same architect as Holdenby Palace.

At Broughton, 2½ miles S. W. from Kettering, was born the learned polemic and divine, Edward Bagshaw, author of several voluminous publications.

PETERBOROUGH.]—The city of Peterborough, (anciently Medeshamsted), is situated within the liberty of the same name, which formerly constituted a part of the hundred of Nassaburgh, at the distance of 44 miles N. E. by E. from Northampton, and 81½ N. E. by N. from London.—In the year 656, the foundation of a monastery was laid here by Penda, the eldest son of Penda, king of the Mercians; and the establishment was endowed, about the year 664, by Wolfere, the succeeding king, with the assistance of Etheldred, his brother, and his sisters Kyneburga, and Kyneswitha. By the charter, sealed and confirmed in the presence of kings, nobles, and bishops, in the 7th year of the king's reign, the bounds of the monastic estates were extended for a space of nearly twenty miles, east and west. The foundation of the buildings are said to have consisted of stones of such a size, that eight yoke of oxen could with difficulty draw one of them. The stone was obtained from Barnack. The monastery flourished during the succession of seven abbots, when it was nearly annihilated by the Danes. The abbot Hedda and his monks were slain, and also the country people who had fled for shelter to the monastery. The church, with the adjacent buildings, continued in flames for fifteen successive days. The monastery, with its government overthrown, and its lands alienated, continued in a state of ruin for ninety-six years. Its restoration was effected in 970, by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, with the assistance of King Edgar and his Queen. The name of this place was then changed from Medeshamsted to Burgh; and, from the wealth, splendor, and privileges of the monastery, it obtained the name of Gilden-burgh, or the Golden City. In reference to the saint to whom the dedication was made, this name was afterwards exchanged for Peter-burgh. The monastery, at this early period, had

attained high power. Kings, lords, bishops, and abbots entered barefooted, and its members were held in great veneration. Under the government of Thoroldus, a Norman, the monastery suffered greatly. He dispersed the lands belonging to his church, conferring sixty-two hides upon certain stipendiary knights, to defend him against Howard de Wake, and erected a castle, within the precincts of the monastery, which long retained the appellation of Mount-Thorold. During the subsequent invasion of the Danes, Heseward united with them at their entrance into the Isle of Ely, and assailed the buildings with fire, carrying off every thing of value, and leaving the monastery, and one house in the town alone standing. The reign of Thorold's successor was not less unfortunate. During the only year of his government, thieves from Almain, France, and Flanders, broke into the church, and stole much treasure, which was never recovered. In 1116, a second, but accidental conflagration, consumed every part but the chapter-house, dormitory, and refectory. The flames, driven by the wind, consumed the greater part of the town. In 1118, a new church was begun by John de Salisbury, the remaining abbot, of which his death prevented the completion. This seems to have been the origin of the present cathedral.—The buildings of the monastery were perfected under the abbots of Martin de Vesci, who, in 1144, brought the reliques and monks into the new church, 28 years after the conflagration.—During the reign of this abbot, the town is supposed to have been removed from the eastern side of the monastery to the situation it now occupies. Under the government of William de Waterville, the eight hundreds, of that part of the county, which had been granted by former Kings, were restored to the abbey. The buildings already begun, were proceeded with, and new ones added. The cloister was built, and covered with lead, and the choir and transepts of the church erected as they now appear. In the time of Benedict, the succeeding abbot, further additions were made. The nave of the church, from the lantern to the west front, with its ceiling of wood, was newly built, and the great tower gate, leading to the monastery, with a chapel over it, was also completed about this time.—The last abbot advanced to the government of the monastery, was John Chambers, a native of Peterborough, who was elevated to that dignity, in the year 1528.

In 1534, the abbot, prior, and 37 monks, professed under their hands and common seal, their fidelity and obedience to the King, and acknowledged him the only supreme head of the church.—In 1535, Queen Catherine, the first wife of Henry the Eighth, was

* He was the son of Mr. Owen Manning, of this place, and was born the 11th of August, 1721. Being entered of Queen's College, Cambridge, he obtained a fellowship, in right of which he had the living of St. Botolph, Cambridge. In 1760 he was installed in the prebendary of Milton Ecclesia in the church of Lincoln; and, in 1763, was presented to the vicarage of Godalming, in Surrey, where he resided till his death, in 1801, in

the 81st year of his age. To the industry of Mr. Manning the world is indebted for the completion of the Saxon Dictionary, commenced by his friend, Edward Lye. He also published Illustrations of King Alfred's Will. A great portion of his valuable life was devoted to the Compilation of "the History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," which the loss of sight prevented him from completing.

interred in the church of this monastery, between two pillars on the north side of the choir, near the altar. In 1539, an inventory was taken of the goods belonging to the church and monastery; and, in the following year, both were resigned into the King's hands, the abbot retaining an annual pension of 260*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1541, the King, by letters patent, converted the monastery into an episcopal see, and the conventual church into a cathedral. The government of it was entrusted to a bishop, a dean, and six prebendaries, whose jurisdiction extended over the city of Peterborough and the county of Northampton. It was ordained, at the same time, that the archdeacon of Northampton, who, with the county, had hitherto been subject to the authority of the bishop of Lincoln, should, in future, be subordinate to the jurisdiction of the new bishop. Upon the erection of the episcopal see, the revenues were divided into three parts: one, the King reserved for himself; another was assigned to the see for the maintenance of a bishop; and the third formed the endowment of the dean and chapter.—In the reign of Queen Mary, this church was again submitted to the authority of Rome; and, in 1556, Pope Paul the Fourth, by a bull under his hand and seal, presented and confirmed David Pool, a Papist, as bishop therein. In the reign of Elizabeth, this bishop, with the remnants of Popery, were ejected for ever. In 1587, the funeral of Mary, Queen of Scots, was here solemnised.* Twenty-five years after the interment, King James wrote to the church of Peterborough, and ordered the translation of her body to Westminster, which was accordingly done on the 11th of October, 1612. The epitaph suspended on the wall, over the vault, was afterwards taken down and cast out of the church. The last act of violence which the cathedral of Peterborough sustained, was during the rebellion of 1643; when the Parliamentary forces entered the city, broke open the church doors, pulled down the stalls, trampled upon the organ, and tore in pieces whatever books they could find belonging to the church. The monuments, painted windows, every ornamental decoration, &c. shared in the common destruction. In this state of desolation, the church continued eight years, when the damage which it had sustained was in some measure repaired.

* "The body of the Queen was brought from Fotheringay castle, where she was beheaded, on the night of Sunday, the 30th of July; and, at two o'clock on Monday morning, was committed to the vault prepared for it on the south side of the choir, close to the bishop's throne, which was immediately closed without the performance of any religious service. A rich hearse was erected near the grave, and the choir and church were hung with black. The performance of the funeral service took place, however, on Tuesday afternoon, and was attended by thousands of spectators, and many of the nobility, the heralds, and other officers of the crown. Those of the kingdom of Scotland, who had thus far beheld the fate of their Queen, here stopped, and bade adieu to her remains for the last time. They indignantly refused either to enter the church, or to be present at the last ceremonies. On this occasion, the ser-

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The style of architecture prevailing in this building is Norman, of which the circular arch and large column, form the leading characteristics. The plan, corresponding with that of most other cathedrals, consists of a nave with side aisles, a transept, a choir terminating at the east end semicircularly, and surrounded with a continuation of the side aisles of the nave, the whole terminated at the east, by what is called the New Building. In the centre is a tower, rising from the four arches, by which the several parts of the structure are connected. The west front is formed by a portico of three lofty arches, in the centre of which is a small chapel. The length of the whole cathedral externally, including the buttresses, is 471 feet; of the nave from the west door, to the entrance into the choir, 267; of the choir, 117; and from the altar of the choir, to the east window, 38: making, in the whole, 422 feet. The length of the transept, from north to south, is 180 feet. The height of the nave, from the floor to the ceiling, is 81 feet; of the central tower from the floor to the summit, 135; whilst its whole height, externally, is 150 feet. The breadth of the nave, from the north wall to the south, is 78 feet; and the breadth of the west front, 156 feet. The Lady chapel, abutting on the east side of the north transept, was built by William Parys, the prior, in the fourteenth century.—This building was in a dilapidated state at the time of the rebellion, and was soon afterwards taken down, and sold by the inhabitants, to defray the repairs of the damages which the cathedral had sustained.—The new building, at the eastern extremity of the choir, was erected by Richard Ashton, in the middle of the fifteenth century, and probably completed by abbot Kirwan, about 1518. This building formed the last addition made to the church, before the dissolution of the monastery, making a period of 400 years, from the foundation of the present church in 1118, to the final completion of this addition in the year 1518.—The Close, west of the cathedral, is nearly surrounded by ancient monastic buildings. On the south side is a fine range of architecture, in the centre of which is a large tower-gateway, communicating to the bishop's palace. At the west end is the entrance gateway from the town; and, to the north, is the deanery; the entrance to which is through a rich and highly ornamented gateway.—

vice was read by Fletcher, the dean, and a sermon preached by the bishop of Lincoln, who, steering between a fear of Protestantism on one hand, and a respect due to deceased Popery on the other, treated only of the miseries annexed to the vale of mortality; and, in reference to the subject before him, cautiously spoke as follows:—"Let us give thanks for the happy dissolution of the high and mighty Princess Mary, late Queen of Scotland, and dowager of France, of whose life and death at this time, I have not much to say, because I was not acquainted with the one, neither was I present at the other; I will not enter into judgment further, but because it hath been signified unto me, that she trusted to be saved by the blood of Christ, we must hope well of her salvation: For as Father Luther was wont to say, Many a one that liveth a Papist, dieth a Protestant."

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This is said to have been built by abbot Kirton, about the year 1515.

St. John's church, near the centre of the city, has a large altar-piece, painted by Sir R. K. Porter : also a beautiful monumental tablet, with figures, by Flaxman, R. A.

The situation of the city of Peterborough is exceedingly pleasant ; the buildings, in general, are neat, and the streets regular. Near the cathedral is a good market-house, over which are held the assizes and sessions for the hundred. Here is a good charity-school, founded by Thomas Deacon, Esq. who endowed it with a freehold estate of above 160*l.* per annum. A stately monument, of the Corinthian order, is erected on the south-east of the altar, in the cathedral church, sacred to his memory. Mr. Wortley also, formerly one of the representatives of this city, gave a good house, with extensive premises, as a workhouse for the poor, who are chiefly employed in spinning of wool. The trade in corn and timber is very considerable, and the stocking manufacture is carried on here to a great extent.—The river Nen is here navigable to Northampton, 42 miles above Peterborough. There is a bridge over this river leading to the city, but it is uncertain by whom it should be kept up and repaired. Abbot Godfrey, elected in 1299, built, of his own free will, the bridge leading to the city. The bridge has, for many years, been kept up by the feoffees, who, in 1790, undertook a thorough repair of the same. An act passed about the same time for paving, lighting, &c.—The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen, with a common-council chosen out of the principal inhabitants. Its jurisdiction, commonly called the liberty or soke of Peterborough, extends over 32 towns and hamlets in the neighbourhood ; in all which the civil magistrates, appointed by commission from the King, are invested with the same power as judges of assize, and accordingly hold in this city their quarterly sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, and hear and determine all criminal cases within themselves. It sends two members to Parliament ; the dean and chapter are lords of the manor, and appoint the returning officer. This city is entirely independent in the exercise of its elective franchise : all the inhabitants, who pay scot and lot, have votes. Peterborough gives the title of Earl to the family of Mordaunt. This city first sent members to Parliament, in the year 1547.

POLEBROOK.]—The hundred of Polebrook, anciently written Pochebroc, and Pokebroc, constituted part of the immense possessions of the abbey of Medenhamsted. It is bounded on the east by part

of the county of Huntingdon, and contains the parishes of Barnwell St. Andrew, Benefield, Hemington, Luddington, Oundle, with Aslton, Polebrook, with Armston, Warmington, and Winwick.

The market-town of Oundle, 30 miles N.E. from Northampton, and 82½ N. by W. from London, is pleasantly situated upon a gentle declivity, on the north side of the river Nen, which almost encircles the place. Its name was originally *Undele*, as appears from the Domesday Book. The church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, transept and chancel, with a square tower. The latter is crowned with an hexagonal crocketed spire, and has five stories, each angle terminated by an octagonal turret, and measures 201 feet. A free grammar-school, and an alms-house, were founded here by Sir William Laxton, a native of this place, and Lord-Mayor of London, in 1544. Over the door of the school-house, we read this inscription :—

“ Undellæ natus, Londini parta labore
Laxtonus possuit, senibus puerisq; levamen.”

which is thus rendered by Fuller,

“ At Oundle born what he did get,
In London with great pain,
Laxton to old and young hath set,
A comfort to remain.”

A charity-school was built and endowed, in 1626, by Nicholas Latham, the rector of Barnwell St Andrew's. He also founded a guild, or hospital, for the benefit of 16 aged women. Over the river Nen here are two bridges, which form a communication with the roads to Thrapston and Yaxley. One of them, called North Bridge, attracts general observation from the beauty of its proportions.*

In the parish of Benefield, 3½ miles W. by N. from Oundle, are some remarkable cavities, called Swallows, which have opened a wide field of speculation among philosophers, who have grounded, upon the singular phenomena they exhibit, some new systems with regard to the theory of the earth. These swallows are situated about a furlong west of the village, and are nine in number. Through these cavities, the land-flood waters constantly pass and disappear. They are of a circular form, and of various diameters ; some having an oblique, and others a perpendicular descent, opening beneath the apertures into large spaces, which exhibit several smaller conduits, through which the waters pass to join perhaps some subterranean river, or mingle with the grand abyss of waters, which some philosophers have placed in the centre of the earth.

* Among the natives of this place, we notice William Hacket, a religious enthusiast, whose infatuated zeal, spurning all restraint of law and reason, ultimately conducted him to the gibbet, in 1591 : Peter Hausted, also a native of Oundle, was bred up to the church. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he attached himself to the cause of royalty, and took up arms in its defence.

He fell bravely, while defending Banbury castle, in 1643. He was the author of several literary productions, celebrated in those days.—Dr. John Newton, a celebrated mathematician and divine, was born here in 1623. He was appointed to the living of Ross, and continued there till his death, in 1678. He was the author of several mathematical and philosophical works.

In the parish of Brigstock is Farming Wood's Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ossory. The mansion is pleasantly situated on an agreeable lawn, surrounded by fine masses of old wood. The estate is a portion of Rockingham forest, and part of the house was the old forest lodge.

Barnwell, three miles S. by E. from Oundle, derives its names from some wells, which, in the age of superstition, were widely famed for the miraculous cures they performed in diseases of children. Sacred veneration was at length paid them, and pilgrims from distant parts resorted hither to adore the spirit which infused such wonderful virtues into the waters. A castle was erected here in the reign of Henry the First, by Reginald le Moine, and became afterwards the baronial residence of the family of the Montagues. The remains of this once magnificent structure consist of four circular massy bastion towers, each forming an angle of a quadrangular court, inclosed by walls three feet thick. The grand gateway, on the south side, is flanked by similar towers. The whole forms a fine and curious ruin, and is a rare specimen of the early Norman castellated form of building.

ROTHWELL.]—This hundred is separated from Leicestershire, by the Welland. At the period of the Norman survey, it included two districts, Stotfield and Rodeville, which became united under the name of Rothwell, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. It contains the parishes of Arthingworth, Little Bowden, including the parish of St. Nicholas, the hamlet of Little Oxendon, and part of the parish of St. Mary's, Braybrooke, Clipstone, Desborough, Draughton, East Farndon, Glendon-Barfoot, Harrington, Haslebeech, Hothorpe, Kelmars, Loddington, Maidwell, Marston - Trussel, Orton, Magna-Oxenden, Rothwell, Rushton, All-Saints and St. Peter's; Sibbertoft, Sulby, Thorpe-Malsor, and Thorpe Labenham, extra-parochial.

The market-town of Rothwell, or Rowell, four miles N. W. by W. from Kettering, and 78½ N. W. by N. from London, gives name to the hundred, and is so denominated from two remarkable springs, one of which has a strong petrifying quality; and, in the other are frequently found numerous small bones, which are conjectured to be those of young frogs. Here was formerly a priory for nuns of the Augustine order, founded, it is supposed, by one of the Clare family. The market-house, from the style of building, is an object of great curiosity. Its remains consist of a square basement, with pointed entrance arches to an area, forming a market-place; and over these is a suite of rooms, with wide square-headed windows. At the north front, is an advanced gateway, reaching to the height of the building, and the whole is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, which support an entablature; and, on the

architrave, under the cornice, are shields charged with the arms of many families in the county, with an inscription in Latin, denoting it to have been built by Sir Thomas Tresham,* in 1577. The church contains several monuments of distinguished characters. Against the north wall of the chancel, is a white marble monument, having an arched pediment, with urns, supported by columns of the Ionic order, commemorative of Andrew Lant, Esq. lord of the manor, who died in 1694.

In the church of Braybrooke, eight miles N.W. by W. from Kettering, a very curious and elaborate monument records the memory of Nicholas Griffin, Knt. who died in 1599. It was erected in the age of Elizabeth, by his son, Sir Thomas Griffin. On a base are raised several pilasters, having the widest parts near the capitals, and these support an entablature, crowned with pedestals, shield, crests, and other ornaments. In the centre, is a coat of arms, with nine quarterings, having griffins for supporters, with other armorial insignia attached. The design is completely in the style of the age of Elizabeth. Under a window of the south aisle, are the effigies, in wood, of a knight cross-legged, holding a shield on his left arm, supposed to represent Sir Thomas Latimer, Knt. who was a zealous friend and supporter of the sect called Lollards, who sprang up in the reign of Richard the Third. Here was formerly a castle, erected by Robert de Braybrooke, a native of this village, who was bishop of London, and afterwards became Lord Chancellor, and died in 1404.

In the parish of Kelmars, is Kelmars Hall, the seat of William Hanbury, Esq. It is a large mansion, consisting of a body and two wings, connected by offices. The east front is modern, while that on the west, is less ornamental. The interior is enriched by a fine collection of paintings, and the pleasure-grounds attached to the mansion are pleasingly diversified.

The church of Rushton, 3½ miles N.N.W. from Kettering, contains a handsome monument, in commemoration of Charles, fifth Viscount and Baron Cullen, of the county of Donegal, in Ireland, who died June 7, 1802; and Sophia, Viscountess Cullen, who died in the same year.

Rushton Hall, in this parish, the seat of the late Hon. William Cockayne, is beautifully situated on a gentle declivity, sloping to the river Ise. The late occupier had much improved the grounds, and, previously to had projected further embellishments.

In the parish of Sibbertoft, 16 miles N.N.W. from Northampton, is Fox Hill, a remarkable elevation, encompassed with several lesser hills. Here is the site of an ancient castle, and the spot on which it stood still retains the name of Castle Yard.

At the village of Thorpe-Malsor, was born Ro-

* He received the honour of knighthood from Elizabeth; but he afterwards rendered himself obnoxious to the Court, on account of his religious opinions, being a zealous Roman Ca-

tholic. He studied architecture, and displayed considerable taste in that science.

bert Talbot,* one of our early English antiquaries.

In the parish of Great Oxendon, 14½ miles from Northampton, is a very remarkable echo. The centre, from which the sound is reflected, is the belfry of the church-tower. From this point, no less than thirteen distinct reverberations of the human voice are conveyed to a person standing at the distance of 673 feet on the western part of the elevated ground, on which the church is built. From the top of an adjacent hill, fronting the south side, a reverberation is obtained, though less multiplied; but, on the eastern or northern sides of the tower, scarcely any resonancy is heard. The church of this place contains some good monuments; among which we notice an altar-tomb, with effigies, commemorative of Katherine, Lady Gorges. On a plain stone slab is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. John Morton, author of the natural history of Northamptonshire, who was rector of this parish.

SPELHOE.—This hundred, though containing the county-town, which we have described, derives its name from a bush in Weston-Favell field. Its boundaries, to the south and west, are marked by two rivers. This district is highly cultivated, and abounds with seats and villas. Moulton Park, which formerly belonged to the crown, and was under the care of a keeper, is situated within the hundred.—The house is now in the occupation of a farmer; the park is surrounded by a wall; and the whole is deemed extra-parochial. Besides the town of Northampton, this hundred contains the parishes of Abingdon, Great Billing, Little Billing, Boughton, King'sthorpe, Moulton, Overstone, Pitsford, Sprattan, and Weston Favell.

The manor of Boughton, 3½ miles N. from Northampton, was formerly the property of the Greens and Vauxes; from them it descended through successive families to Richard-William Howard Vyse, Esq. The old manor-house was taken down a few years ago, and a new mansion erected on its site. The situation is pleasing, and the park is finely-wooded. A fair was obtained for this place in the reign of Edward the Third. At the extremity of the green, on which the fair is kept, stands the old parochial church, which, in Grose's time, had a tower with an octagonal spire. A dilapidated body, however, is all that remains of this pile. The churchyard is still used as the burial-ground of the parish. Here is a chapel, the south door of which bears the date of 1599.

The pleasant village of Kingsthorpe, two miles N. by W. from Northampton, has been, from a very early period, a royal demesne, and the manor is held

in trust for the town by a certain number of freeholders, who pay a specified annual rent to the crown's grantee. The benefits attached to this tenure are shared among all the freeholders, who are exempt from toll. Formerly a bailiff was appointed to conduct the business of the manor, but this office has long been dispensed with; and the trustees now take it into their own hands. At the entrance of the village stood the hospital of St. David. It was founded in 1200, by Peter de Northampton. It consisted of one large range of buildings, containing three rows of beds for the poor and sick stranger, with two chapels. Of this religious house nothing now remains but an arch or two in some cottage walls. Here are some extensive quarries of stone, which is of a delicately white tint, and when first used, is soft, but hardens by exposure. The church of this parish is only a chapel to St. Peter's, in Northampton, though it possesses all parochial rites.

In the small village of Abingdon, a mile and a half E.N.E. from Northampton, stands the seat of John Harvey Thursby, Esq. It is a commodious edifice, surrounded by a small walled park. The church of this parish has a very rural and picturesque appearance. In the chancel, are several monuments belonging to the Bernard and Thursby families. On a brass plate, near the communion-table, are the following lines, commemorative of Justinian Hampden, youngest son of Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt.

"Thy memory, my little boy,
Shall ever check thy father's joy;
This little cell shall ne'er be free
From mournful thoughts to dwell with thee,
Until the Almighty call me thither,
Where we in joy shall meet together.
Here sleeps my babe, in silence, Heaven his rest,
For God takes soonest, whom he loveth best."

About 4 miles E.N.E. from Northampton, is Great Billing; the manor of which was, for several generations, possessed by the Earls of Thomond. The estate was subsequently possessed by Lord George Cavendish, who rebuilt the manor-house in a style of great elegance; and here that nobleman spent the latter years of his active life in privacy and retirement. After the demise of that nobleman, the manor was purchased by Robert Carey Elwes, Esq.—In the church is the ancient burial-place of the O'Briens, where several monuments have been erected; among which we notice a large black and white marble monument, in memory of Henry, Earl and Governor of Thomond, in Ireland, who died at Billing, in 1691. Here is a small almshouse, found-

* From Winchester school, he was removed to New College, Oxford, and became a fellow in 1523. In 1541, he became prebendary in the cathedral of Wells; and, in 1546, was instituted to the rectory of his native place. In the following year he was appointed to a prebend, with the office of treasurer in the church of Norwich, where he died, in 1588, and was interred in the cathedral of that city. He was the friend

and associate of Leland, who speaks in high terms of his antiquarian knowledge, and his great industry in collecting scarce books, manuscripts, &c. Among several works, he left Annotations in Latin, on that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus that relates to Great Britain; of which Camden has made considerable use.

ed in the reign of James the First, by John Freeman, Esq. for one man and four women.*

A little to the westward of Great Billing is Little Billing, which, from the time of Edward the Second to that of Charles the First, was the property and residence of the Longuevilles. Of the ancient mansion, a few remains are at present visible. A religious house is supposed to have formerly stood here.

At the eastern extremity of Spelhoe hundred, 4½ miles N. by E. from Northampton, is Overstone-Hall, the seat of John Kipling, Esq. who has erected a very neat church, the windows of which are decorated with a profusion of stained glass.

At Weston Favel, a pleasant village, 2½ miles E.N.E. from Northampton, were formerly three noble mansions belonging to the families of Ekins, Holman, and Harvey, all of which are dilapidated. Within the walls, which encircled one of these mansions, is a cherry orchard. In the church is a plain stone with a simple inscription, to the memory of the Rev. James Hervey, author of the *Meditations*.

At Spratton, seven miles N.N.W. from Northampton, is the seat of John Bambrigg Storey, Esq. The tower of the church is a fine specimen of the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture. The western entrance is formed of semicircular receding arches, supported by columns, with decorated capitals, over which is a double row of semicircular mouldings. Along the north, west, and south sides, runs a range of arches between pillars. The window of the bell-fry consists of a Saxon arch; above are two fillets, with grotesque heads underneath, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The inner door of the south porch is also in the Saxon style. In the chauntry chapel, is an altar-monument, exhibiting the effigies of a knight, in white marble, with a wild bear at his feet.

The little village of Pitsford, five miles N. from Northampton, is seated on a dry and elevated situation; but is, notwithstanding, abundantly supplied with water from innumerable springs and rills. Near the great turnpike-road is a sepulchral tumulus, called Longsman's Hill. On a heath is a small encampment, called Barrow Dykes, which was originally of a square form, each side measuring about 80 yards. Pitsford Hall, in this parish, the seat of

Colonel Corbet, is a respectable modern mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings.†

TOWCESTER.] — This hundred is generally hilly, without partaking much of the picturesque. The Watling Street traverses the hundred, in a straight line, to Forster's Booth, and enters in the same direction, the hundred of Pawsley. This district, which was anciently of much greater extent, contains the parishes of Abthorpe, including the hamlet of Foscote, Cold Higham, Gayton, Pattishall, Tiffeld, and the town of Towcester.

The market-town of Towcester, ten miles S.W. by S. from Northampton, and 50½ N.W. from London, is situated on a plain, near the banks of a small river, called Tove. Some antiquaries are inclined to place here the station of Lactodora, from the situation of the place on the great Roman road, and also from numerous remains which have been discovered, particularly on Berryment Hill, an artificial mount, on the north side of the road, surrounded by a foss. On the north-west side of the town are the vestiges of a foss, with the ruins of a castle; this is evidently of Saxon origin, and served to protect the town against the assault of the Danes, to which it was frequently exposed. In the year 921, King Edward, advancing with his army to Passenham, encamped here, and fortified the town, by encompassing it with a stone wall. Towcester, at present, consists chiefly of one street; and the houses are, in general, well-built. In the windows of one of the inns, are the arms of William Sponne, archdeacon of Norfolk; and rector of Towcester; who, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, gave this inn, and certain lands, for the payment of the *fifteenth*, if any such tax should be levied by Parliament; and should no such tax fall upon the inhabitants, then the revenue to be applied, by feoffees, for repairing and paving the streets of the town. He also founded a college and chauntry for two priests, to pray for his soul, and those of his relations. A monument, in the church, commemorates this benefactor of the town. He is represented in a loose robe, which descends beneath his feet, with an ermine hood and sleeves. The principal manufacture of this place, is silk lace; of which article, great quantities are made in the towns and villages adjacent.‡

* As a distinguished native of this place, we have to notice Sir Isaac Wake, ambassador to the States of Venice and Savoy. He was the son of the Rev. Arthur Wake, rector of this parish. At a proper age he was entered of Merton college, Oxford; to which university he was elected public orator, and subsequently returned to represent that body in Parliament. He was eminent for his learning and elocution, and was the author of several discourses. He died at Paris, in 1632.

† Robert Skinner, Bishop of Worcester, was a native of this place, and the son of Edmund Skinner, rector of the parish. He was born at Oxford, where he became tutor to the celebrated Chillingworth. He obtained in succession, the bishoprics of Bristol and Oxford, holding the livings of Greens Norton and Laughton. During the Commonwealth, he suffered, in common, with the rest of the bishops, a temporary suspension

of his functions; but, on the Restoration, he was re-instated and translated to the see of Worcester, where he died in 1670.

‡ Sir Richard Empson, of notorious memory, was a native of this place. Being bred to the law, he acquired such eminence in his profession, as to attract the attention of Henry the Seventh, of whom he became the favourite, and was promoted to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. To this monarch, he became the willing tool, and a pander for his avarice, by enforcing the penal statutes throughout the kingdom. His conduct at length became so odious as to excite an universal feeling of indignation against him; and Henry the Eighth was compelled to yield to popular remonstrance, by signing the order for his execution, together with his infamous associate, Edmund Dudley. They were tried and beheaded at Northampton, in 1510.

Pateshall, or Pattershall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. from Towcester, is noted for having been the birth-place of several celebrated characters.*

WILLYBROOK.]—The hundred of Willybrook takes its name from a stream that rises in Deane Park. It is bounded on the north-west by the Welland, which divides it from Rutlandshire, and on the southern side it is separated from Huntingdonshire, by the Nen. This hundred contains the parishes of Apethorpe, Cliff-Regis, Collyweston, Cotterstock, Duddington, Easton, Fotheringhay, Glapthorne, Lutton, Nassington, Southwick, Tansor, Warrington, Woodnewton, and Yarwell.

The little market town of **Cliff-Regis**, or **King's Cliff**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. from Oundle, is traditionally said to derive its additional appellation from the circumstance of its having been much resorted to by King John, who had here a hunting seat. But this we think may be more readily referred to the manor having belonged to the crown.†

In the church of Apethorpe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. by W. from Wandsford, are several windows ornamented with stained glass. The chancel exhibits six stalls, similar to those in cathedral churches. Here are numerous monuments, amongst which we notice the following:—A mural alabaster monument near the communion-table, records the memory of **John Leigh**, Knt. auditor of accounts to James the First. Another commemorates **Rowland Woodward**, Esq. who fell in the service of the republicans. In the north aisle, recumbent on an altar-tomb of marble, are the figures of **Sir Anthony Mildmay**, Knt. privy counsellor and ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, and **Lady Grace**, his wife, in the attitude of supplication. This sepulchre is decorated with a magnificent monument, the canopy of which is supported on one side by two figures of Justice and Wisdom; and on the other is Charity pouring wine into a chalice; with Devotion resting her right hand upon a pillar. At the upper part of the east end, is a virgin in folding robes, having in her right hand a cross, and in her left a tablet. At the west end is Hope raising her eyes to heaven, her right hand placed on her breast, and her left arm reclining on an anchor. In the centre over all, is a female figure with an infant. The whole of this elaborate monument is well designed and finely executed. It is dated 1617.

* **Simon de Pateshall** was an eminent statesman, and Privy-Councillor of King Richard the First; and also held the office of sheriff for the county. In the reign of King John he was appointed one of the judges in the Court of King's Bench; and, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, was elevated to the office of Lord Chief Justice of England.—**Hugh de Pateshall**, son of the above, was a person of no less distinction. In the reign of Henry the Third, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and invested with the office of Treasurer of England. He was afterwards made Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.—**Martin de Pateshall**, a clergyman, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry the Third, and died dean of St. Paul's.—**Dr. Richard Steward** was born here in 1595. He first directed his attention to the law, and afterwards to theo-

Apethorpe, the seat of the Earl of Westmorland, is a handsome stone edifice, consisting of a body and two wings, forming a quadrangle, having the eastern side finished with an open cloister. On the south side is a statue of James the First, commemorative of a visit made by that monarch to Apethorpe, in his journey from Scotland, in 1603. At Apethorpe it is said that Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, first attracted the notice of the king. The interior is adorned with numerous paintings, among which may be noticed, a full length picture of James, Duke of Richmond; Mary, Countess of Westmorland; Francis, first Earl of Westmorland; and two full-length portraits of Philip and Mary, supposed by Holbein.

In the parish of Cotterstock, two miles N. from Oundle, was discovered a tessellated pavement in a very perfect state. It was about twenty feet square, having a border seven feet broad, and was arranged in beautiful order. West of this, in a stratum of loose earth, were dug up large nails, oyster shells, and fragments of sepulchral urns, coins, foundation stones, and a large block of free-stone, converted into a watering trough. Another pavement was discovered in the same field, but much injured by time, about twenty years ago.

Cotterstock Hall, the seat of Lady Booth, was built by Mr. Norton, the friend of Dryden, and here it is said the poet composed his fables, and spent the two last summers of his life.

Fotheringhay, three miles N. N. E. from Oundle, will long be conspicuous in history, as connected with the fate of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. Within the walls of the castle, after having suffered long confinement, was this much-injured princess tried, condemned, and executed. The castle of Fotheringhay was first erected at the time of the Conquest, by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, and was rebuilt by Edmund Langley, Duke of York. This fortress became, by marriage, the property of the Scottish kings, which King John attempted to wrest from them by surprise. In the reign of Henry the Third, William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle and Holderness, surprised the castle. Edward the Fourth, after having quelled the insurrection of the northern men, met the queen here on his return, and here he took up his residence, when Alexander king of Scotland

logy, and soon became one of the most celebrated divines of the age. He was successively advanced to the prebendaries of Worcester and Sarum, and the deanery of Chichester, and made chaplain ordinary to Charles the First. In 1638, he was appointed Clerk of the Closet, and afterwards provost of Eton college, dean of the Chapel royal, prebendary of St. Paul's, and dean of St. Paul's. He died at Paris, in 1651.

† The Rev. **William Law**, a celebrated polemical and non-juring divine, was a native of this place. Refusing preferments on account of the required oaths, he lived in retirement, where he composed several religious works. His successful vindication of the received doctrine of the eucharist against the heterodox notions of Bishop Hoadly is well known. He died in 1761.

had

had an audience, and promised to do fealty and homage to the King of England. The honour of Fotheringhay was settled by Henry the Eighth, on Queen Catherine. On the accession of James the First, an order was issued for its demolition, and nothing now remains of this fortress except the moats which mark the site, with part of the mound on which the keep was erected. By the description which has been handed down to us of this castle, it must have been a noble structure, containing numerous apartments, and strongly fortified. A college for seculars was erected here in 1412, by Edward Duke of York, consisting of a master, twelve chaplains, eight clerks, thirteen choristers; the annual revenues of which, at the Dissolution, were valued at 489*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Some remains of the walls are yet visible, and part of the cloisters and arches of the choir, adjoining the south side of the conventual church. Of the latter there are remaining the nave, two aisles, and a square tower towards the west end. The windows were embellished with painted glass, some traces of which are visible. Near the communion-table is a stone monument, with the following inscription:

These monuments of Edward, Duke of York, and Richard of York, was made in the year of our Lord God, 1573. The said Edward was slayne in the battle of Agincourt, in the third year of Henry ye 5th.

On a similar monument is this inscription:

Richard, Plantaganet, Duke of York, nephew to Edward, Duke of York, father to King Edward ye 4th was slaine at Wakefield In the 37th year of Henry ye 6th, 1459. And lieth buried Here with Cicely his wife.

Magnificent monuments were erected here to all those princes, which were thrown down and ruined, together with the upper part of the church. This village was formerly a considerable town, and had, besides a market, three annual fairs. Queen Elizabeth founded a grammar-school here, and endowed it with 20*l.* per annum to be paid out of the Exchequer. Richard the Third was born at this place.

WYMERSLEY.]—This hundred is bounded on the north by the Nen; and on the east, adjoins the county of Buckingham. The district, which formerly comprehended two hundreds, contains the parishes of Blisworth, Brafield on the Green, Castle-Ashby, Cogenhoe, Collingtree, Courtenhall, Denton, Grendon, Hardingstone, Horton, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Milton, Malzor, Piddington, (including the hamlet of Hackleston, Preston Deanery, Quinton, Rothers-Thorpe, Whiston, Wooton, and Yardley Hastings.

Whiston, 5½ E. by S. from Northampton, claims our notice for its church, whose elegant proportions

render it an object of particular attention. It stands on an elevated site, embosomed in trees, and consists of a nave, two aisles, chancel, and tower. The architecture is in the best style of the Elizabethan age. The tower is decorated with panneling, graduated buttresses, windows with tracery, and clustered pinnacles of four at each angle, with crockets, finials, &c. The third tier displays the arms of Henry the Eighth, beneath a double arched window, with a square head. Four arches on each side, supported by clustered columns, divide the nave from the aisles; these columns are variously decorated. The south porch exhibits similar decorations, and contains some interesting monuments. In the chancel is a mural tomb, with effigies, commemorative of Sir John Catesby, Knt. who died in 1485. Sir Humphrey Catesby, Knt. who died in 1503; Anthony Catesby, the founder of the church; and others of the same family.

In the parish of Hardingstone, about a mile south-west of Northampton, is an encampment, called Hunsborough. It lies on the summit of a hill which commands a wide extent of country. It is of an oval form, encompassed with a double vallum and single foss, and incloses an area of about an acre. The foss is twelve feet wide, and twenty deep. This fortification has been attributed to the Danes, and supposed to constitute a summer camp of those marauders.

At Delapre, or De-La-Pre, in this parish, was a convent for nuns of the Cluniac order, founded by Simon de Liz in the reign of Stephen. In the cemetery attached to the convent were interred many of the soldiers who fell in the sanguinary conflict which took place in the fields of Hardingstone, in the 38th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, when the Duke of Buckingham, and other noblemen, were killed, and the king taken prisoner. A modern house, the seat of Edward Bouverie, Esq. now occupies the site of the abbey.

On the side of the great turnpike-road, near the south-west corner of the park, stands one of those memorials which Edward the First erected in memory of Eleanor his Queen. It is called Queen's Cross, and is a picturesque and interesting structure, standing in an open space on an elevated ground, ascended by eight steps. It is divided into three stories, the lower of which has eight faces, separated by buttresses at the angles. Each face is ornamented by a pointed arch, having a central mullion pilaster, with tracery; and the whole is surmounted by a purfled pediment. Two shields are also attached to each, charged with the arms of England and Ponthieu singly, and those of Castile and Leon quarterly. The second tier consists of open canopies, with pillars, pediments, &c. and four statues; one of which was intended as the effigies of the Queen. Above this is a diminished square compartment, ornamented with tracery, having crocketed pinnacles, pediments, &c. The whole is surmounted

with

with a single shaft of stone in form of a cross. This structure has been much disfigured by injudicious repairs.

The village of Hardingstone, 2½ miles S.S.E. from Northampton, is delightfully situated on the brow of a hill, which commands some extensive prospects. The town of Northampton opposes itself directly to view, spreading over the brow and down the slope of an opposite hill. The church contains some monuments to the Harveys, formerly lords of the manor. Here are also several monuments to the Tate family; and a fine tomb to the memory of Mr. Clarke.

At the village of Collingtree, 6½ miles from Northampton, was born the Rev. William Wood, F.L.S.

In the church of Horton, 6½ miles S. E. from Northampton, is a fine monument to the memory of William Lord Parre. His effigies, in alabaster, with those of his lady, are placed together in a recumbent posture. This nobleman obtained the manor of Horton by marriage, and was appointed Chamberlain to Queen Catherine Parre, who was his niece. He was also appointed one of her majesty's privy council. On a fine brass on the floor are the figures of Robert Salusbury and his two wives. He died in 1492.

Horton House, the seat of Sir Robert Gunning, Bart. K. B. is a large handsome structure, with the front towards the east, and is seated in a park, abounding with noble forest trees, and ornamented with a fine piece of water. The estate has been successively possessed by the Salusburies, Parrs, Lanes, Montagues, and the Earl of Halifax, who was succeeded by Lord Huntingbroke, the present proprietor of the domain.

Castle Ashby, 6½ miles E. S. E. from Northampton, is the seat of the Earl of Northampton. It is

a large pile, standing on a gentle declivity, at the northern extremity of Yardley Chase, through which a wide avenue, of three miles in length, conducts to the south-front of the mansion. The present structure, which is said to occupy the site of an ancient castle, was commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, by Henry Lord Compton. Since that period, however, considerable additions and alterations have been made to it. The building encloses a large quadrangular court; having a screen of two stories on the southern side, erected by Inigo Jones. At the south-east and south-west angles of the court, are two lofty octangular towers, the parapets of which, as also the whole parapet, are formed by stones, cut in the form of letters, and are arranged to repeat this text: "NISI DOMINUS ÆDIFICAVERIT DOMUM, IN VANUM LABORAVERUNT QUI ÆDIFICANT EAM." On the opposite side of the court to the entrance screen, is the Great Hall, a lofty handsome apartment, with a gallery at each end, containing many fine portraits. The cellars are formed like the crypts in churches.

The church nearly adjoins the house, and is remarkably neat. On the north side is a curious porch; and, on an altar tomb, is the figure of a cross-legged knight, in chain armour. On the floor of the chancel is a fine brass, with an engraved figure of a priest, ornamented with representations of ten saints.

At Courtenhall, a village, 5 miles S. from Northampton, is a free-school, founded by Sir Samuel Jones, and endowed with 100*l.* per annum for a master and usher. He bequeathed likewise 500*l.* for repairing the church. The church contains several monuments, among which is one to the memory of Sir Samuel and his lady. Another records the memory of Mr. Richard Lane, father of the Lord-Keeper Lane.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The Names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the Distance.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Brackley.....Distance from London.....Miles.....63 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daventry..... | 22 | Daventry.....79 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higham Ferrers..... | 37 | 27 | Higham Ferrers.....65 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kettering..... | 36 | 33 | 10 | Kettering.....74 | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 20 | 13 | 16 | 16 | Northampton.....66 | | | | | | | |
| Oundle..... | 48 | 40 | 14 | 14 | 27 | Oundle.....78 | | | | | | |
| Peterborough | 61 | 52 | 27 | 26 | 39 | 12 | Peterborough.....81 | | | | | |
| Rockingham..... | 45 | 40 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 14 | 22 | Rockingham.....83 | | | | |
| Rothwell | 37 | 36 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 27 | 8 | Rothwell.....78 | | | |
| Thrapston | 40 | 33 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 19 | 17 | 12 | Thrapston.....73 | | |
| Towcester..... | 11 | 13 | 25 | 25 | 9 | 35 | 48 | 34 | 24 | 29 | Towcester.....60 | |
| Wellingborough..... | 30 | 23 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 19 | Wellingborough.....67 |

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.
 * * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column*, shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, the DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. STONEY STRATFORD, to DAVENTRY. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|---|
| Old Stratford | 2 1/2 | 4 | R.—Cosgrove, Major Mansell. |
| Potterspury | 4 1/2 | 7 1/2 | L.—Wakfield Lodge, Duke of Grafton. |
| Heavencot | | | L.—Stoke Park. |
| Towcester | 4 | 8 | L.—Vernon, Esq. |
| Foster's Booth | 4 | 12 | R.—Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret. |
| Weedon Beck | 4 | 16 | L.—Bradden, — Ives, Esq. |
| (Cross the Grand Junction Canal) | | | R.—Bugbrooke, — Warren, Esq. J. Deval, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Stowe, Rev. Dr. Lloyd. |
| | | | R.—Flower, — Kirby, Esq. |
| Daventry | 4 1/2 | 20 1/2 | L.—Fawsley Park, V. Knightley, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Bourrow Hill, a Roman Camp. |
| | | | R.—Norton, — Bretton, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Arbury Hill, Rev. Mr. Parkhurst. |

2. YARDLEY GOBYON to NORTHAMPTON. (N.)

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---|
| King's Grafton | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | L.—Stoke Park, Lady Vernon. |
| (Cross the Tow river and the Grand Junction Canal) | | | |
| Rode Lane | 2 1/2 | 4 | R.—Courteen Hall, Sir William Wake, Bart. |
| Queen's Cross | 5 | 9 | R.—Delapre Abbey, Edward Bouverie, Esq. |
| Northampton | 2 | 11 | Inns—Angel, George. |

3. OUNDLE, to ROCKINGHAM. (N. W. by W.)

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|---|
| Bensfield | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | R.—Dean, Earl of Cardigan, Harringworth Park. |
| Overshorpe | 1 1/2 | 4 1/2 | |
| Weldon | 3 1/2 | 8 | |
| Corby | 2 | 10 | |
| Laund's House | 2 1/2 | 12 1/2 | |
| Rockingham | 2 1/2 | 14 1/2 | Inn—Lord Sondes's Arms. |

4. HORTON INN, to WELFORD, through NORTHAMPTON. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|--|
| Hackleton | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | R.—Horton House, Sir R. Gunning, Bart. |
| | | | R.—Castle Ashby, Earl of Northampton. |
| | | | L.—C. Newman, Esq. |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|---|
| Queen's Cross | 4 | 5 1/2 | L.—Courteen Hall, Sir William Wake, Bart. |
| Northampton | 2 | 7 1/2 | Delapre Abbey, Edward Bouverie, Esq. |
| Kingshorpe | 1 1/2 | 9 | Inns—Angel, George, Peacock. |
| Chapel Brampton | 2 1/2 | 11 1/2 | L.—Mrs. Fremoux. |
| | | | R.—Boughton House, R. Vase, Esq. |
| | | | R.—N. Pearce, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Holderney House. |
| | | | R.—Andrew Nacket, Esq. |
| Creton | 3 1/2 | 15 1/2 | L.—Tretton House, John Langton, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Hollowell, W. Lucas, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Cottesbrooke, Sir William Langham, Bart. |
| Thornby | 3 1/2 | 18 1/2 | L.—Guilsborough, — Ward, Esq. |
| | | | L.—J. W. Roberts, Esq. |
| Welford | 3 1/2 | 22 | Naseby Field, the centre of England. |
| | | | R.—Sulby Hall, Mrs. Payne. |

5. BOZEAT, to LITTLE BOWDEN, through KETTERING. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Wollaston | 3 | 3 | F. Dickens, Esq. |
| Long Bridge | 3 | 6 | |
| (Cross the river Nene) | | | |
| Wellington | 1 | 7 | L.—Earl Brook and Warwick. |
| Great Harrowden | 1 1/2 | 8 1/2 | R.—Earl Fitzwilliam. |
| Isham | 2 | 10 1/2 | R.—Sir William Dolben, Bart. |
| | | | L.—A. Young, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Bridges. |
| Kettering | 3 1/2 | 14 | L.—Knightley, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Boughton House, Lord Montague. |
| | | | L.—T. C. Mansell, Esq. |
| Rothwell | 4 | 18 | R.—Glendon Hall, — Booth, Esq. |
| Desborough | 1 1/2 | 19 1/2 | R.—George Hill, Esq. Lord Viscount Cullen. |
| The Fox Inn | 2 | 21 1/2 | |
| Little Bowden | 3 | 24 1/2 | R.—Dingeley, John Peach Hungerford, Esq. |

6. BRAUNSTON, to STONEY STRATFORD. (N. W.)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| (Cross the Grand Junction Canal) | | | |
| Daventry | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | R.—John Clarke, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Norton, Bretton, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Arbury Hill, Rev. Mr. Parkhurst. |
| | | | L.—Burrow Hill, a Roman Camp. |

JOURNEYS CONTINUED.

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|---|--|---|--|
| (Cross the Grand Junction Canal) Weodon Beck | 4½ | 7½ | R.—Fawsley Park, V. Knightly, Esq. R.—Stowe, Rev. Dr. Lloyd. L.—Flower, — Kirby, Esq. L.—Hayford, J. Devol, Esq. Bugbroke, — Warren, Esq. | (Cross the Nen) Warrington Elton Chesterton Kate's Cabin Alwalton Orton Water ville Orton Longueville Woodstone (Cross the Nen) Peterborough | 32½ 2½ 2½ 3 38½ 38½ 40 41 42½ 1 43½ | L.—Elton Hall, Earl of Carysfoot. William Waller, Esq. Gustavus Belford, Esq. and Sir Richard Ketley. Earl of Aboyne. L.—Thorpe Hall, T. O. Hunter, Esq. |
| | 4 | 11½ | R.—Bradden, — Ives, Esq. L.—Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret. L.—Stoke Park, — Vernon, Esq. R.—Wakefield Lodge, Duke of Grafton. L.—Cosgrove, Major Mansell. | | | |
| Foster's Booth | 4 | 11½ | R.—Bradden, — Ives, Esq. | | | |
| Towcester | 4 | 12½ | L.—Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret. | | | |
| Heavencot | 4 | 16½ | L.—Stoke Park, — Vernon, Esq. | | | |
| Pottersbury | 4½ | 20½ | R.—Wakefield Lodge, Duke of Grafton. | | | |
| Old Stratford | 2 | 22½ | L.—Cosgrove, Major Mansell. | | | |
| (Cross the Ouse, and Grand Junction Canal) Stoney Stratford | | | L.—Wolverton, Thomas Harrison, Esq. R.—Thornton Hall, Thomas Sheppard, Esq. | | | |
| 9. From the BARLEY MOW INN, to NORTHAMPTON. (N. W. by N.) | | | | | | |
| Brackley | 2½ | 2½ | Inn—Crown. R.—Eynley Hall, Major Brown. R.—Biddleton, G. Morgan, Esq. R.—Whittlebury, Beaucherk Ansbay, Esq. | | 2½ | |
| Silverston | 7½ | 10 | Inns—New White Horse, Old White Horse, Saracen's Head. R.—Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret. | | 13½ | |
| Over Burcot Wood Green Towcester | 3½ | 17½ | Inns—Angel, George. | | 19½ | |
| Blisworth | 3½ | 17½ | | | 23 | |
| Milton | 1½ | 19½ | | | | |
| (Cross the Nen) Northampton | 3½ | 23 | | | | |
| 10. HIGHAM FERRERS, to ROCKINGHAM. (N. W. by N.) | | | | | | |
| (Cross the Nen) Irthlingborough | 2 | 2 | R.—Smith, Esq. L.—Sir William Dolben, Bart. Mrs. Rainsford. J. Harper, Esq. R.—Charles Tibbet, Esq. and Joseph Sibley, Esq. R.—Boughton House, Duke of Buccleugh. R.—R. Lockwood, Esq. L.—Glendon Hall, Richard Booth, Esq. R.—R. Supple, Esq. L.—Charles Joyce, Esq. L.—Carleton, Sir John Palmer, Bart. The Castle, Lord Sondes. Inn.—Lord Sondes' Arms. | | 6½ 8 9½ 14½ 18½ | |
| Barton Latimer | 4½ | 4½ | | | | |
| Barton Seagrave | 1½ | 1½ | | | | |
| Kettering | 4½ | 4½ | | | | |
| Oakley Inn | 4½ | 4½ | | | | |
| Rockingham | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 7. PETERBOROUGH, to NORBOROUGH. | | | | | | |
| Walton | 2½ | 2½ | L.—Thorp Hall, Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq. Milton, Earl Fitzwilliam. | | 2½ | |
| Werrington | 1½ | 3½ | Inn—Wheat-Sheaf. | | 5½ | |
| Glendon | 2 | 5½ | Inn—Crown. Inn—Pack-Horse. | | | |
| Norborough | | | | | | |
| 8. NORTHAMPTON, to PETERBOROUGH. (N. E.) | | | | | | |
| Abington | 1½ | 1½ | R.—J. H. Thursby, Esq. | | 1½ | |
| Weston Favel | 1½ | 2½ | R. C. Etwes, Esq. | | 2½ | |
| Great Billing | 1½ | 4½ | R.—Samuel Isted, Esq. | | 5½ | |
| Exton | 1 | 5½ | Inn—Hind. | | 8½ | |
| Wilby | 3½ | 11 | Sir William Dolben, Bart. | | 14½ | |
| Wellingborough | 2½ | 11 | | | | |
| Thingdon or Finedon (Cross the Nen River) | 3½ | 14½ | | | | |
| Islip | 7 | 21½ | L.—Drayton, Lord Sackville. | | 22 | |
| Thrapston | ½ | 22 | Sudborough, Sir William Pulteney, Bart. | | | |
| Thorp Waterville | 2½ | 24½ | L.—Lilford Hall. | | 27½ | |
| Barnwell | 2½ | 27½ | Inn—Talbot. | | | |
| (Cross the Nen) Oundle | 2½ | 30 | | | | |

NORTHUMBERLAND.

British Statute Miles.



2° West Longitude 50 from Greenwich

NORTHUMBERLAND.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

THE county of Northumberland is bounded on the east by the German ocean, on the north by the Tweed, on the west by Cumberland and Scotland, and on the south by the Tyne, and the bishopric of Durham. The liberties of Reedsdale, Tindale, and Hexham are in this county; as also are Islandshire, Bedlingtonshire, and Norhamshire; but the latter are subject to the courts of Durham. Its length, between the Tyne and the Tweed, from Newcastle to Berwick, is 62 miles; its breadth, from Tyne-mouth to Temon Bridge, beyond Glenwelt, is 42 miles; and, according to Hutchinson, its circumference is 155 miles; comprising an area of 1,157,760 acres.—The aspect of this county, in respect to the surface, is marked by great variety. Along the sea-coast it is nearly level; towards the middle of the surface it is more diversified, and thrown into large swelling ridges formed by the principal rivers. The western part (except a few intervening vales,) is an extensive scene of open mountainous district, where the hand of cultivation is rarely to be traced. Of the mountainous districts, those around Cheviot are most valuable, being in general fine green hills, thrown into a numberless variety of fortus, enclosing and sheltering many deep, narrow, and sequestered glens. They extend from the head of Coquet, down to Allentown; from thence northward to Prendwick, Branton, Ilderton, Wooler, Kirknewton, and Mendrim, and occupy at least 90,000 acres. The other mountainous districts lie chiefly on the western part of the county, some of which adjoin the county of Durham, but the largest portion extends from the Roman wall to the river Coquet, and to the Moors north of Rothbury.

MINERALS, FOSSILS, &c.]—This county abounds with lead ore, particularly in the western parts. The mines at Coalcleugh, near the head of the East Allen, have been very productive. A single length at this place has, in the course of twelve years, raised 4000 tons of ore. The whole of the lead mines of Allendale, produce annually 12,000 bings of ore. At Shilden, Fallowfield, and Little Houghton are also lead mines; and indications of this metal

appear in different places, on the south side of the Tyne. Zinc ore is very common in the veins producing lead. Iron-stone is found in great quantities throughout the coal district.—At the hamlet of Riddleys, in Hallystone parish, are several conical heaps of metallic scoria, resembling those of copper, which have induced some to imagine, that here were formerly veins of that metal; but the fact has not yet been ascertained.

Pit, or sea-coal, which is the chief article of commerce in this county, is found in the greatest abundance, and of a superior quality, in those parts where the strata are divested of lime-stone. The species of coal best adapted for domestic purposes, is that which produces few ashes, and leaves a hard cinder, and this mostly abounds in that part of the county, comprehended by the sea-coast from Alnemouth to Tynemouth, and a line drawn by the southern boundary of the county, into the parish of Bywell to Alnemouth. This district, besides coal, exhibits strata of various kinds of schistus, and silicious stone; the former is found both above and below the coal-seams, and displays a variety of impressions of vegetable forms, among which the ears of barley and leaves of pine-apples have been distinctly traced. Large trees are sometimes found, extending out of the clay into the stone strata, which clearly exhibit the roughness of the bark, and the annual rings of the tree. Blocks of half carbonated wood, evidently of the pine tribe, have also been frequently dug up with the coal. This fact seems to be conclusive as to the vegetable origin of coal.—The stratification of coal always terminates as it approaches mountains composed of granite or porphyry, and its inclination is usually towards the east, each stratum preserving a parallel disposition, with respect to those immediately above and below it, however, abrupt and irregular they may be found. Sometimes the strata are found rent in a perpendicular direction, as by some convulsion of nature, and these chasms form receptacles for a variety of substances. Some are filled up with clay, stones, and sand, apparently fallen into them from the surface. Others

Others contain metals, spars, &c. and not a few exhibit basalt, a substance resembling lava, and which has evidently been in a liquid state. The basalt dike, in the coal mine at Walker, is cased with the cinders of coal. These chasms vary considerably in their dimensions.—The extent of the coal fields in Northumberland and Durham, has been estimated at 300 square miles; from this account, however, we must deduct some extensive tracts, which have already been exhausted.—Before the application of steam engines, both the coal and the water were raised by horses, a method still practised in some parts. The steam engine was first introduced into the collieries in 1714, by the son of a Swedish nobleman. The shaft of the coal mine at St. Anthony's, near Newcastle, was 270 yards deep, and passed through sixteen seams of coal. The seam called the High Main, was six feet, the Low Main six feet and a half, the tenth seam three feet, the thirteenth three feet three inches, and the fourteenth three feet two inches deep, making in all twenty two feet of workable coal. The shaft of Montague Main, three miles west of Newcastle, was 245 yards, and had fifteen coal seams, which measured thirteen feet and a half. The Low Main at Wellington, about five miles from Newcastle, is 280 yards deep.—From a variety of circumstances, we have strong grounds to conjecture, that the use of coal was not unknown to the Britons, who afterwards introduced it to the notice of their Roman settlers; for an axe of flint was found in a coal vein in Craig-y Park, in Monmouthshire; and coal cinders have frequently been discovered near the Roman stations, which had every appearance of having been used by them. During the Saxon and Danish ages, however, and for a century subsequently to the Conquest, the use of coals seems to have sunk into oblivion. The earliest mention of this fossil, is in 1239, when Henry the Third granted a charter to the town of Newcastle, “to dig coals and stones, on the common soil of that town, without the walls thereof, in a place called the Castle-field, and the Forth.” In 1306, the use of coal became so general among the artificers in the metropolis, that it began to be considered a public nuisance, and was prohibited under severe penalties. The prejudices, however, which were excited against it on its first introduction, gradually yielded to a conviction of its utility, and it began at length to be used in private houses. In the time of Richard the Second, Newcastle coals were sold at Whitby for three and four pence per chaldron. In the time of Henry the Eighth, their price was twelve pence a chaldron in Newcastle, and four shillings in London. In the reign of Elizabeth, the coal trade had arrived at a flourishing state. Upwards of 400 ships were constantly em-

ployed in transporting this article to London, and different parts, without mentioning the Dutch and Danish ships, which regularly supplied the Flemish ports. The revenues derived from this article, at four pence a chaldron, were 10,000*l.* a year. In 1699, Newcastle shipped annually to London, 300,000 chaldrons; and the over-sea trade employed 900,000 tons of shipping. At that period, coals sold in London for 18*s.* a chaldron, out of which 5*s.* were paid to the King, 1*s.* 6*d.* to St. Paul's, and 1*s.* 6*d.* metage. From that period to the present, the coal trade has continued progressively to increase. By an estimate taken, it appears, that in eight years, viz. from January 1, 1802, to December 13th, there were exported from the Tyne, 4,713,476 chaldrons, or 12,490,607 tons of coal.*

RIVERS.]—Of the rivers which water this county, the Tyne ranks first in importance. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, distinguished by the names of South Tyne and North Tyne. The South Tyne rises behind Cross-Fell, and receives, in its course, the Nen, the Tippal, and the Allen. The North Tyne has its source on the borders of Scotland, and receives the Reed below Bellingham. The two branches unite their streams near Nether Warden, and are afterwards augmented by the Dill, the Derwent, and other smaller streams. It then passes by Newcastle, and discharges itself into the German Ocean, below Tynemouth. From its confluence with the Derwent, to the Ocean, this river constitutes part of the boundary between Northumberland and Durham.

The Tweed rises at Tweed's Cross, in Scotland, and, after taking a north-east course, is joined by the Ettrick, the Leader, the Tiviot, the Till, and other smaller streams; and discharges itself into the German Ocean, at Berwick. This river has been long celebrated for its salmon fisheries, which furnish such an inexhaustible supply to the London markets. Upon an estimate, it was found, that, in two years, viz. between 1806 and 1807, no less than 8445 boxes of salmon, packed in ice, were sent to the metropolis. The yearly rental of the salmon fisheries, on this river, is 15,766*l.*; and the value of the salmon shipped off to different parts, is supposed to be not less than 60,000*l.* annually.

The Coquet has its source among the Cheviot Hills; and, taking an easterly direction, receives several tributary supplies, passes by Rothbury, and falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth. From Rothbury to the sea, the banks of this river are highly picturesque; and its sand beds are much celebrated for their beautiful pebbles, agates, and crystals.

The Till rises also among the Cheviot Hills. It is called Bremish, till it has passed by Wooler. At

* Duties were laid upon this article to assist in building St. Paul's church, and 50 parish churches in London, after the great fire in that city; and, in 1677, Charles the Second granted to his natural son, Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, and his

heirs, a duty of one shilling a chaldron on coals, which continued in the family till it was purchased by government in 1800, for the annual payment of 19,000*l.* This duty produces upwards of 25,000*l.*

Copeland Carth, in Glendale, it receives the united streams of the Glen and Bovent. This river abounds with trout.

The Alne rises at Alnham; and, after flowing past the towns of Hulne, Alnwick, and Alnmouth, falls into the Ocean at Wooden.

The Wans rises near Sweetthorpe; at Mitford, it meets the Fant; and enters the sea at Cambois. The sea flows up here as high as Sheepwash.

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, &c.]—Almost every variety of soil presents itself in this county. The Cheviot Hills, though they are patched with heath, and are spongy and barren towards their heads, are, upon the whole, very fertile. The ridges and furrows, apparent in various parts of Kidland, plainly show that the feet and sloping sides of these finely-formed hills have been anciently more accustomed to cultivation; the plough-share having given way to grazing. From Whittingham to the Tweed, the soil, though of a sharp gravelly nature, is in high cultivation. The undulating hills about Ilderton, and in the neighbourhood of Branxton, Wark, and Carham, exhibit, in harvest, one of the finest prospects in England. From Doddington to Berwick, nearly along the line of the Devil's Causeway, the country is traversed with a chain of low moory hills. The plains about Belford are rich and beautiful; and, from the whin rocks of Bamborough, along the sea coast as far as the Wans-beck, the soil is of a strong productive quality. Between Shillbottle and the sea it is uncommonly fine. All that tract which lies between the Wans-beck and the Tyne, and stretches in a westerly direction from the sea through the manor of Ogle, towards Kirkheaton, lies upon substrata, retentive of moisture, and is cold and clayey. The valley of Hexham, including South Tyne as far as Haltwhistle, and the North Tyne as far as Bellingham, is a fine sharp loam, which rises up the sloping sides of the hills, till it meets with thin soils covered with poor grasses, and in many places with heath. The harvests in this valley are the earliest, its trees have the richest foliage, and its landscape is the most diversified and interesting of any in Northumberland.—Cold and pinching easterly winds prevail here during the months of March, April, and sometimes May. When the western breezes set in, the progress of vegetation is rapid. When they increase into hurricanes, it is a sure indication of a deluge of rain, at the same time, in the western counties. The autumn of the year is the summer of Northumberland; the months of September and October usually presenting fine settled weather; while, from the middle of November to the latter end of March, the winter is very severe. The largest falls of snow are brought by winds that sweep over the longest tracts of land. Wherever the country is dry and well cultivated, the air is most salubrious.—The usual rotation of crops, on dry soils, is turnips, barley, or wheat; clover for one or two years; oats, or where barley has been grown after turnips, wheat is sometimes sown. Upon strong loams,

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fallow wheat, clover, for one or two years, beans or oats. Upon moist thin loams or ochrey clays, fallow, wheat, clover, and grass seeds for two years; and, upon moory soils, fallow, oats, clover, grass seeds two years, and oats. Some of the most intelligent farmers, in the neighbourhood of Wooler, find, that a course of three years' tillage and three years' grass, is much more profitable than one year clover, or any other system they have tried.—Besides the produce of the fold-yard, the manures chiefly in use, are lime, marle, and sea-weed. Lime is plentiful in almost all parts of the county, except in the porphyry district of the Cheviot Hills, and the coal-field in Castle Ward. Stone marle abounds in many places near the Tweed side; and large supplies of excellent shell-marle are drawn from bogs in the parishes of Branxton and Carham. Clayey marles are found at Ilderton, Chillingham, and Westwood, near Hexham. The marine weeds, collected from rocks, or washed ashore by heavy seas, are much esteemed along the coast; and a considerable supply of manure is also annually brought as ballast from London.

The rental of the county has rapidly advanced. The annual value of estates rises from the smallest sums to upwards of 30,000*l.*—in one instance, upwards of 80,000*l.* In some of the mountainous districts, especially towards the sources of the Tyne, there are several small estates, from thirty to three hundred a year, farmed by their proprietors. The farms, in general, are largest in Glendale and Bamborough Wards. In the other parts of the county they are from fifty to three hundred a-year; some tenants, in the northern parts of the county, farm from 2000*l.* to 4000*l.* a-year and upwards. The whole of the rents are paid in money; but four or five months' credit are usually given.

The short-horned cattle, usually called the Dutch breed, on account of their rapid growth, are now sold fat to the butchers at three years and a half old, and a carcass in general weighs from sixty to eighty stone. The Cheviot sheep, a very beautiful breed, weigh, when fat, from twelve to eighteen pounds a quarter. The Heath sheep, so called from their being peculiarly adapted to bleak and heathy mountains, afford a fine flavoured mutton, and weigh from twelve to sixteen pounds a quarter. The long woolled sheep, remarkable for fattening at an early age, are frequently called the Dishly breed, and were first introduced here in the year 1766. They weigh from eighteen to twenty-six pounds per quarter, and their fleeces average seven pounds and a half a piece.—Since the year 1728, upwards of 134,000 acres of waste lands have been divided and inclosed; and though there are still very large tracts of open ground in the sheep-walks, very little of it is common. Most of the moors are private property, divided by casts of heath, ridges of hills, or by streams. The tenure of these is mostly freehold.—The farmers retain few servants in their houses: their labourers are called hinds, and, like their shepherds, are mostly married

80

men

men, and live in cottages upon the farms. In addition to their annual wages, they have certain quantities of provisions and fuel allowed them at stipulated prices. They have also the privilege of keeping two cows, or receiving three pounds a year in lieu

of each. Their condition is much better than that of small farmers.

PLANTS.]—The plants of chief consequence in this county are enumerated in the note below.*

ETYMOLOGY.

Adora moschatellina. Tuberous Moschatel, or Maskwood Crowfoot: on a bank near St. Mungo's well; at Hall Bans, near Simonburn church; and by the road from Simonburn to Tecket.

Annagallis arvensis, ♀. Female Pimpernel: in corn-fields, near Alnwick.

Apium graveolens. Smallage: in shady places, near waters.

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbines: in Willington den; and in Delston Park, near Hexham.

Arbutus Voa ursi. Trailing Arbutus, or Bearberry: in woods, near Hexham; and at Little Waney House Cragg.

Artemisia maritima. English Sea Wormwood: on Rumble Churn; a rock, near Howick; and in Holy Island.

Asperula odorata. Woodroof; in woods, and under damp hedges, frequent.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Black Maidenhair: at the roots of trees; in mountainous woods; and on moist rocks, frequent.

—— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort: on the bridge over the Tyne; at Corbridge; and on St. Peter's, in Bywell, and Simonburn churches.

—— *Trichomanes*. English black Maidenhair: on mountainous rocks, frequent.

Aster Tripolium. Sea Starwort: on the strand, at the mouth of Wam rivulet; near Budle; and on the banks of Wellington-burn, near Tynemouth road.

Astragalus Glycyphyllos. Liquorice Vetch, or Wild Liquorice; on Cockle Hill, at Learmouth; near Cornhill, and elsewhere.

Athanasia Meum. Common Spignel, Meu, or Bald-Money: on a hill, near Throckington, where it is called Hook-a, and the hill Hook-a hill; from the frequent hooking or digging up of it.

Blasia pusilla. Dwarf Blasia: on a rock, near Tecket.

Campanula glomerata. Lesser Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells: in meadows about Bywell, and elsewhere.

—— *Trachelium*. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells: in hedges; and on the borders of woods, frequent.

Cardamine bellidifolia. Daisie-leaved Ladies-Smock; in Crag Close, near Barwesword.

Carduus acaulis. Dwarf Carline Thistle; in mountainous pastures, and on dry banks.

—— *criophorus*. Woolly-headed Thistle: in hedges, under the hill, by the church, at Wall's End, near Newcastle.

—— *elenoides*. Melancholy Thistle; in moist mountainous woods and meadows.

—— *marianus*. Milk Thistle: in a lane leading to Tynemouth church, plentifully; and under a hedge on the banks of the Tyne, near Howden Pans.

Carduus nutans. Musk Thistle: in pastures, the soil being limestone; about Newcastle, between the glass-houses at Dent's-hole.

Caucalis nodosa. Knotted Parsley: on the ropery between Sandgate, and the glass-houses, near Newcastle.

Centaurea Calcitrapa. Star Thistle: in barren meadows, and by way sides: about Newcastle, between the glass-houses and Dent's-hole.

Cerastium arvense. Corn Mouse-ear Chickweed: in sandy corn-fields, meadows, and sandy places: be-

tween the glass-houses and Dent's-hole, near Newcastle.

Chelidonium glaucium. Yellow-horned Poppy; at the west end of Wellington Quay, near Howden Pans, plentifully.

Chlora perfoliata. Yellow Centaury; in dry hilly pastures, near Honeyclough Crag, near Chester Wood, and Winetly, on South Tyne.

Chrithum maritimum. Samphire: on sea rocks, near Alnmouth, plentifully.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium. Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage; undertrees, by St. Mungo's well, at Hallbarns, near Simonburn.

—— *oppositifolium*. Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage: near shady springs and water courses, very frequent.

Cicuta virosa. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; on the banks of North Tyne, at Low Park End, near Nunwich.

Circea lutetiana. Enchanter's Nightshade: in Simonburn rectory-den, and by Gofstenburn, near Wark, in Tynedale.

Clavaria coralloides. Yellow Clavaria; in Simonburn rectory wood.

Clinopodium vulgare. Great Wild Basil; among bushes in the Roman foss, near Shelden-wall-houses, by the military road, plentifully.

Cochlearia Armoracia. Horse Radish: in ditches; and by watersides, about Alnwick and elsewhere, plentifully.

Comarum palustre. Purple Marsh Cinquefoil: in ditches and bogs on the wastes.

Convallaria majalis. Lily Convally, or May Lily; among bushes above the Scar, by the mill at Netherwarden, near Hexham.

Cornus herbacea. Dwarf Honeysuckle; on the Cheviot Hills.

Dianthus deltoides. Maiden Pink: on a furze bank in Embleton rectory-glebe; in a dry pasture at Woolerhough Head, near Cheviot; on Chapel Hill; at Bedford; and on a dry bank at Swinburn castle.

Drosera longifolia. Long-leaved Sundew, or Rosafolis: in marshy places in woods and bogs, frequent.

—— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sundew, or Rosafolis; in a wood, near Hexham.

Emphetrum nigrum. Blackberried Heath, Crow or Crakeberries; on Colley Hill, plentifully.

Epilobium angustifolium. Rosebay Willow Herb; among rocks and bushes, under the Roman wall, near Shewing-sheels, and by Crag Lake, and on the banks of South Tyne, by Staggiford, in Knaresdale, plentifully.

—— *alpinum*. Mountain Willow Herb: near springs and rivulets on Cheviot hills.

Equisetum hyemale. Naked Horse-Tail, or Shavegrass: on the banks of North Tyne, near Nunwick and Chipchase, plentifully and elsewhere.

Eryngium campestre. Common Eryngo: on Friar Goose shore, near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Euonymus Europæus. Spindle Tree: in Simonburn rectory wood, at Capons-clugh, and in the Bushwood, near Allerwash.

Fucus ceranoides. Buck's Horn } on the shore near Dun-

Fucus } stanborough castle.

—— *plicatus*. Matted Fucus: } *Fucus*

ETymology.]—Nothing further need be said respecting the derivation of the name of this county, than that it originated with the Saxons, by whom

the country was called Northan-Humber-Land; signifying the land to the north of the Dumber.

GENERAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.]—At the period

Fucus esculentus. Esculent Fucus, called here Duloc: on the shores of Cresswell, Dunstanborough, and Berwick.

—— *Muscoides.* Thorny Fucus: on submarine rocks.

—— *natans.* Flote Fucus, or Gulphweed: on sea shores.

Fumaria claviculata. Climbing Fumitory: about a rock near Tecket waterfall, and at Little Waney-house Crag.

Galiopsis Tetrahit, β. Fair-flowered Nettle-hemp: in the corn-fields between Halystone and Harebottle castle, and on the banks of North Tyne, near Smale's mouth.

Gentiana Amarilla. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; in Crag-close, near Burwersford, plentifully.

—— *compestris.* Vernal Dwarf Gentian; in an opening of the wood in Simonburn rectory-den.

Geranium Cicutarium, β. A variety of Hemlock-leaved Crane's-bill, between the Glass-houses and Dent's-hole, Newcastle.

—— *lucidum.* Shining Doves-foot Crane's-bill; on walls on houses, and in shady sandy places near Walwick.

—— *Sanguineum.* Bloody Crane's-bill; under the shady rocks at Low Park End near Nunwick, and in billy pastures near Walwick.

Geum rivale. Water Adens; on the banks and strands of alpine brooks, and on the borders of woods, plentifully.

Gnaphalium dioycum. Mountain Cudweed, or Cato's-foot; at Temple-green near Wark, in Tynedale, and on a dry bank near Throckington, by the road to Watling-street, on Etall-moor.

Helocella mitra. Curled Helvella; under beech-trees at Nunwick.

Hydnum, imbricatum. Common Hydnum; } on a bank opposite Simonburn rectory-den.
—— *repandum.* Smooth Hydnum; }

Hypericum Androsæum. Tutian; under trees in damp woods, plentifully.

Hypnum undulatum. Waved Hypnum; among the rocks under the Roman wall by Crag-lake, and Little Waney-house-Crag.

Juniperus communis. Common Juniper; on the banks of the Tyne near Ryding, below Hexham.

Lathræa squamaria. Great Toothwort; in the wood bottom, the west end of Simonburn rectory-den.

Lathyrus Nissolia. Crimson Grass Vetch; between the glass houses and Dent's-hole, near Newcastle.

Lichen optosus. Thrush Lichen; on rocks under the Roman wall near Crag-lake.

—— *ericetorum.* Heath Liverwort; on mountainous mosses, and on rocks in a moist turf soil.

—— *fragilis.* Brittle Liverwort; in the Bier, a remarkable fissure on the top of Waney-house-Crag, and on a rock near Tecket-waterfall.

—— *fragilis β globosus.* Round-headed Liverwort; on rocks at Long Crag, by Watling-street, and on the rocks near Ticket waterfall, plentifully.

—— *geographicus.* Map Lichen; on the Whinstone rocks, by Crag-lake, plentifully.

—— *jubatus.* Fennel Liverwort, or Tree Moss; on Great Waney-house Crag, and on Raven's-hugh Crag near Simonburn, and Crag-lake.

—— *jubatus β chalybeiformis.* Wing Liverwort; on a rock near Tecket waterfall, plentifully.

Lichen lanatus. Woolly Liverwort; on a rock near Tecket waterfall, and at Long Crag by Watling-street, near Swinburn Castle.

—— *omphalodes.* Purple Liverwort; on rocks under the Roman wall near Crag-lake, and at Ravens-hugh Crag.

Lichen paschalis. Woody Liverwort; on rocks near Shewing-sheels and Crag-lake, plentifully.

—— *plicatus.* Common Hairy Liverwort, or Tree Moss; on steep precipices at Waneyhouse Crag, plentifully.

—— *pulmonarius.* Tree Lungwort, or Oak Lungs; on trees in thick woods.

—— *uncialis, α & β.* Short Liverwort, and a variety, on moist heaths.

Littorella lacustris. Grass-leaved Plantain; about Hoseley-Lough.

Lycoperdon fornicatum. Turret Puff-ball; on a ditch bank by the military road near the Peel, a remarkable precipice in the Roman wall.

—— *stellatum.* Star Puff-ball; on Chapel-hill at Bel-ford, and on Broadpool Common, between Con-sheels and Blakelaw, near Simonburn.

Lycopodium alpinum. Mountain Club-moss; Creeping Cypereus-moss, or Heat-moss; on Cheviot, frequent.

—— *clavatum.* Common Club-grass; Creeping Cypereus-moss, or Heath-moss; on Cheviot frequent.

—— *clavatum.* Common Club-moss; on mountainous heaths and shady rocks.

—— *Selago.* Firr Club-moss; among the moist rock under the Roman wall near Shewing-sheels, and near Crag-lake.

Lysimachia nemorium. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; in Chipchase plentifully.

—— *tenella.* Purple Moneywort, in marshy places and about bogs.

Marchantia hemispherica. Marsh Marchantia on Tecket rocks.

Maribium album. White Horehound; on the sea banks by the road near Bamborough Castle.

Mercurialis annua. French Mercury; on rubbish and cultivated places, at Newcastle.

Monotropa Hypopithys. Birds Nest smelling-like Primrose roots; in woods near Wark in Tynedale, and in Ramshaw wood near the mill, and under bushes near the mouth of Wark's burn.

Myrica Gale. Gale Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; on the heath between Halystan and Harebottle Castle, plentifully, and on the banks of Kimmer-lake near Eglington.

Narthecium Ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodel; in a marshy pasture under the rocks by the Roman wall near Shewing-sheels, and in the bogs at Hordlee, near Bellingham, plentifully.

Nymphaea alba. Great White Water Lily, or Water Rose; in the lakes under the Roman wall near Shewing-sheels, plentifully, and in Grinden-lake.

Ornithoglossum crocatum. Hemlock Dropwort; in a marshy place by a spring in St. John-lee bank, near Hexham.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adder's Tongue; on the borders of a wood below Honey-clugh-crag, near Chester wood, plentifully.

Ophrys cordata. Least Tway-blade; on alpine bogs, not uncommon.

—— *Monarchis.* Yellow or Musk Orchis; in Cray-close, near Barwesford.

Ophris

period of the Roman invasion, this county was included in that division of Britain, which, from its situation beyond the Tyne, is supposed to have been

- Ophrys Nidus Avis*. Bird's-nest; in woods and in banks under hedges, frequent.
- *ovata*. Common Tway blade; under bushes in moist wood, frequent.
- Orchis bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; in mountainous meadows frequent.
- *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis; in a meadow near Crag lake, under the Roman wall.
- *ustulata*. Little purple-flowered Orchis; in Crag-close, near Barwessford.
- Ornithogalum luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the wood bottom at the west end of the rectory-den at Simonburn, plentifully.
- Osmunda crispa*. Flowering Stone-fern, among the rocks under the Roman wall near Snewing-sheels, and by Crag-lake, plentifully.
- *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on both sides of the Roman wall at Tower-tay near Walwick, and in a pasture near the high Wood-house, or Westwood, near Hexham.
- *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort; about Tecket rocks, plentifully.
- Paris quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or One-berry; in Cottingwood, near Morpeth, and in the rectory wood at Simonburn.
- Parnassia palustris*. Grass of Parnassus: on the sea-banks, called the Links, between Druridge and Cresswell, and on the strand, at the east of Bromley lake, plentifully.
- Peziza cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza: in a wood opposite Simonburn rectory den.
- Phallus esculentus*. Esculent Morel: under trees in a flood soil, near waters.
- *impudicus*. Stinking Morel, or Stink-horns; in a plantation near the road from Simonburn to Hall barns.
- Pimpinella major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage: under hedges at Fair show and Long Rigge, near Nunwick, and on a bank near Barwessford Bridge.
- Pinguicula vulgaris*. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle: on the dripping banks of brooks on the mountains, and about bogs, plentifully.
- Plantago maritima*. Sea Plantain: on the sea shores, between Newcastle and Morpeth.
- Polygonum aviculare maritimum*. Sea Knot-grass: on sea shores, by Cutlercoats, near Tynemouth.
- *Bistorta*. Greater Bistort, or Snakeweed; in the King's meadow, an island in the Tyne, near Newburn, and in a meadow near Alnwick castle.
- Polypodium cristatum*. Crested Polypody: on damp rocks near Tecket, and under trees on the banks of North Tyne, near Warkburn.
- *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; in woods.
- *Felix femina*. Female Polypody: on large rocks by the brook below Tecket, and near the cataracts at Honey-Clugh, near Chesterwood.
- *fontanum*. Rock Polypody: on a large rock in the brook, opposite Tecket.
- *fragile*. Brittle Polypody: on rocks at Tecket, and at Little Wancy-house crag, near Swethorpe lake.
- *Lonchitis*. Great Polypody, or Spleen-wort: on shady banks of North Tyne, near Warkburn.
- *rhaticum*. Stone Polypody: in the cliffs of alpine rocks, frequent.
- *Thelypteris*. Oak Fern: in the fissures of moist rocks, frequent.

called Ottadini, or Ottatini. The Ottadini were a part of the Meatae, a people, who, according to Dio, lived near the great wall which divides the island. The

- Polytrichum alpinum*. Alpine Polytrichum; on Broadpool common, by Ravens-hugh-crag, frequent.
- Poterium Sanguisorba*. Burnet; in a pasture by the road side at Long Rigge, near Nunwick.
- Primula vulgaris* β. Oxlip; in woods and under bushes near water, frequent.
- Prunus Padus*. Bird Cherry, or Wild Chuster Cherry; in woods near waters, plentifully.
- Pulmonaria maritima*. Sea Bugloss; on the sea beach at Scammerston mill, between the salt pans and Berwick.
- Pyrola minor*. Lesser Winter Green; in Tecket wood, near Simonburn.
- *rotundifolia*. Round Leaved Winter-green; on the moor by Dilligate hall, near Hexham, and elsewhere.
- Ranunculus Lingua*. Great Spear-wort; in a pond at the end of Wide-hough, near Hexham, plentifully.
- Rosa eglanteria*. Sweet Briar or Eglantine; on the edge of military road, near the twelve mile stone, and on a bank on the north side of the Coquet, at Warkworth.
- Rubus cæsius (flore pleno)*. Dewberry-bush (with a double flower); in a stoney place in Tecket wood, by the path leading from Simonburn rectory den to the brook, plentifully.
- Rubus Chamæmoros*. Cloudberry, Knotberry, or Knoutberry: on Cheviot, plentifully.
- *idaus*. Raspberry, Framboise, or Hindberry; in hedges and woods in stoney places, plentifully.
- *saxatilis*. Herbaceous Stone Bramble; among gravel below the remains of Whinety mill, at West Didden, in Hexhamshire.
- Salix pentandria*. Sweet Willow; in the Roman foss, between Shewing-sheels, and at Carrow and elsewhere, near the Roman wall, plentifully.
- Salvia verbenacea*. Common English Wild Clary; on the ropery, between Sandgate and the glass-houses, near Newcastle.
- Sambucus Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wall-wort or Dane-wort, near Chalton church-yard by the river Till, and at Purloy green, near Shillington Hall in Tynedale, and in a farm-yard at Tecket.
- Sanguisorba officinalis*. Great Burnet; about hedges, on the borders of woods and near waters, frequent.
- Satyrion albinum*. White Satyrion; } in Crag close,
- *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; } near Barwessford.
- Scutellaria galericulata*. Hooded Willow-herb; on ditch banks and moist shady places, about Hexham.
- Sedum acre* β. Insipid Stonecrop; among rocks on the brink of Crag lake.
- *reflexum* β. A variety of Yellow Stonecrop; on an old wall at Lipwood, near Hayden bridge, and on the rocks at Tecket water fall.
- *rupestre*. St. Vincent's Rock Stone Crop; on precipices by Irthing rivulet, near Wardrew Spa.
- *Telephium*. Orpine or Lave-long; in a field between Simonburn and Nunwick, plentifully, and in hedges at Rodham.
- Serapias latifolia*. Broad Leaved Mountain Hellebore; in the plantation at Nunwick by the road to Park End.
- *latifolia y palustris*. Long Leaved Marsh Hellebore; in a bog by the brook at Slaterfield, near the path to Simonburn.
- Smyrnum Olus-atrum*. Alexanders; on a gravelly bank by Wellington burn, near Howden pans, and on the sea rocks at Tynemouth castle.

Sonchus

The country of the *Ottadini*, probably stretched along the whole length of the Roman province *Valentia*, from Tyne-mouth to the Firth of Forth. The *Gadeni* seem to have been an inland people, adjoining the *Ottadini* on the west; from the wall in the high part of Northumberland to the wall in Scotland.—Besides the numerous remains of camps and castles, scattered through all parts of Northumberland, the Romans had fourteen cities in it, and it was crossed by that celebrated barrier, which in Latin was called *Valium Barbaricum*; by the Britons, *Guel Sever*, and *Mur Sever*; by the Scots, *Scottinwaith*; and by the English, the *Picts' Wall* and the *Keep Wall*. This wall was between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. Hutton, in his account thereof, has endeavoured to prove that one part was raised by *Agricola*, and the rest by *Hadrian*. *Agricola's* fortresses, however, were all in the way of encastmentation; and if *Hadrian* had a partner in this work, it was certainly *Severus*.—A Roman road accompanied these works, from Wallsend to Walwick Chesters, where it branched off: passing through Little Chester, it joined them again at Caerborran. The Maiden-way extended from Caerborran to Whitley Caste, and thence to Whelop Castle, in Westmoreland. Watling Street enters the county at Eborchester, crosses the Tyne at Corbridge, and divides into two branches at Bewclay, a short distance north of the wall. The western branch passes through Reedsdale into Scotland, and lies upon it the two celebrated stations, *Risingham* and *Rochester*, and the fine camp at *Makeaden*; the other branch is usually called the *Devil's Causeway*. It has at first an eastern direction past *Ryal*, towards *Bolam*, and thence sweeping away by *Netherwitton*, and over *Rimside Moor*, it bears due north, and enters Scotland west of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*. There is also a Roman paved way, from the eastern gate of the station at *Rochester*, which extended to the *Devil's Causeway*. There were no kings in Northumberland till the time of the heptarchy, when *Ida*, in 547, assumed the sovereignty over all that tract of country, which lies between the two seas, north of the *Humber*, to the rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*. It was divided into two

provinces—*Deira*, south of the *Tyne*, and *Bernicia*, north of it; each province having, at times, its separate king. The dynasty of Northumbrian kings ended with *Eanred*, who became tributary to *Egbert*, king of *Wessex*, and died in 841. In 876, the kingdom of Northumberland was portioned out among Danish officers. From this period to the time of *Edward the Confessor*, its laws were Danish, when they were incorporated with the *West Saxon* and *Mercian* codes, and the whole made common to *England*, under the name of the laws of *Edward*. The governors of Northumberland were sometimes styled kings, after the heptarchy; but their province was dependent, and their usual title was that of earl. In 970, *Edgar* created *Oslach*, earl of the country, between the *Humber* and the *Tees*; and conferred the same dignity on *Eadulf Ewiltid*, with the country from the *Tees* to the *Forth*. All the district, from the *Tweed* to *Edinburgh*, was granted to *Kenneth*, King of *Scotland*, by *Edgar*, soon after his accession to the whole English monarchy. To the former possessions of the see of *Lindisfarne*, *Guthred*, in 804, had granted the whole of the present county of *Durham*; *Alfred* confirmed the grant, and the bishops of *Durham* have hitherto kept possession of that territory without many deprivations. *Ranulphus de Meschines* had a grant of *Cumberland*, from *William the Conqueror*; and *Robert Mowbray*, who rebelled against *Rufus*, and died in *Windsor Castle*, after an imprisonment of thirty years, was the last that bore the official title of *Earl of Northumberland*. After that era, it had its vicecomes, or high-sheriff, and was distinguished by wards and baronies, except when it was in the hands of the Bishop of *Durham*.—From the time of King *Stephen*, to the union of the crowns of *England* and *Scotland*, in *Jaines*, this county formed a conspicuous part of the theatre of the border wars; the people of *Tindale* and *Reesdale*, in common with the borderers in *Cumberland* and *Scotland*, being in these times nothing less than clans of lawless banditti. As these two Northumbrian dales were not subdued by the Conqueror, they have retained, says *Grey*, in his *Chorographia*, to this day,

Sonchus alpinus. Alpine Sow-thistle; on the borders of corn-fields about *Willington* and *Howden* pans.

Sorbus aucuparia. Mountain Ash, or Quicken-tree; in woods and about rocks by waters.

Spergula nodosa. Knotted Spurrey, or English Marsh Saxifrage; on the strand, the east end of *Bromley* lake, plentifully.

Spiraea Filipendula. Dropwort; in Crag-close, near *Barwessford*.

Statice America. Thrift, or Sea Gilly Flower; on the sea banks at *Dunstanbrough* castle.

Tanacetum vulgare. Tansy; on the banks of the *Till* and the *Tweed*.

Trientalis Europaea. Globe Flower, or Locker Gowlongs; in moist mountainous meadows and woods plentifully.

Turritis hirsuta. Hairy Tower Mustard; on an old wall near *Colwell*, by the *Chollerton* road to *Wallington*.

Vaccinium Myrtillus. Black Whorts, Whortleberries, or Bilberries; in moist woods, and about shady rocks, plentifully.

Oxycoccus. Cranberries, Moss-berries, or Moor-berries; in mountainous mosses.

Vitis Idæa. Red Whorts, or Whortleberries; on rocks at *Long Crag*, near *Watling Street*; and on the moor by *Dilligate Hall*, near *Hexham*, plentifully.

Ulex europæus. Great Bilberry-bush; in East common wood, near *Hexham*.

Verbena officinalis. Vervain; on way sides and about houses; at *Bywell*, plentifully.

Viburnum Opulus. Water, or Marsh Elder; in moist woods, plentifully.

Vicia lathyroides. Strange Tare, or Wild Vetch; on *Blunt's* quay, near *Newcastle*.

Vicia sativa. Tufted Wood Vetch; in woods in *Simonburn*.

the ancient laws and customs, according to the county of Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided, at his death, amongst all his sons. "Both these valleys, says Camden, "produce notable bog-trotters; and both have their hills so swampy on the top, as to be inaccessible to cavalry. All over these wastes one sees a set of people, like the ancient Nomades, of a warlike disposition, who watch here, with their flocks, from April to August, in scattered huts, called Sheales." Such adepts were they in the art of thieving, that they could twist a cow's horn, or mark a horse, so that its owner could not know it. The title of marquis appears to have originated in the office of warden of marches, the word *march* signifying a mark, or boundary. The English borders were divided into three of these marches. The western march extended from the western sea to Tindale. The middle march comprised Tindale and Reedsdale; and the eastern march reached from Reedsdale to Tweedmouth. The office of lord warden-general being of a military nature, was vested with large authorities, and usually bestowed on the dukes or earls of Northumberland. The executive part of the office was, however, mostly put into the hands of a deputy, under whom were three deputy wardens. One of these officers, by the king's commission, sat as judge in the march-courts, and assisted in settling treaties with Scotland, and in framing the border laws.—Most of the lands of the county were held of the king, by knights' service. The barons, and people of quality, dwelt in strong castles, or moated towers. The middle classes held their lands of the barons, chiefly in soccage tenure, and lived in buildings called peels, or piles, in the ground floor of which their cattle were kept in the nights, and the upper rooms reserved for the use of the family. The lowest sort, in common with the middle class, were subject to a most grievous service, in keeping night-watches at all the fords, passes, and inlets of valleys, to guard against the incursions, and spread alarm at the approach of the enemy. When the opposite borderers made their appearance, every man within hearing of the blowing of the horn, was obliged, on pain of death, to rise and follow the fray. This slavery, with its attendant barbarism and contention, have, since the union, been gradually disappearing.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, &c.]—This county is divided into 6 wards, (as appears from the Population Table) and 635 constabularies; and it has 8 petty sessions, and 36 acting county magistrates. It lies in the northern circuit, in the province of York, and in the diocese of Durham. It comprises 5 deaneries, and 82 parishes.

CANALS.]—Several plans have, at various times, been proposed for extending the navigation of the Tyne by means of artificial canals, all of which met with obstacles in the way of their adoption. A scheme, however, projected some years ago by Mr. Dodd, has been revived, and is now approaching towards its completion. This is by cutting a canal

on the south-side of the Tyne from Stella to Hexham; and to form towing paths of ballast by the river side, from Stella to Newcastle. The expence of this undertaking is estimated at 105,800*l*.

MANUFACTURES.]—The principal manufacture of this county is that of glass, which is carried on to a very considerable extent on the Tyne. Glass works were first established on this river in 1619, by Sir Robert Mansell, Knt. vice-admiral of England, who, for a considerable time afterwards, enjoyed, by royal proclamation, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing this commodity, in consideration of its superior excellence. There are at present on the Tyne twenty-eight glass-houses, which pay an annual duty of 180,000*l*. and upwards.

FAIRS.]—*Allentown*—May 10, Nov. 14, horned cattle, horses, linen cloth, green and dry hides.

Alnwick—Palm-Sunday-eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlary; May 12, (if on Sunday, the Saturday before) horned cattle, horses, and pedlary; Last Monday in July, horned cattle, horses, linen, and woollen cloth; First Tuesday in October, horned cattle, horses, and pedlary; Oct. 28, cattle; Saturday before Christmas-day, shoes, hats, poultry, and woollen cloth.

Bedford—Tuesday before Whitsunday, August 28, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

Berwick—Friday in Trinity Week, for black cattle and horses.

Bellingham—Saturday after September 15, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

Elsdon—August 28, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth.

Haltwhistle—May 14, Nov. 22, for horned cattle chiefly, a few horses and sheep, linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth.

Harbottle, near Rothbury—September 19, for horned cattle, great quantities of linen and Scotch cloth.

Hexham—Aug. 5, Nov. 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlary, linen, and woollen cloth of all sorts.

Morpeth—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday so'night before Whitsunday (Wednesday for horned cattle, Thursday for sheep, Friday for horses, &c.) Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle: a very small fair.

Newcastle—Aug. 12, nine days, October 29, nine days, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, the first three days, cloth, woollen, and various other goods to the end; November 22, town fair.

Ovingham—April 26, October 26, for swine, fat and lean.

Rothbury—Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, Oct. 2, All Saints, Nov. 1, horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth.

Saint Ninian, near Fenton—September 27, for black cattle, sheep; July 4, for hogs, linen and woollen cloth.

Stagshawbank—Whitsun Eve, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; July 4, for hogs, linen, and woollen cloth from Scotland.

Stamfordham

Stamfordham—Second Thursday in April, August 15, if Thursday; if not, on the Thursday after, for horned cattle and swine.

Warkworth—St. Mark, April 25, if on Thursday; if not, on Thursday before, for hats, shoes, few pedlary, linen and woollen cloth; old Michaelmas, if on Thursday; if not, Thursday before; November 22, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlar's goods.

Weelwood Bank, near Wooler—Whit-Tuesday, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.

Whittingham—September 4, for black cattle, horses, and mercantile goods.

Wooler—May 4, October 17, for cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods.

MARKET TOWNS.]—The following are usually regarded as the market-towns of the county of Northumberland:—

| Towns. | Market Days. | Population. |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | 1801 1811 |
| Allendale..... | | 3519 3884 |
| Alnwick..... | Saturday..... | 4719 5426 |

| Towns. | Market Days. | Population. |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1801. 1811. |
| Belford..... | Tuesday..... | 902 931 |
| Berwick..... | Wednesday and Saturday.... | 7187 7746 |
| Hexham..... | Tuesday and Saturday..... | 4565 4855 |
| Morpeth..... | Wednesday..... | 2951 3244 |
| Newcastle..... | Tuesday and Saturday..... | 28,366 27,587 |
| Rothbury..... | | 668 750 |
| Wooler..... | Thursday..... | 1679 1704 |

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.]—Northumberland sends eight members to Parliament: two for the county; two for Newcastle; two for Morpeth; and two for Berwick.

POPULATION.]—This county, in the year 1700, enjoyed a population of 118,000; which, in 1750, had increased to 141,700; and, in 1801, to 157,101; of whom 73,357 were males, and 83,744 females. In 1811, according to the table below, the entire population of Northumberland, was 172,161.—The births in this county are as 1 to 37; of marriages, as 1 to 137; of deaths, as 1 to 53.

Summary of the Population of the County of NORTHUMBERLAND, as published by Authority of Parliament, in 1811.

| HUNDREDS, &c. | HOUSES. | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|----------|---------|------------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c. | All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes. | Males. | Females | Total of Persons |
| Bambrough | 1778 | 1898 | 3 | 101 | 1025 | 430 | 443 | 4106 | 4557 | 4663 |
| Castle | 8100 | 4064 | 71 | 252 | 1734 | 5475 | 3855 | 23379 | 26387 | 49766 |
| Coquetdale | 3302 | 3976 | 12 | 165 | 1801 | 996 | 1179 | 8862 | 1841 | 18703 |
| Glendale | 2067 | 2184 | 15 | 55 | 1321 | 494 | 369 | 5164 | 5534 | 10698 |
| Morpeth | 2132 | 2639 | 16 | 159 | 1175 | 976 | 488 | 5587 | 6194 | 11783 |
| Tindale | 6790 | 7732 | 38 | 268 | 3704 | 2022 | 2006 | 18044 | 19171 | 37215 |
| Town and County of the town of Berwick upon Tweed | 924 | 1789 | 2 | 21 | 169 | 1099 | 521 | 3325 | 4421 | 7746 |
| Town and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne..... | 3164 | 6461 | 10 | 105 | 16 | 5055 | 1390 | 11916 | 15671 | 27587 |
| Totals..... | 28258 | 37743 | 168 | 1126 | 10945 | 16547 | 10251 | 80385 | 91776 | 177961 |

CHIEF TOWNS, HUNDREDS, PARISHES, &c.

ALN WICK.]—Alnwick, the county-town of Northumberland, is 34½ miles N. by W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 310½ N. by W. from London. It is an ancient borough, in which is a body corporate by prescription, consisting of four chamberlains, and a common-council of 24 members. This borough has a singular custom. The freemen, on their admission on St. Mark's day, pass through a well or pool, about 20 feet over, on a moor, formerly called Arden Forest. It is suffered to run out till about a week before the admission day; when it is dammed up, and its bottom made uneven with stones, holes,

stakes, and ropes of straw, by a person who lives near, and has five shillings for each freeman made that day. In some places, it comes up to the tallest person's chin; and no stick, or other help being allowed, there is usually much floundering among the mud. This done, and their clothes shifted, they ride the bounds of the moor, attended by the two oldest inhabitants, as guides; each of the newly initiated alighting from his horse every quarter of a mile to cast a stone upon the boundary cairns or ki-rocks. This road, which is about twelve miles, is over many dangerous precipices. Tradition assigns this custom to a capricious mandate of King John, who, we

are

are told, in consequence of his horse having stuck in a bog, at this spot, determined thus to punish the people of the town, for not keeping their roads in better repair.

In ancient times, the town of Alnwick was surrounded by a wall, having three gateways, the towers of which still remain.—The town-hall was built in 1731. At the head of Pottergate is a tower, in imitation of that of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, built in 1780: it was intended for a ring of bells; but has since been converted into a clock-house. Here are two free-schools, (one of them for the classics, founded in 1697, rebuilt in 1741, and endowed with certain tolls) two charity-schools, and one on Lancaster's system. The last of these bears the following inscription on its front:—

“For the education of 200 poor boys, this school was erected and founded by HUGH, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, on the 25th day of October, 1810; in commemoration of our Sovereign, George the Third, having on that day completed the 50th year of his reign.”

Alnwick church is a Gothic structure. In the south aisle are three ancient recumbent effigies of persons unknown. The chancel, supported by two rows of elegant fluted pillars, with flowered capitals, has a large open space behind the altar.

Alnwick castle, the principal seat of the Duke of Northumberland, belonged to William Tyson, a Saxon baron, who was slain in the battle of Hastings; and whose daughter and possessions were given by the Conqueror, to Ivo de Vesco, one of his followers. William de Vescy, the last baron of this family, died in 1297, leaving this barony to Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, in trust for his natural son, a minor. The bishop sold it to Henry, Lord Percy,* in 1310; and it has shared the fortune and vicissitudes of that powerful family ever since.—The castle stands on elevated ground, on the south side of the Alne. According to Grose, “it is believed to have been founded by the Romans; for when a part of the castle-keep was taken down to be repaired some years ago, under the present walls were discovered the foundations of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present, and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings. The zigzag fretwork round the arch leading to the inner court, is evidently of Saxon architecture: and yet this was probably not the most ancient entrance; for, under the flag-tower (before that part was taken down and rebuilt by the present Duke) was the appearance of a gateway, that had been walled up, directly fronting the present outward gateway into the town.” It was a considerable fortress in 1093, in which year it withstood the memorable siege against Malcolm, King of Scots, and his son, Prince Edward, both of whom were slain before it. A cross

* The Percy family derive their descent from Manfred Percy, who came out of Denmark into Normandy, before Rollo; and

was erected, in 1774, by the Duchess of Northumberland, on the place where Malcolm fell, her Grace being lineally descended from him.—William the Third, of Scotland, was taken prisoner here in 1174; King John burnt the castle in 1216; but, after 1310, it underwent a thorough repair. It consists of three wards, and contains within its outer walls about five acres. The walls are flanked with sixteen towers, most of which are fitted up in a style as suitable to their architecture as is convenient with modern manners. The battlements of the towers are embellished with grotesque figures of warriors, many of them ancient. The saloon in the citadel, 42 feet by 39, is ornamented with pictures of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Earls of Northumberland. The drawing-room is 40 feet by 35; and the dining-room 54 feet by 21, exclusive of a circular recess, 19 feet in diameter. The chapel is 50 feet by 21, ceiled in the manner of King's College, Cambridge, the walls painted like the great church of Milan, and the windows of beautiful painted glass.

The respect and affection with which the noble family of Percy is regarded, at Alnwick may be estimated from the following circumstances.—On the 1st. of July, 1816, the foundation stone was laid of a column, since erected at Alnwick, by the then Duke of Northumberland's tenants, to perpetuate the many acts of his grace's benevolence and generosity.

A great concourse of people, collected to see the ceremony upon that occasion, assembled by noon at the White Swan Inn, whence the company walked in the following order:—

“1st. A band of music.—2dly, A gentleman carrying a blue and yellow satin flag, with the following inscription in gold and blue letters, interchangeably: “In honour of their most munificent Landlord, Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland; by his grateful tenantry, 1st. July, 1816.—3dly. The architect, with a highly finished silver trowel, ornamented with appropriate devices and inscriptions.—4thly. One of the principal tenants, bearing a basket with corn, wine, and oil.—5thly. Twenty-one of the oldest tenants, who had either been 50 years themselves, or whose ancestors had been upwards of 200 years on his Grace's estate, two and two, with white wands in their hands, and blue and yellow favours on their left breasts.—6thly. A gentleman carrying the roll of the late Percy tenantry Volunteers, hermetically closed in a glass tube.—7thly. Two clergymen in their gowns.—8thly. The standing Committee, two and two, and then the rest of the principal tenants.”

On arriving at the ground, which is a commanding spot, at the entrance to Alnwick from the south, the procession surrounded the foundation, which had been railed off, and the glass tube was delivered to the architect, to be placed with some medals, in a cavity, cut in the lowest stone to receive them. The

William and Sexto, fifth in descent from him, came into England with the Conqueror.

tube

tube contained the names of the tenants who composed the late Percy tenantry Volunteers, a corps of upwards of 1500 men, having the following memorandum attached to the list, which covered a large sheet of vellum :—

“ Roll of the Percy tenantry volunteer artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, who, during 15 years of war, were clothed, paid, and in respect maintained in arms, at the sole expense of that princely patriot, Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, Knight of the Garter, who placed the noble heir of his house, Earl Percy, at their head. He, pursuing the example of his exalted father, stood forward early, in the defence of his country; and his followers in arms, joining the other tenants of the Noble Duke, anxious to record their attachment to the Percy family, have caused this list of the persons composing his lordship's corps, to be laid under the column which the tenants are raising with their own hands, to record for ever his Grace's many acts of munificence and generosity.”

The cause of this deposit having been explained to the company, the large centre stone for the building was rolled over it, and the 21 oldest tenants went through the usual ceremony of using the trowel; after which the stone was rivetted down, with strong iron bolts, run in with lead, to the course below, where every stone was from three to five tons each, brought from a quarry two miles off. The clergyman of the parish now getting on the pile, said, “ Let us pray,” upon which about 20 masons knelt around him, the people uncovered, and were extremely silent and attentive while a prayer was read.—After the benediction, the corn, wine, and oil, were poured upon the stone, the company gave three cheers, and 21 guns were fired. The procession returned to the Swan in the same order. At four o'clock, the principal tenants again collected at the Inn, distributed some ale to the populace, and then walked to the Town-hall, where they dined.

On the 13th of June, 1818, the present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived at Alnwick Castle, the first time after their marriage. On this occasion they were received at Felton, by about 500 horsemen (tenantry, who had previously been entertained with a handsome cold collation, wine, &c.) and escorted to Alnwick castle. On the procession entering the castle gateway, the sound of the numerous horses' hoofs brought strongly to recollection the story of ancient hosts on the same spot, in the distant days of the renowned Hotspur, and on many other warlike occasions. On alighting from their carriage, the most condescending attention was paid by the illustrious pair. Goblets of wine were liberally handed to each individual; the field-pieces were fired, the bells rang, and universal satisfaction pervaded the town, which was thronged to excess; every window being crowded with spectators.

Alnwick Abbey, delightfully situated on the northern bank of the Alne, was the first house of the Premonstratensians in England. The order settled

here in 1147, when Eustace Fitz John gave them a foundation. It was granted to Sadler and Wintonington, in 1549. The Bradlings, and afterwards the Doubledays, made it their seat; and the Duke of Northumberland purchased its site a few years ago. A gate-house tower of the ancient building still remains.

BAMBROUGH.—The ward of Bambrough, in its north and south divisions, comprises the parishes of Bambrough, Belford, Ellington, Embleton, Lesbury, and Longhoughton, which are subdivided into 55 townships.

The little market town of Belford, 49 miles N. by W. from Newcastle, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill about two miles from the river Lear, and being a post-town, and on the great north road, has several good inns. The buildings in general are neat, and the church is a handsome building, erected in 1700. Near this town, on a rising ground, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by several tall oaks, and at a little distance, are the remains of a Danish camp, apparently of great strength, surrounded by a deep ditch.

Embleton, 7½ miles N. E. by N. from Alnwick, was the barony of John de Viscount, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. It now belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. The village is irregularly built, under a hill, which intercepts the prospect of the sea. The church, built in the form of a cross, stands on the west side of the village.—The vicarage-house, a neat and commodious building, stands on the north side of the church-yard; and on the top of the hill is a small school, for poor children, founded by the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

Rock, one mile to the south-west, is one of the manors of the barony of Alnwick. It stands on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect both of land and sea.

Howick, six miles N. E. by E. from Alnwick, is one of the manors of that barony, in the possession of Earl Grey. The old tower, mentioned by Leland, appears to have been a fine structure, the entrance of which was by a flight of steps. It was taken down in 1787 to make room for the present structure, which stands within a mile of the sea. The interior of this noble pile was almost entirely renewed 7 or 8 years ago: the wings were at the same time joined to the centre of the building; the approaches altered; new gateways made; and the lawn modernized. On the verge of a brook that skirts the lawn, stands the church, which is a neat structure.

Ellingham, 8½ miles N. from Alnwick, was the barony of Ralph de Gaugy in Henry the Third's reign. In 1460, on the attainder of the Earl of Northumberland, it was given to the king's brother, George, Duke of Clarence. The hall, which is an ancient building, repaired a few years ago, is the seat of Thomas Huggerston, Esq.

Bambrough Castle is situated upon a basalt rock, “ of a triangular shape, high, rugged, and abrupt,

on the land side. It is flanked by the sea, and strong natural rampires of sand, matted together with sea rushes, on the east; and is accessible to an enemy only on the south-east, which is guarded by a deep dry ditch, and a series of towers in the wall, on each side of the gateway. The rock is beautifully besprinkled with lichens of various rich tints; it rises 150 feet above the level of the sea, and lies upon a stratum of mouldering stone, apparently scorched with violent heat, and having beneath a close flinty sand-stone. Its town is girt with walls and towers, which, on the land side, have been nearly all repaired; but on the east are still ruinous. The outer gateway stands between two fine old towers, with time-worn heads; twelve paces within it is a second gate, which is machicolated, and has a portcullis; and within this, on the left hand, and on a lofty point of rock, is a very ancient round tower, of great strength, commanding a pass, subject to every kind of annoyance from the besieged. This fort wears the most ancient appearance, and challenges the Saxons for its origin. The keep stands on the area of the rock, having an open space around it. It is square, and of that kind of building which prevailed from the Conquest till about the time of Henry the Second. It had no chimney; but fires had been made in the middle of a large room, the floor of which was of stone, supported by arches, and the light admitted into it by a window near its top, three feet square. All the other rooms were lighted by slit holes, six inches broad. It is built of small stones, from a quarry at Sunderland-on-the-Sea, three miles distant: within it is a draw-well, discovered in 1770, in clearing the cellar from sand and rubbish; its depth is 145 feet, cut through solid rock, of which 75 feet is of whinstone. Dr. Sharpe repaired one story of it for a court-room for the manor. The drawing-room is hung round with tapestry, in which is wrought the life of Marcus Aurelius; with portraits of Lord and Lady Crewe, and Dr. Sharpe. The library is extensive, is circulated, gratis, for 20 miles round, and was the bequest of Dr. Sharpe. The remains of the chapel were found under a prodigious mass of land, in 1773. The chancel, is separated from the nave, is 36 feet by 20; and, after the Saxon fashion, semicircular at the east end. The ancient font was discovered, and is preserved in the keep. The altar had a passage round it. The rebuilding of this edifice was commenced some time ago on its old foundations. St. Bede, in describing the besieging and burning of this castle, by Penda, the Mercian, says, it had its name from Queen Bebba; but Matthew of Westminster tells us, that Ida, first king of Northumberland, built it, fortifying it first with wooden palisades, and afterwards with a wall. Sir John Forster was governor of it in Elizabeth's reign; and his grandson John obtained a grant of it and the manor, from James the First. His descendant, Thomas, forfeited it in 1715; but his maternal uncle, Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, purchased his estates, and bequeathed them to charita-

ble purposes. He died in 1720. The trustees under his will, reside here in turn, and at their own expence. A large room is fitted up here for educating the boys of the neighbourhood, on Dr. Bell's system; and a suite of rooms are allotted to two mistresses, and twenty poor girls, who are lodged, clothed, and educated, till they are fit for service. Here is a market for meal and groceries, which are sold to the poor at prime cost. Medicines and advice are given at the Infirmary on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Various signals are made use of here, to warn vessels in thick and stormy weather, from the rocks of the Fern Islands. A life-boat is always in readiness: also beds for shipwrecked sailors; and the best means are used to preserve the effects of wrecked vessels.—The following beautiful sonnet, written at this castle, by the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, must be admired by every poetical reader:—

Ye holy towers, that shade the wave-worn steep,
Long may ye rear your aged brows sublime,
Though hurrying silent by, relentless Time
Assail you, and the winter whirlwind's sweep:

Far, far, from blazing Grandeur's crowded halls,
Here Charity has fixed her chosen seat,
Oft listening fearful when the wild winds beat
With hollow bodings round your ancient walls:

And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour
Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmast tower,
And turns her ear to each expiring cry;
Blest if her aid some fainting wretch might save,
And snatch him cold and speechless from the wave.

The town of Bambrough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. from Belford, was once of considerable importance. It gives name to a shire, ward, and deanery; it sent members to the parliament in 1294; it contributed a ship to the siege of Calais, in Edward the Third's reign; and it had a market, now disused. Here was a monastery for Austin friars, founded in 1137. It was granted, in 1545, to John Forster, whose descendants had a seat here, which was pulled down a few years ago. A monastery of friars preachers, founded here by Henry the Third, in 1263, was given by Queen Elizabeth to Reve and Pindar, and called, by Leland, "a fayre college, a little without the town, now clean gone down." St. Mary Magdalen's hospital was licensed by Edward the Second. The church has a cross-legged figure in it, called Sir Lancelot du Lake; besides monuments of the Forsters; and some old armour suspended from the chancel roof. Lord Crewe's trustees have lately made great improvements, by building cottages on uniform plans, in the neighbourhood.

Edderstone, the seat of J. Pratt, Esq. is in the parish of Bambrough.

At Spindeston, in this vicinity, are the remains of some ancient encampments. There is a ballad extant, intituled "The Laidley Worm, of Spindeston Heugh," said to have been composed by Duncan Frazier, a Cheviot bard, A. D. 1270.

Alnmouth,

Alnmouth, or Alemouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. S. E. from Alnwick, is a small sea-port town, at the mouth of the river Alne. This was one of the fortified estates of Henry earl of Northumberland, which Henry IV. settled on his brother, the Duke of Clarence. In Queen Elizabeth's time the French took possession of it and fortified it; as it was the first port they could safely land their supplies at for the queen-mother. It affords a safe harbour for fishing vessels, and the coast abounds with excellent fish. Large quantities of corn are shipped hence, and vessels of 800 tons are built here. Human bones of an uncommon magnitude having been several times dug up on the shore of the river, near this town, has given rise to a traditional story, that a race of giants formerly resided here, and that these were some of their relics.

At Craster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Alnwick, is the seat and manor of Shaftoe Craster, Esq. whose family has been settled here nearly 600 years. The hall, which is built of basalt, stands in a deep grove of forest trees, and has fine sea views through the chasms of a bold chain of broken rocks, that run between it and the shore. The grounds are kept in admirable order. The village of Craster, on an inlet of the sea, is inhabited by fishermen.

Dunstonbrough, which was a manor and estate of Prince Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose son Thomas obtained a licence, in 1315, to make a castle of his manor-house in this place, continued in the Lancastrian house till after the battle of Hexham. Certain of Queen Margaret's adherents, then continuing within it in arms, it was besieged with a large force, and, after three days' assault, was taken, and battered into ruins. It stands upon a high whinstone rock, accessible on the south, but naturally defended by a rocky declivity on the west, and by the sea and abrupt frightful precipices on the east and north. Its only remains are its outworks, in the form of a crescent, chiefly consisting of the shell of the keep, on the highest ground on the west; of a strong gloomy gateway, defended by two large round towers; and of three square towers in the southern wall. Its area contains about nine acres; and, in one year, is said to have produced 240 Winchester bushels of corn, besides several loads of hay. Hexangular crystals, called Dunstonbrough diamonds, are sometimes found here, equal in hardness and lustre, to those of Bristol.

The village of Dunston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Alnwick, is celebrated as the birth-place of Duns Scotus, the famous opposer of Aquinas. It belongs to Merton College, Oxford.

Fallowden House, the seat of the late Earl Grey, which he inherited from his mother, who was an heiress, of the name of Wood, is in this neighbourhood.

The Farn Islands, about five miles N. E. from Bainbrough, form two groups of little islets and rocks, to the number of seventeen; but at low water the points of others appear above the surface. Their

produce is kelp, feathers, a few seals, and a little grass. The nearest isle to the shore, called House Island, lies exactly one mile and sixty-eight chains from the coast. St. Cuthbert spent the two last years of his life here, and here was afterwards established a priory for six benedictine monks, subordinate to Durham. Part of the square tower is still standing. Here is a light-house.

Berwick.]—The market and borough town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, is situated at the distance of 64 miles N. by W. from Newcastle, and $340\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. from London. King Edgar gave it, with Coldingham, to the church of Durham; but it was afterwards forfeited by Bishop Flambard. It had a church in the reign of Alexander, and, in David's time, constituted one of the four boroughs where courts of trade were wont to be held. In 1173, it was reduced to ashes; and, in the following year, Earl Duncan marched to the place, and butchered its defenceless inhabitants. Henry the Second having obtained the castle as a pledge for King William, strengthened its fortifications. It was restored, however, in the following reign. King John made dreadful ravages in the town and neighbourhood. A convention was held here by Edward the First, in 1291, to arbitrate the claims to the crown of Scotland, which were at length determined in favour of his creature, Baliol. This prince having shortly afterwards thrown off his allegiance, Berwick became exposed to the fury of Edward's resentment. In 1296, the English king fortified it with a wall and a foss, and in the same year received the homage of the Scotch nobility here. In 1297, the town was taken by Sir William Wallace; but the castle held out, and after a long assault, was relieved: Wallace about eight years after this was betrayed, and half of his body exposed upon Berwick-bridge. The Countess of Buchan, for crowning Robert Bruce, at Scone, was shut up here in a wooden cage, six years, and then released. Edward the Second and his queen wintered at Berwick in 1310. He assembled his army here before the battle of Bannockburn. Peter Spalding betrayed this place into the hands of Robert Bruce in 1318: many attempts were made to recover it, which was not effected till the day after the battle of Haledon-Hill in 1333. Edward the Third was here in 1335; with a great army, in 1340; and the year after, at Easter, held a tournament; but, in his absence in France, in November 1353, the Scots surprised and took the town. The castle, under the renowned Sir John Copeland, held out till Edward, in February following, arrived with a great army, and forced the Scotch to capitulate. Seven Scotchmen, in 1377, surprised the castle, and held it eight days against 7000 archers, and 3000 cavalry. The deputy-governor, under the Earl of Northumberland, betrayed it into the enemy's hands in 1384; but the earl soon after recovered it. Through the solicitation of his uncle the Earl of Worcester, engaging in the rebellion against Henry the Fourth, in 1406, he employed this fortress against the king; but

but a cannon-shot, the first that was ever fired in England, so alarmed the garrison, that it immediately surrendered. According to Walsingham and Speed, this shot was of a large size, and demolished great part of a tower. In 1811, a ball of cast iron, weighing ninety-six pounds, answering to this account, was found in a part of the ruins of the castle. It had penetrated the wall about three yards, at a place where it was flanked with a tower. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce it in 1432; but, after the battle of Towton, in 1459, it was again in the hands of the Scots, who strengthened its walls, and held it till 1482, when it finally came into possession of the English. "From that time," observes Camden, "the kings of England have continually added works to it, particularly queen Elizabeth, who lately, to the terror of the enemy, and security of the townspeople, contracted the circuit of the walls, drawing within the old ones a very high wall, well built of strong stone, surrounded by a deep ditch, a regular rampart, redoubt, counterscarps, and covered ways, so that the form and strength of the fortifications are sufficient to discourage all hopes of carrying it by assault, not to mention the bravery of the garrison, and the stores in the place, which exceed belief." Between the years 1761 and 1770 the walls were almost intirely rebuilt in many parts, and finished in 1786.—The governor of Berwick has a salary of 586*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The barracks measure 217 by 121; and contain 24 rooms for officers, and 72 rooms adapted to hold 567 privates.

The church of Berwick, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, stands on the north side of the parade. It was rebuilt between 1642 and 1652, at the cost of 1400*l.* It has no steeple. It consists of three aisles, and several galleries, all handsomely pewed. The Mercer's Company, in London, founded a lectureship here.

David the First, king of Scotland, founded here a convent for Cistercian Nuns; and Robert the Third, granted its revenues to Dryburgh Abbey. The convent of Carmelites originated with Sir John Grey, in 1270. The Scotch king, in 1239, brought hither a convent of Dominicans, which Edward the Third removed. The Trinitarians had a house here, as had the Franciscans; and, between the sea and the town, in Maudlin-field, stood the hospital and free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which had an hospital or hermitage belonging to it, at Segeden.—Queen Elizabeth founded a free-school here; and a charity-school was rebuilt in 1725, in which twenty boys and six girls are clothed and educated.

Berwick Bridge was swept away by a flood in 1199. It was rebuilt of wood, of which it consisted till the time of James the First, who commenced the present elegant structure of stone. It has fifteen

arches; its length being 1164 feet, and its breadth seventeen. It was twenty-four years, four months, and four days in building, and cost government 14,960*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Town Hall was built in 1754. On its ground floor, on the east side, is a piazza, called the Exchange; and opposite it, are cells for criminals, and shops. The second floor consists of two spacious halls, &c. The outer hall, for holding courts and guilds, measures sixty feet by thirty-one. The inner hall, 47 feet long and 23 feet broad, is occasionally occupied for public entertainments. The upper story is the common gaol of the town. The turret, 150 feet high, contains eight musical bells.

The first charter of the corporation was granted by Edward the First. The corporation were first summoned to send members to parliament in the latter end of the reign of Edward the Fourth. The last charter of this town was granted by James the First. The corporation now consists of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, four bailiffs, a coroner, four serjeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. The mayor is also escheator in the borough, clerk of the market, and a justice of the peace; the other justices of the town being the recorder, and such resident burgeses as have sustained the office of mayor. They are lords of the manor of Tweedmouth, where they hold a court-leet and court-baron twice a year. Their annual revenues, arising from duties taken at the quay and gates, &c. are estimated at 7000*l.*

Besides the trade in salmon,* great quantities of corn and eggs are exported here for London. The port has about 60 or 70 vessels. The harbour abounds with low, dangerous rocks. At its mouth, a noble pier has recently been constructed on the site of an old one, built by Queen Elizabeth.

Berwick Castle, once a place of high importance, is now almost levelled with the ground. About 400 yards north of it, is a petagonal tower, called the Bell Tower, having its name from containing a bell, which was rung on any occasion of alarm.

CASTLE WARD.]—This ward, in its eastern division, comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew, Earsdon, Gosforth, Horton, Long Benton, Morpeth (south side) Tynemouth, and Wallsend; including 36 townships: in its western division are the parishes of St. Andrew, Bolam, Gosforth, Heddon-on-the-wall, St. John, Meldon, Metford, part of Morpeth, Newburn, Pouteland, Stanington, Whalton, and River Green, (extra parochical); subdivided into 54 townships.—The town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, of which we shall treat separately, appears to have been anciently comprehended in this ward. At present, the places chiefly entitled to notice are Gosforth, Cramlington, Long Benton, Little Benton, Wallsend, North Shields,

* One morning, in the month of October, 1814, there were upwards of 10,000 salmon, in Berwick market, caught in the Tweed, some of which might have been bought at 2*s.* each. At the same time, the finest herrings (of which an immense

shoal was on the coast) were sold for 2*s.* the hundred of six score. On the same day, the best salmon was sold in Newcastle market at 6*d.* per pound, and some of the inferior kind at low as 4*d.*

Chirton, Earsdon, Seaton Delaval, Hartley, Halliwell, Seghill, South Blythe, Stannington, Horton, Whalton, Ponteland, North Milburne, Newbourn, Dissington, Walsington, Dennington, Lennington, Heddon, &c.

In the parish of Gosforth, at a very remote period, were two chapels, subordinate to St. Nicholas, in Newcastle. The chapel of South Gosforth, a very neat structure, was rebuilt a few years ago; but there are no remains of either the chapel or the village of North Gosforth.—Gosforth House, about three miles N. N. E. from Newcastle, is the seat of the ancient family of Brandling. It was built in the last century, from designs of Pain. Here are several family portraits, and a fine portrait of Rembrandt by himself. The grounds are encircled with a broad girdle of wood; their uniform features being broken with plantations and sheets of water.

Cramlington, a village pleasantly situated on a rising ground, has been in possession of the Lawsons ever since the reign of Henry the Sixth.

Long Benton Church, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. E. from Newcastle, was, with certain lands in the parish, given by Sir Philip Somerville, of Wickmore, in Staffordshire, to Baliol College, Oxford, for the maintenance of six scholars. The basalt dike in Walker colliery, in this parish, is pure stone in its centre, and on each side gradually falls into carbonated coal.—In the adjoining parish of Benton Parva, are two mansion houses, the property of a family of the name of Bigge.

Wallsend, the Segedunum of the Romans, and the station of the first cohort of the Lergi, has its modern name from the great stone barrier terminating here. It lies $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. N. E. from Newcastle. The fort has been about six chains square, and the field in which it stands is called the Well, or the Wall-Laws. A wall has led from the south end of its eastern rampart to the Tyne, on the brink of which heaps of ruins are still discernible. The steam engines of Wallsend colliery are nearly upon the site of this station. In sinking the shaft of a pit, some years ago, very large teeth, and a conduit formed of large stones, were found. Fragments of beautiful pottery, immense quantities of bones and horns of animals, are continually turning up; and inscribed stones have been built up by the incurious masons, in the works of the colliery. The ancient village stood on the site of the station, a mile south of the modern village. The Old church stood very inconveniently upon the brow of a hill, having a long flight of stairs to ascend to it. The New Church was opened about 10 years ago.

Camden states, that Tynemouth, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. N. E. from Newcastle, in the time of the Romans, was called Tunnocellum; but Horsley placed that station at Boulness, on the opposite end of the wall. Recent discoveries have, however, proved that the Romans had buildings here. The origin of the monastic institution at this place is both remote and uncertain; but it is believed that a small chapel of wood was

erected here in the reign of Edwin, king of Northumberland, and that his daughter Rosella, took the veil in it. St. Oswald, his successor, rebuilt it of stone.—In consequence of the great number of illustrious persons who performed divine service in the oratory of the Virgin, great local sanctity was soon attributed to the place, and the dead were brought from all parts of the neighbourhood to be here interred. Oswin, its patron saint, King Edred, and Henry, the hermit of Coquet Island, were buried here; as, subsequently, were Malcolm, King of Scotland, his son, Prince Edward, &c. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was refounded by King Egfrid between the years 671 and 685. From the reiterated ravages of the Danes, the remembrance of King Oswin was utterly lost till the time of Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, when the saint is said to have appeared to Edmund, the sexton, and revealed the place of his burial. Diligent search was made for the royal remains; which, on their discovery, were re-committed to the earth with great solemnity. This earl rebuilt the monastery from the foundation; his successor, Waltheof, gave it with all its possessions, and St. Oswin's body, to the monks of Jarrow; and Earl Albrey confirmed the grant; but both these houses were soon afterwards made cells of the church of Durham. In 1090, Earl Mowbray refounded Tynemouth, and filled it with black canons; and, out of enmity to the bishop of Durham, made it a cell to the monastery of St. Albans. In his unhappy conspiracy against William Rufus he converted the place into a fortress, which, after a siege of two months, was taken by storm. Mowbray escaped to the castle of Bamborough, whence, also finding himself insecure, he fled for sanctuary here, but was dragged from the altar and imprisoned. On account of the injury it received from this siege, it was rebuilt about 1110, when the remains of St. Oswin were regained from Jarrow. David, King of Scotland, spared it from the general desolation in which his arms involved Northumberland, for the consideration of twenty-seven marks of silver. At a subsequent period, the churches of Eglington, Norton, and Hartburn, were given to the monks for the purpose of mending their ale, and to enlarge their means of hospitality. The prior mediated a peace between England and Scotland, in 1244; and obtained certain immunities for the place. Edward I. in 1299, restored to the monks certain free customs, which the crown had deprived them of, and granted the prior to have all the pleas concerning his men, lands, and tenements, to be pleaded and determined by his own justices, the king's justices not being permitted to enter his liberty. The prior caused a pillory to be erected here, in 1307. A riotous band of Northumbrians, at the head of whom were Sir William de Middleton, Knt. and Walter de Seleby, ravaged this house, in 1316; but being apprehended, they were sent to London by shipping, and there tried, condemned, and hanged.

The hospital of St. Leonard, at Tynemouth, is of uncertain

uncertain foundation. It existed in 1320 ; and ruins of it are still traceable a little to the west of the village, on the road to Newcastle.—The queen of Edward the Second resided here some time, in 1322; as had also the queen of Edward the First, in 1303. The monastery was plundered by a party of Scots, under the Earl of Murray, in 1389. We are told, by an ancient monkish writer, that, “on August the twentieth, 1384, being the festival of St. Oswin’s Passion, whilst a sailor was hewing a piece of wood for his ship, at Newcastle upon Tyne, he perceived blood to flow from it ; but recollecting the holy day, desisted from his employment. A companion of his, disregarding the miracle, came and struck it again ; but immediately blood gushed from every part that was cut, as if one’s breast had been pierced with a sword. The matter was told to the clergy, who, with the laity, approved of the miracle : the wood was taken to Tynemouth, and placed by the body of the saint, in testimony of the miracle.”—Robert Blakey, the prior, surrendered this monastery, in January 1539, when an annual pension of eighty pounds was assigned to the prior, and smaller ones to each of the monks and novices. Its site, with all its offices, were demised, in the same year, on a lease of twenty-one years, and at a yearly rent of 163*l.* 17*s.* to Sir Thomas Hilton.*

The conventual church was parochial till 1659, when a part of its roof fell in, and killed five or six soldiers. Another, which was begun to be built, in 1659, was consecrated, in 1668, by bishop Cosins. The cemetery here continues to be used ; but the little oratory of St. Mary, which was in great perfection, and occasionally used at funerals, had its windows walled up, a few years ago, and was converted into a magazine for military stores.

Colonel Edward Villiers, who was governor of Tynemouth castle, in 1665, and died in 1707, pulled much of the priory down, for erecting the barracks, light-house, his own house, near it, and other edifices ; he likewise stripped off the lead which till then had covered the church.—Towards the south side this monastery seems to have been surrounded by double walls. The graves of many persons, said to have been slain in the siege, used frequently to be visible in a dry summer, without the walls. In

* Its possessions were very large, having twenty-seven villas in Northumberland, with their royalties belonging to it :—viz. Tynemouth, Milnton, Shields, East Chirton, East Preston, Monkton, Whitley, (where they had a tower) Murton, Ersdon, Backworth, Seghill, Wolsington, Dissington, Elswick, Wylam, Hertford, Cowpen, Bebside, Weldon, Hauxley, Ambell, Eglingham, Bewick, Lilburn, Flatworth, Middle Chirton, West Chirton. They had the lands of Royeley and Denum, a tower at Benwell, and possessions at Moke-seiton, Denton, Whittingham, Bilymille, and Framlington. They had the tythes of Corbridge, Ovington, Wylam, Newburn, Dissington, Callerton, Elswick, Bothal, Warkworth, Ambel, Rothbury, and Wooler, in Northumberland ; and of Hertnes and Middleton upon Tees, in Durham. Several messuages in Newcastle belonging to them, as also the impropriations and advowsons of the churches of Tynemouth, Woodhorn, Whalton, Bolam, Bewick, Eglingham, Hartburn, Shilbottle, and

these banks are also apparent a seam of coals, and a metallic vein, which has produced a small quantity of lead.—During the years we were threatened with French invasion, these remains suffered greatly by the military arrangements then made ; but sufficient specimens of them are left to point out the extent and ancient magnificence of the establishment,† though more wanton and more needless desecration was never committed upon any spot than this.

The Earl of Newcastle put this fortress into a posture of defence in 1642 ; but it was obliged to surrender to general Levin, in 1644, when thirty-eight pieces of ordnance, and great store of ammunition and provisions fell into his hands. Before this surrender the soldiers had suffered so much by the plague that the commander in chief had fled out of it ; and six prisoners, who had been taken in Northumberland, made their escape in a tempestuous night, through a privy on the north side of the castle. On Colonel Lilburne’s revolt, in 1648, this fortress was stormed, and all found in arms in it were put to death ! Lilburne was beheaded, and his head stuck upon a pole !—The castle was made a depot for arms and military stores in 1783. Little remains of this ancient bulwark except a strong gate-way, the approach to which has been flanked with mosaic bastions.

The village of Tynemouth is much frequented in the bathing season ; and in the Friar’s Hayes, very convenient warm and cold baths have been erected.

The town of North Shields, 7½ miles E. N. E. from Newcastle, and 279 N. by W. from London,‡ has four wards. Newcastle having the sole right of holding a market upon the navigable part of the Tyne, the want of one was much complained of at this place, in the time of Cromwell, who had serious intentions of constituting it a market-town ; but the measure was, at that time, prevented by the breaking up of parliament, and many years elapsed before this privilege was obtained.—The plague raged here in 1635.—The parish church, built in 1659, is a plain but commodious edifice, on the north side of the town. It has at various times undergone alterations and enlargements ; and, some years ago, a steeple was erected, and six musical bells placed therein. Charity schools were established here a few years ago, on im-

Haltwesel, in Northumberland ; and those of Conscliß, in Durham. The Benedictine monastery on Coquet Island was a cell to this house. Their whole possessions, in 1539, were estimated at 706*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* a year. These continued in the hands of the king till Edward the Sixth, in 1550, gave them in fee to John Dudley, then Earl of Warwick ; but on that nobleman’s attainder they again reverted to the crown, and, in 1567, were enumerated amongst the queen’s possessions in Northumberland.

† John of Tynemouth, an eminent sacred biographer, was born and flourished here. He was vicar of Tynemouth in 1366. His greatest work he called *Sanctilogium Scipiorum Dei*. His Golden History, in twenty books, is extant in the library at Lambeth.

‡ For an account of South Shields, in the county of Durham, vide Vol. II. page 322.

proved systems. The oldest part of the town is a long, narrow, dirty street, on the brink of the river; but improvements and enlargements here, have been some time carried on very extensively. Dockwray Square, the most fashionable part of the town, is chiefly inhabited by wealthy ship-owners. An elegant inn, built by the late Duke of Northumberland; a new market-place, on the side of the river; and a public library, are amongst the more recent improvements. At the foot of the town are two light-houses, supported by the Trinity house of Newcastle; and near them is Clifford's fort, built in 1672, which effectually commands all vessels entering the river.

At Chirton, in the parish of Tynemouth, Mr. Collingwood, brother of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, and Mr. Cardonnell, author of "Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland," have each a residence.

Cullercoats, also in the parish of Tynemouth, is a small bathing-town, having warm and cold baths. Behind the village is a neglected quaker burial-ground.

Whitley, another village, in the same parish, was held of the prior of Tynemouth, by the singular service of making, at the tower thereof, a large annual feast, called 'le conveyes,' to the members of the monastery and certain of its dependents, on Innocent's-day, and the day after.

The Monk's Stone, near the village of Monkseaton, in Tynemouth parish, is the remnant of an ancient cross, upon the pedestal of which is inscribed, "O Horror to Kill a man For a Piges head." Grose states, that "a liquorish monk of the cell of Tynemouth, strolling to the castle of Seaton Delaval, cut off a pig's head from the spit, and made the best of his way homewards with it. Mr. Delaval, on his return from hunting, enraged at this audacity, remounted his horse, and pursuing the offender, overtook him at this place, and so belaboured him with his hunting gad, that his death, which happened within a year and a day, was laid to his charge. As an expiation of the deed this obelisk was erected, and the manor of Elsig (or Elswick) conveyed to the monastery."

Earsdon church, a plain ancient building, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by N. from North Shields, dedicated to St. Alban, is subject to Tynemouth.

Seaton Delaval is situated upon a gentle slope, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. from North Shields. The surrounding country is flat; but the magnificence of the mansion, the extent of the pleasure grounds, and its contiguity to the sea, render it highly interesting. The site of the ancient castle was a little to the south-west of the present structure; but its walls have been entirely razed, its ditches levelled,

and nothing is now left of the first establishments of this family except the chapel, which is one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in England. It contains two old monuments—one of them a recumbent figure of a knight templar in armour, resting upon his left arm, his shield plain, and the other a neatly executed recumbent figure of a female, with her hands elevated. Each of them has a dog at the feet.

Seaton Delaval was built by the late Admiral Delaval,* after a design by Sir John Vanbrugh. "The porticos, the hall, and the saloon, are the chief features of this edifice. The offices in the lowest story are all arched with stone. The wings range at right angles with the north front of the house. They have fine arcades along the whole length of their fronts; and contain the kitchen, &c. on the west side, and very noble stables on the east." Here are many valuable family and other portraits.—The pleasure grounds are extensive, and great attention has been paid to adapt them to the situation. A fine obelisk, about half a mile south of the house, was erected by the late Lord Delaval, in memory of his son, who died at an early age.

The village of Seaton was in possession of the prior of Tynemouth in 1079. The manor, however, comprised a part of the barony of Delaval in 1121, and has continued in that family ever since. The harbour here were formed by Sir Ralph Delaval, Bart. Charles the Second made him collector and surveyor of his own port. It is called Seaton-Sluice, from the sluice and flood-gates which Sir Ralph invented to scour the harbour. "The salt trade has diminished. The copperas and glass works were commenced by Thomas Delaval, Esq. who also planned the new entrance into the harbour, which was executed by the late Lord Delaval. The new entrance, cut through a fine free-stone, is nine hundred feet long, thirty feet broad, and fifty-two feet deep. The harbour is capable of holding twelve or fourteen sail of vessels, of two or three hundred tons burden each."

Hartley is a village upon the North sea, five miles N. from North Shields, having a safe and commodious harbour. Here are considerable coal works, the property of the Delaval family. The Hetton family had half this manor in 1352. On Bates's Island, opposite Hartley, was formerly a small chapel, and a hermitage.

Halliwell, or Holywell, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. from North Shields, has its name from St. Mary's Well, a medicinal spring, which turns to a deep purple with galls.

Backwell, five miles N. W. from North Shields,

* On the 14th of August, 1814, died, at the advanced age of 85, Edward Hussey Delaval, Esq. of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, and Dodington, Lincolnshire; Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Societies of Upsal and Gottingen, of the Institute of Bologna, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. He was the author of several

learned works, and valuable discoveries in Optics and Experimental Philosophy.—The ancestor of the very ancient family of Delaval came into England with William the Conqueror, to whom he was nearly related, whose standard he bore at the battle of Hastings, and was by that monarch rewarded for his services with the barony of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.

was

was anciently a possession of the prior of Tyne-mouth. It has been many years the residence of the Grey family.

Seghill, in this neighbourhood, formerly belonged to Tyne-mouth priory. A branch of the Mitford family resided here, and built the tower and mansion-house.

South Blythe, nine miles E. N. E. from Morpeth, has a commodious little harbour. The bishops of Durham, who have jurisdiction over the river and the wastes, between high and low water marks, formerly had royal rights upon it. Upwards of fifty sail of vessels in the coal trade are now registered here. The chapel of Blythe was built by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. who provides a chaplain.

Newsham, eight miles S. E. by E. from Morpeth, belonged to one of the Delaval family in 1460. This manor, and that of South Blythe, now belong to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

Of Stanington, five miles S. by E. from Morpeth, the rectory and advowson were granted to the abbey of Newminster, by Roger de Somerville, in 1333; and Roger de Merlay, who died in 1264, founded a chantry here to the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it with lands and privileges at Clifton and Coldwell.

The chapelry of Horton, 6½ miles S. E. from Morpeth, was formerly subject to Woodhorn, from which it was severed in 1768. Two maiden sisters of Admiral George Delaval lived in Horton Castle, the foundations of which were razed, and its fosse levelled, in 1809.

Bebside, in this chapelry, now belongs to Mr. Ward.—Hardford House, the seat of William Burdon, is well situated upon the woody declivities of the Blythe, which here affords excellent landscape.

Bedlingtonshire, 4½ miles S. E. from Morpeth, though within the county of Northumberland, belongs to Chester ward, in the county of Durham. It lies between the rivers Wansbeck and Blythe. The monks of Durham, in their flight to Lindisfarne, before the arms of the Conqueror, with the incorruptible body of St. Cuthbert, rested all night here. The Rev. Francis Woodmas, the expositor of St. Chrysostom, was vicar here from 1696 to 1719.—The Bedlington blast-furnace, for smelting iron, was some years since taken down. At the Bebside and Bedlington Mills, the property of Bidulph, Gordon, and Co. about fifty men are employed.—An unsuccessful attempt was a few years ago made to establish a manufactory of printed cottons at Stanington bridge, in this neighbourhood.

Whalton church, seven miles S. W. by W. from Morpeth, is ancient: some of the Ogles have been buried in its chancel. Parapets and pinnacles were added to the tower, in 1783. The village is remarkably neat and clean; and the rector's mansion is surrounded with tasteful pleasure-grounds and fine trees. John Shaw, author of certain works against popery, and several times a member of the convocation, was rector here, in 1645. There is a remarkable camp, a little to the east of this village, from

which the term Whalton, or Walton, may have probably originated.—Ogle Castle, in this parish, has been nearly demolished. It has had a square double moat around it. The Ogle family were seated here before the Conquest. In 1809, the property was sold to Thomas Brown, Esq. of London. After the battle of Neville Cross, John Copeland, with eight companions, rode off with David, King of Scots, and after carrying him twenty-five miles, arrived at this castle, about vespers.

Ponteland, seven miles N. W. by N. from Newcastle, mistaken by Camden for the Roman station Pons Elii, has its name from the moist situation on the river Pont. The church is in the form of a cross; its towers remarkably broad and heavy; the door-way in the west of Norman architecture; the porch arched, and covered with heavy free-stone flags; the arches in the inside are all pointed; and in the chancel windows are several arms on painted glass. Here are the burying-places of several ancient families. Mr. Richard Coats, who died in 1719, left his whole effects, at or about 70*l.* per annum, for a charity school here. This place was the head-quarters of the King of Scotland, in 1214, when the English army was at Newcastle; and it was here that a peace was negotiated between the contending parties.

Kirkley, 10 miles N. W. by N. from Newcastle, has, more than two hundred years, been the seat and property of a branch of the Ogle family. The mansion-house is a handsome square building, with wings, consisting of offices. The landscape, to the east, is extensive and beautiful.

Milbourne House, in this neighbourhood, was built in 1809, by Ralph Bates, Esq. from designs by Mr. Patterson, of Edinburgh. Its rooms are all oval, and elegance and utility have been happily united throughout the edifice.

Newburne is 5½ miles W. N. W. from Newcastle.—Osulph, enraged at being deprived of the earldom of Northumberland, retired to the woods and mountains; but afterwards collecting some followers, he besieged Newburne, where Copsi, his rival, was tumultuously enjoying himself. Copsi took refuge in the church; but fire was applied to the sacred edifice, and the earl was seized and murdered, on the third of the ides of March, 1072. Except the tombs of the Delavals of North Dissington, the church contains little worthy of notice.—As the tide flows past this place, its commercial consequence might have been expected to keep pace with the times; but Newcastle, which in the thirteenth century paid only a sixth more rent than Newburne, reaped too many royal favours for a rival to thrive in its neighbourhood. On the 28th of August, 1640, here was a sharp conflict between the armies headed by Lord Conway and General Lesly. The Scotch pitched their tents on Heddon Law, above Newburne, from whence there went a continued descent to the Tyne. In the night they made great fires in and around about the camp, in an open moorish ground,

ground, so that the camp seemed to be of large extent. Vestiges of this encampment appear very fair a little south-east of Heddon Law, on Trockley Fell. The king's army consisting of 3000 foot, and 1500 horse, were drawn up on Stella Haugh, opposite Newburne. Their line extended near a mile, and they had thrown up breast works, at the two fords, to oppose the passage of the Scotch, at low-water. Lesly, unknown to the English, planted nine pieces of cannon on the tower of the church, and placed his musqueteers in the church, houses, lanes, and hedges, in and about Newburne. These cannon were made of bar-iron, hooped, like a barrel, with cords, and wet raw hides. They were carried on horse-back, and bore several discharges. After these had played awhile upon the English breast-works, and exposed their army to the fire of the musquetry, his soldiers began to murmur, and Conway sounded a retreat. Commissary Wilmot, Sir John Digby, and Daniel O'Neal, being commanded to bring up the rear, were surrounded and made prisoners; but were nobly treated by Lesly, and had afterwards liberty to return to the king's army. This was an irreparable rout. Conway was accused of cowardice and treachery, and made a miserable defence against the charge.

The villages of North and South Dissington, in this parish, were manors and seats of the Delavals soon after the Conquest, and South Dissington still continues in the family. The late Admiral Delaval was born at North Dissington, which he sold to the Collingwoods, from whom it descended to Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq. of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire. The chapel, which was subject to Tynemouth, has been many years neglected.

Wolsington, an ancient possession of the priory of Tynemouth, in this vicinity belongs to Matthew Bell, Esq.

At Denton, in the parish of Newburne, is a school, endowed by Matthew Montague, Esq. for the children of the pitmen, who are employed in this colliery. This estate fell, some years ago, to the Hon. Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich, and husband of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who fitted up the old hall in the Gothic style. Vestiges of a chapel, and a cemetery, with a sepulchral stone, inscribed with a sword and a flowered crosier, were found here about 40 years ago. By the rivulet east of this place, a piece of the Roman wall is still remaining.

At Lemmington, in this neighbourhood, are extensive manufactories of crown and flint glass. The Tyne iron-works, which employ about two hundred men, and annually produce about 23,000 tons of iron, are also carried on here. At Scotchwood, a mile below this place, Earl Dundonald, the father of Lord Cochrane, established the first apparatus for extracting tar from pit coal, which has been in some degree successful.

At Heddon-on-the-Wall, seven miles W. N. W. from Newcastle, the east end of the chancel of

the church is a neat specimen of pure Norman architecture: all the other parts of the edifice are Gothic. In 1752, when the military way was made through this village, a large and valuable collection of silver and copper Roman coins and medals were found in the Roman wall here, deposited in wooden boxes, which were much decayed.

Close House, part of the manor of Houghton, in this barony, was formerly a chapelry, founded by the Ratcliffes of Carlington Castle. In 1620, it was purchased by Robert Bewicke, Esq. an opulent merchant in Newcastle, who had his residence at Bewicke's Entry, in the close. This mansion, delightfully situated on the north bank of the Tyne, was built in 1779, when the old chapel was pulled down.

Some years ago, in making a road through an old camp, near the seat of Ralph Spearman, Esq. at Eachwick, in this neighbourhood, a flint axe, several hand mill-stones, a sacrificing knife, &c. were discovered.

Whitchester was, for several ages, the seat of the Turpin family. In the year 1771, in a cairn, on Turpin's Hill, a stone chest, containing burnt bones, and ashes, was found. Similar discoveries, with the addition of some Roman coins, were made in 1795. —At Dewly Law, and Heddon Law, some curious tumuli are apparent.

COQUETDALE.]—This ward is in four divisions: the eastern contains the parishes of Alnwick (already described) Felton, Longframlington, Shilbottle, and Warkworth; with 20 townships: the northern, Alnham, Edlingham, Ilderton, Ingram, and Whittingham; with 40 townships: the southern, Elsdon, and Rainshope (extra parochial); with 6 townships: the western, Allenton (or Allwinton) Hallystone, Kedland (extra parochial) and Rothbury; with 43 townships.

Felton Hall, in the parish of that name, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Alnwick, was built by the Widdrington family. It stands on the west side of the village, in a large old park. The barons of Northumberland did homage to Alexander, King of Scots, A.D. 1215, at Felton; in consequence of which, King John destroyed the whole of this neighbourhood by fire.

At Guysance, a few miles below Felton, on the north bank of the Coquet, formerly stood a nunnery.

Brinkburn Priory, in the parish of Felton, was founded for black canons, in the reign of Henry I. by Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford. It stands on the northern side of the Coquet, surrounded by hanging woods and lofty banks.—Hodgson, Esq. the present owner, has made great improvements here. The shell of the church is almost entire; and, in its doors, displays some fine specimens of Saxon ornament.

The ancient prescriptive borough and market town of Warkworth, seven miles S. E. from Alnwick, and 305 N. by W. from London, which is governed by a mayor, has an extensive common right. In the church, which has a tall spire, are some remains of

Saxon architecture; and a cross-legged figure of Hugh de Morwic. Adjoining the church was a cell for two Benedictine monks, founded in 1258, and endowed with the appropriation of the church of Branxton. The bridge, of three stone arches, has a pillar with the Percy arms on the middle of it; and a tower at its south end.—The castle and manor of Warkworth were granted by Edward the Third, in 1327, to Henry, Lord Percy; from whose family they were taken in the reigns of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth, and given to Roger Humfraville, whose constable here was Harding the Chronicler. They were restored to the Percys by Henry the Fifth, and several times after seized and restored. The castle was the favourite residence of the Earls of Northumberland. At all points of view, especially from the south, it is a magnificent pile of ruin.—Within its moat it contains above five acres. It stands on a rock, its walls guarded with towers, of a triangular shape, the keep forming the apex, and the southern wall, in which is the great gate between two towers, the base. The keep is square, with the angles canted off, and having at the middle of each side a projecting turret, semi-hexagon at its base, and of the same height as the rest of the structure. It has a chapel, and a variety of spacious apartments, and is finished with a lofty watch tower, commanding an almost unbounded prospect.—Half a mile above the castle, on the brink of the Coquet, is the hermitage of Warkworth, celebrated, in 1771, by the late bishop of Drimore, in the ballad of the “Hermit of Warkworth.” Its origin is unknown; but it was for only one priest, or hermit. In 1532, the Earl of Northumberland, in his grant to the last hermit, calls it “min armitage, belded in a rock of stone, in my parke, in honour of the Holy Trinity.”—Here are “some remains of buildings of masonry against the rock; but the most curious part of it consists of a chapel, sacristy, and vestibule, hewn out of a fine free-stone rock, twenty feet high, and overshadowed with shrubs and stately forest trees. The entrance is by the chapel, which is about eighteen feet long, and seven feet broad and high, and executed with great neatness in column, groins, and arches, in the old Gothic style. It is lighted by a window of two compartments, in the sill of which lies an elegant figure of a lady; at her feet, in a niche, is a male figure kneeling, his head on his left palm, and his right palm supporting his left elbow; and an obscure figure in the pillar of the window. The altar is the breadth of the chapel, and has two steps to it. Parallel with the chapel, five feet wide, and stretching five feet round its west end, is the sacristy, lighted from the chapel with a Gothic window, and having the remains of an altar in it,

and over its door a shield, with instruments of the passion. Its west end communicates with the vestibule, in which are two square niches, and from whence has been a way into an apartment of masonry, having remains of a chimney. A staircase led from the chapel door to the top of the cliff, where was the hermit's house and garden.”

Three miles above Alnwick, in a charming woody solitude, stands Hulne Abbey, the origin of which has been thus related.—“Amongst the English barons who went to the Holy Wars, in the time of Henry the Third, were William Lord Vesey, and Ralph Gray. In a visit to Mount Carmel, they found among its monks one Ralph Fresburn, a Northumberland gentleman, who had signalized himself in a former crusade, and whom they intreated the superior of the monastery to permit to return with them. Their request was granted, on condition that they founded a house for Carmelites at home. Fresburn, after their return, fixed upon this spot, from its striking resemblance to Mount Carmel. At his own expence, he began to lay the foundations of the abbey in 1240; and it was endowed by the lords of Alnwick.”—Its outer walls and gateways are still entire; but its numerous chapels, oratories, and offices, are much dilapidated. The chief remain is a fine tower, on the wall adjoining which, in old English letters, in relief, appears the following inscription:—

In the year of Crist Jhu m.cccc.iii & viii
This towr was bilded by Sir Hen. Percy
The fourth erle of Northuberland of gret honr & worth
That espoused Maide y^e good lady full of virtue & bewty
Daughter to Sir Willm Herbert, right noble & bardy
Erle of Pembroch whose soules god save
And with his grace coserve y^e buildr of this towr.

The town of Rothbury—anciently Robire, or Rathbury, probably the burying place of Rath, or Roth, a Dane of rank—is 11 miles S.W. by W. from Alnwick, and 306½ N. N. W. from London. Here is a large barrow on the southern bank of the river, opposite the town, and several others in the neighbourhood. The church, which is in the form of a cross, contains a font of very curious workmanship. Witton Tower, a strong ancient building, bearing the Humfraville arms, is the rector's mansion. The situation is dry and salubrious, on which account, and for its goat's milk, it is much resorted to by valetudinarians. On the top of a hill, between Thropton and Rothbury, is a circular entrenchment, with a double ditch and vallum, called Old Rothbury; and, at a little distance, in a sand-stone rock, is a large cave.—John Brown, D.D. was a native of Rothbury.*

At

* He was born in 1715; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; a canon of Carlisle; an active volunteer in the rebellion, in 1743; vicar of Moreland in Westmoreland, and of Lazonby, in Cumberland; afterwards rector of Herkley,

in Essex; and, in 1761, vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne, and a chaplain in ordinary to the king. The Empress of Russia invited him to assist in framing certain regulations for schools, &c. in her empire; but, while preparations were making for his voyage

At **Hepple**, in the parish of Rothbury, was a strong castle or tower, but its remains at present are few. West of it half a mile, on Kirk Hill, was a chapel and cemetery, all traces of which were removed, more than half a century ago.

Cartington Castle, also in this parish, belonged to a family of its own name. In 1502, it was the seat of Sir Edward Ratcliff, and afterwards of Edward Widdrington, who was created a baronet in 1642, but had his estates sequestered in 1652. His daughter, Lady Charlton, founded an alms-house here, for four widows of the Catholic persuasion. The mansion is strongly built in the castellated form.

At **Halystone**, 18½ miles W. S. W. from Alnwick, is a spring, called Our Lady's Well, in which Paulinus is said to have baptized a multitude of Saxons. A small Benedictine nunnery was founded here by one of the Humfravilles, of Harbottle castle. The church has been much larger than it is at present. Fragments of the convent still appear in the Mill-house, and in other buildings in the neighbourhood.

In the year 1173, Harbottle Castle, in the parish of Halystone, was sacked by the Scots; after which it was rebuilt, and so strongly fortified, that a Scotch army, in 1296, besieged it two days in vain. After the battle of Bannock Burn, however, the Scots again demolished it. It was the retirement of Queen Margaret, of Scotland, on her second marriage to the Earl of Angus; and here was born, in 1518, her daughter Margaret, afterwards married to the Earl of Lennox. This fortress is boldly seated on the southern bank of the Coquet; its ruins are extensive. The walls of the great tower have a singular appearance; parts of them, having been rent asunder from their foundations, overhang their base; and other parts, having slid in large masses, halfway down the hill, have fixed themselves deep in the soil.—The village of Harbottle has a market and a fair.

Biddleston, in the parish of Allenton, 16 miles W. by S. from Alnwick, is the seat of Thomas Selby, Esq. It occupies the head of a gradual slope, at the foot of Silverton, a high green mountain, one of the most southern of the chain of the Cheviots. Edward the First, in 1272, gave it Water de Selby, whose successor, Sir Walter, was governor of Liddle castle, in 1342, when the fortress was taken by David, King of Scots, and its governor beheaded. The mansion is a large and commodious building, of modern erection.

Edlingham Castle, six miles W. S. W. from Alnwick, stands near the head of a narrow valley, and chiefly consists of a grey, venerable tower. It belongs to the Swinburne family.

Bolton, a small village, on the north side of the Alne, having a chapel under Edlingham, is only of note on account of an hospital, founded at it by

Robert de Roos, baron of Wark, to support a master, three brethren, three chaplains, and thirteen leprous laymen. It was well endowed, and at the Dissolution came, with the manor and village, to the Collingwoods of Eslington.

Eglingham, eight miles N. W. from Alnwick, is the seat and manor of Raph Ogle, Esq. It is environed with moors. Near it is a mineral water, and below it Kim-mere, a lake stored with pike and perch.

Whittingham is eight miles W. by S. from Alnwick. We are told, by one of the monkish chronicles, "in the year 883, Alfred the Great, having slain the two Danish generals, Hinguar and Halden, began to cultivate the wastes of Northumberland. At that time St. Cuthbert, by a vision, revealed to the abbot Edred, that the bishop, and all the English and Danes, should be commanded to ransom Guthred, the son of Ardecanute, who had been sold to slavery to a widow, at Whittingham, and should make him King of Northumberland; which was done, and he reigned over York, but Egbert beyond the Tyne."—Whittingham church is cruciform. The vale in which it stands is extremely rich, and well cultivated.

Eslington, a seat of the Liddell family, stands in a low, rich, and sheltered situation, on the margin of the Alne. It is a spacious and elegant edifice, of polished free-stone, in the modern style. It belonged to Alan de Eslington, in the time of Henry the Third.

Callaly, 11 miles W. by S. from Alnwick, was the seat of the Callaly family, and now belongs to the Claverings. The tower, at the west end of the mansion, has marks of high antiquity; that on the east, and the centre of the building, are modern. The dining room is forty-five feet long, and twenty-five feet high, elegantly stuccoed, and has a music gallery at each end. A range of high rough hills, planted up their sides, and brown and craggy at their heads, sweep before the southern front, at the distance of half a mile.—At a short distance is a conical hill, called Castle Hill; the top of which, comprising about two acres, is surrounded by a high wall, and, in the weakest places, by a foss twenty feet deep, hewn out of the solid rock, and flanked on the outside with a wall. Down the western brow of the hill, about one hundred paces, is another strong wall, its ruins measuring upwards of twenty-two feet at their base. The whole fortified area contains nearly six acres, and is difficult of access. There are several other ancient camps in the vicinity.—Glanton Pike is also a conical exploratory hill, in sight of the curious circular camps, on the tops of Clinch Hill and Ingram Hill. Near it, at Deer-street, beside Glanton Westfield, were found, in 1716, four kistvaens, one empty, the others

voyage, he died, by suicide, in London, September, 1766. He published, in 1751, *Essays on Shafisbury's Characteristics*; in 1755, the tragedy of *Barbarossa*; in 1756, the tragedy of *Athelstan*; in 1757, an *Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*; and, in 1766, a *Letter to Dr. Lowth*, who had

alluded to him, as one of Dr. Warburton's flatterers. He also wrote *The Cure of Saul*, a Poem; *The History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry and Music*; and *Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction*.

containing

containing each an urn, filled with fine earth, charcoal, and human bones, bearing marks of fire : also near them, two more urns of ordinary pottery. North of Glanton West-field a quarter of a mile, a celt, of the old mixed brass, well preserved, was turned up. By the side of the highway, over Hedgley Moor, is a square stone pillar, called Percy's Cross, embossed with the arms of Percy, and Lucy, set up in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain here by Lord Montacute, in a severe skirmish, in 1403, before the battle of Hexham.

The mansion at Roddam, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. from Wooler, was built by the late Admiral Roddam, on the site of the old family residence. The following curious grant of the manor of Roddam, &c. was made to this family, supposed to be one of the most ancient in the British dominions, by King Athelstan :—

“ I King Athelstane
Giffis heir to Paulane
Odam and Rodam
Als gud and als fair
Als evir tha myn ware
And yair to Witnen Maid my wyff.”

Camden conjectures, that the battle of Brunanburch was fought near Broomridge, a mile from Ford castle, where are the lines of a large encampment ; and this grant may have been made by Athelstan, in consequence of services there performed.

Near Ilderton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. from Wooler, the manor and seat of the Ilderton family, since the time of Edward the First, is Rosedon Edge, on which is a large square entrenchment ; and in sight of it, three miles to the east, on Bewick Hill, is a semicircular camp. At Haerup-burn, a little to the east, is a smaller semicircular camp, an out-post to Bewick Hill. Near Three-stone Burn, north of Hedge-hope, one of the highest of the Cheviot mountains, is a druidical circle, 114 feet in diameter, and formed by ten large stones. A few miles south of this place is Linhope-spout, a cataract of the Bramish, with a fall of fifty-six feet.

Lilburne Tower, about four miles to the S. of Wooler, is a grey old ruin, embosomed in wood, on the north side of a brook. Near it are the remains of a chapel. It was the seat of John Lilburne, in 1284, from whose stock sprang John Lilburne, a turbulent enthusiast, in the time of the civil wars.* Henry Collingwood, Esq. whose mansion, a neat modern building, stands on the south side of the brook, opposite the old tower, is the present owner. By the side of the high road, in the parish of Ilder-

* John Lilburne was born, we believe, in the county of Durham, in the year 1618, and bound apprentice to a draper in London, where he studied puritanical books. In 1636, he became assistant to Dr. Bastwick, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburne was whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. In his confinement, he wrote several virulent tracts against the church, but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by parliament with a grant of 200*l.* out of the estates of the royalists. He then entered the army, and became a colonel, in which capacity he

ton, was a heap of stones, called the Apron full of Stones, and ascribed to the devil. On removing them to mend the road, they were found to cover the base and fragment of a cross ; the base circular, twelve feet in diameter, and having four rows of steps.

GLENDALE.]—Glendale ward has two divisions ; the eastern division comprising the parishes of Chatton, Chillingham, Doddington, Lowick, and Wooler, subdivided into 8 townships ; the western division comprehending the parishes of Braxton, Carham, Ford, and Kirknewton, subdivided into 25 townships.

Chillingham Castle, five miles E. from Wooler, is a heavy quadrangular structure, of three stories in the centre and four in the wings. It belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. Here is a marble chimney piece, in sawing of which was found a living toad. Amongst the pictures here, are portraits of Lords Bacon, Burleigh, and Buckingham, and of Charles the First, and James the Second. The park, which is extensive, contains a large herd of deer, and a numerous breed of wild cattle, called the White Scottish Bison. These, says Pennant, “are of a middle size, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned : the orbits of the eyes, and the tips of the noses, are black ; but the bulls have lost the manes attributed to them by Boethius.” They are very shy, wild, swift, and savage. In severe winters, they attempt to approach the out-houses.

Horton Castle, three miles N. E. from Wooler, stands in a bleak and naked country. It was held by William Tuberville, and, afterwards, by a branch of the family of Grey, of Chillingham. Sir John Grey, under Henry the Fifth, took by storm the castle of Tankerville, in Normandy ; for which he was created Earl of Tankerville, and Knight of the Garter. The two families, which subsequently were united, are now represented by Earl Grey, the owner of this estate.

The market town of Wooler, anciently Wellove, is 464 N. N. W. from Newcastle, and 323 N. N. W. from London. The manor belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. Here was formerly an hospital ; and on a round hill, near the town, is an old tower, probably the chateau fort of the Muscamp family, anciently lords of the manor. The town, which was burnt down about the year 1722, is nearly all thatched, and has a cold dirty appearance. Its church is said to have formerly been a chapel to Fenton church, a ruin on the east side of the Till. It was rebuilt in 1765. Here are five or six dissenting places of worship.—In the neighbourhood are several remark-

behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston-moor ; but publishing a libel against the Earl of Manchester, he was confined in the Tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated, but he still continued writing libels, particularly against parliament, for which he was heavily fined and banished. Lilburne withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royalists, and proposed to restore the king, for 10,000*l.* which offer was treated with contempt. After this he turned quaker, and became a preacher. He died in 1657. Lilburn wrote a number of tracts not worth naming.

able

able entrenchments and cairns; and on Redrigs, near the toll-bar, is a whinstone pillar, pointing out the spot where Henry Lord Percy, and George Earl March, in 1302, defeated 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas.

Yevering, three miles N. W. from Wooler, is an inconsiderable village, on the south side of the river Glen. Paulinus, we are told, coming with King Edwin, and his Queen Ethelburga, abode here thirty-six days, employed in catechising and baptizing. This villa, however, was deserted by succeeding kings, and another made in its stead, at a place called Maelnin, supposed to have been at Milfield, an ill-built village, on the north side of Milfield Plain, where Sir William Bulmer defeated a party of Scots by the Durham forces, before the battle of Flodden.—On the south side of Yevering is a whinstone column, in memory of the battle of Geteringe, fought here in 1414, between the English, under Sir Robert Humfraville and the lord warden of the Marches, and a strong party of the Scotch, in which the former were victorious.—Above this village rises Yevering Bell, a green bell-shaped mountain, two thousand perpendicular feet from the plain. Its top is level, and girt with a wall of large whinstones, enclosing an area of above sixteen acres. The sides of this mountain are scattered with circular foundations of small buildings, such as are seen through all the Cheviot district. South of the Bell half a mile, is a cairn called Tim Tullon's grave; on Newton Tor, a very high hill, are entrenchments and a cairn; and on Hearlaw, near Paston, is an ancient encampment.

Copeland Castle, rebuilt in 1614, was bought in the last century, by the Ogles of Kirkley. It stands on the north brink of the Glen. It anciently belonged to the Copeland family.

Ford Castle, nine miles N. N. W. from Wooler, was rebuilt by the late Lord Delaval, in 1761.—*Etal*

* The Rev. Percival Stockdale, vicar of Lesbury and Long Houghton, who died at his vicarage house, September, 14, 1811, in the 75th year of his age, was a native of Braxton, of which his father was vicar.—Mr. Stockdale was educated at the university of St. Andrew's. He was fond of study, and arrived at no mean proficiency in classical learning, as well as oriental literature; having been intended for the church. When he was 19 years of age, his father died; and his mother was left in very straitened circumstances. He had formed, at college, some good connections; and, a second lieutenant in the Welch fusiliers being offered him, he entered the army. He was sent to Gibraltar; and he passed up the straits, in the memorable expedition, dispatched under Admiral Byng to relieve Minorca. He gives, in his memoirs, a very interesting account of that unhappy business. In 1757, he was encamped on Chatham Lines, under Lord George Sackville; of whose conduct at Minden he likewise makes mention. His regiment was at last ordered to India; but his state of health obliged him to quit the army. In 1759, he went into holy orders. He accepted a curacy in London, and became known to Dr. Johnson, *Estimate* Brown, doctors Goldsmith and Hawkesworth, Garrick, and others. He went to Italy, where he resided two years. He there translated Tasso's *Aminta*; which on his return to London, he published. He succeeded Guthrie, as manager of the *Critical Review*; he wrote an elegant life of Waller for Davies; and he exercised the art and mystery of authorship, to a certain

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Castle, near this spot, belongs to the Earl of Glasgow. The mansion is an elegant modern structure, near the venerable remains of the old castle.

At Pallinsburn, the seat of G. A. Askew, Esq. the country is remarkably fertile. Thrown in a thousand natural hills, of low undulating forms, it is exquisitely beautiful. Small vessels of coarse pottery, &c. have been found here.

In Brankston West-field, nine miles W. by N. from Wooler, is a rough upright column of basalt, six feet seven inches high; a memorial of the great victory obtained over James the Fourth by the Earl of Surrey, on the ninth of September, 1513. This battle is sometimes called the battle of Braxton, from the main scene of action lying near that village; but generally the battle of Flodden, because the Scots were encamped on Flodden Hill. As Sir Carnaby Haggerston's workmen were digging in Flodden Field, in 1810, they came to a pit filled with human bones, apparently of great extent; but, alarmed at the sight, they immediately filled up the excavation.* A fine seal, supposed to be Roman, in the possession of the late Countess Cowper, was found here.

Werk, a village on the margin of the Tweed, consists chiefly of a miserable cluster of thatched cottages, occupied by fishermen. The castle, celebrated in the border annals, is completely ruined. It stood on a round hill, apparently artificial. Below it is a beautiful terrace on the brink of the river, called the Maiden's Walk. The Keimb, or outwork, is an entrenchment half a mile long, consisting of a rampart of earth and stone, and a ditch.—Battle Place is on the south side of the castle, and opposite it Gallows Hill, which is terraced, and a round hill, called Gallows-hill-know.—At Brigham, near Werk, was held the great convention for settlement of the tenths for the Holy War, demanded by Henry the Second, in 1188.

degree ever after. In 1773, he became chaplain to the Resolution Guardship, then lying at Spithead. He retained this appointment three years. His "six Sermons to Seamen," have been much admired. In 1781, Lord Thurlow, having read a volume of his sermons (he published fifteen while curate of Hinckworth in Hertfordshire) gave him the living of Lesbury, and the Duke of Northumberland added that of Long Houghton. In 1787, he accepted an invitation from a friend, Mr. Matra, British Consul at Tangier. In 1790, he returned to England. He had taken no small pains while abroad with a history of Gibraltar—but he found his passion revive for the seducing study of poetry; and he fairly threw his history into the fire. His "Lectures on the poets" were published in 1807. There is a great deal of sound criticism in this work; but there is also an endless recurrence of certain topics, which he presses with unnecessary violence. His mind never seems to have recovered its tone, after the mortification which he underwent about the year 1779; when the booksellers meditated a uniform edition of the principal English poets. There was a thought of appointing him editor; but suddenly the affair was committed to Dr. Johnson.—In 1808, Mr. Stockdale paid his last visit to London, and published a selection of his best poems in one vol. 8vo. In 1810, he set out for his vicarage, his health being much impaired, and died after twelve months' residence there.

Learmouth, in Branxton parish, was formerly a considerable village, and had a market; but at present it consists only of one farm-house. Stag's horns, and an oak paddle, such as the South sea islanders use, were found in a marl-pit near it.

At Carham, 14 miles N. W. from Wooler, was formerly an abbey of black-canons, subordinate to Kirkham, in Yorkshire. William Wallace, whose encampment gave name to the field adjoining it, burnt it down in 1295. The church stands among some fine trees, on the edge of the Tweed; but the village is small and dirty. The English, under Sir John Lilburne, were severely defeated here in 1370. Carham Hall, the seat of Anthony Compton, Esq. is a handsome modern structure, about which great improvements have been made by planting. His estate here was purchased by his grandfather of the Forsters. At Mindrum, is a ruined chapel, with a neglected burial ground.

HOLY ISLAND.]—This island, otherwise called Lindisfarne, and Islandshire, though it belongs to Durham, is, in reality, a part of Northumberland. It lies five miles N. by E. from Belford, opposite to the mouth of the brook Lindis. It was called by the Britains, *Inis Medicante*, and by the English, *Holy Island*, from being the residence of several of the fathers of the Saxon church. *Fahren*, or *Farn*, in Celtic, means a recess. King Oswald, in 635, made it a bishop's see; and Aiden, a Scotchman, was its first prelate. The church was enlarged, in 652, but, only made of timber, and thatched. Eadbert, who was bishop about ten years, and died in 698, took off the thatch, and covered all the roof and

walls with sheets of lead. In 793, the Danes made their first descent here; and their second, in 875, in the episcopacy of Earduf, the seventeenth, and last of its bishops. Dreading the visits of these pagan barbarians, Earduf, with Eadred the abbot of the monastery, and the inhabitants of the island, took up the body of St. Cuthbert, and the most valuable of their relics and sacred utensils, and left it to the fury of the invaders. After wandering about from one hiding-place to another, for the space of seven years, they at last settled at Chester-le-Street, where eight bishops presided, before the final removal of the see of Durham.—St. Cuthbert, who from a poor shepherd, became monk of Melros fifteen years, was prior here twelve more, when he retired to the Farne Island; whence he was called to this see, which he only held two years, and returned to his retirement; where he died, and was buried at the east end of his oratory. St. Bede wrote his life, both in prose and verse. His legend is long, and uncommonly rich in the marvellous.*—The monastery, of Aidan's foundation, was under the government of the bishops. The abbot and monks were the cathedral clergy. The cathedral, and the neighbouring village of Fenham and church of Norham, with other possessions, were given by William de Carilepho, to the monastery of Durham, to which the cell of Benedictine monks, at this place, was then made subordinate. In 1541, the revenues were granted to the dean and chapter of Durham, in whose possession they remain.—The church of the monastery is in ruins. The length of the body is 138 feet, its breadth eighteen feet, and, with the two

* We are told, that this famous saint was called to the church by an extraordinary vision: in consequence of which he was received into the abbey of Melros, whence, after a probation of fifteen years, he was promoted to the dignity of prior of Lindisfarne; which office he so irreproachably executed for twelve years, as frequently to provoke the Devil to an attempt to vex him by some of those unlucky tricks with which he likewise persecuted St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, &c.—One of these attacks is thus recorded:—At a time when the saint was preaching to a crowded audience, the alarm was given that there was one of the cottages on fire. This drew a number of people from the sermon to extinguish it, which was just what Satan designed. The more water they threw on it the more fiercely it seemed to burn, and all efforts to put it out were ineffectual. The saint, missing so many of his auditors, enquired the cause; when repairing to the spot, he perceived it was all illusion, and ordering a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it, the Devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared.—At the expiration of twelve years St. Cuthbert resigned his office, as he thought it withheld him too much from prayer and meditation. He then retired to the Farne Island, where he erected a hermitage. In this solitude he remained several years, during which he had various combats with the Devil, the prints of whose feet (it is said) are to be seen in many places. The sanctity of his life becoming famous, he was, in 664, elected bishop of Lindisfarne, which dignity he was with much difficulty prevailed on to accept. This, however, he enjoyed only two years; after which he resigned it, and returning to his hermitage there ended his life. He left a will, in which he directed, that he should be buried in his oratory, in a stone coffin given him by the holy Tuda, and wrapped up in a sheet presented him by Virea, abbess of Tyne-mouth, which, out of reverence to that holy woman,

he had never used; and lastly, if the island should be invaded by Pagans, he ordered the monks to flee, and to carry his bones away with them. But instead of these directions being complied with, his body was carried to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's church, it was solemnly laid in a tomb of stone; but the monks left behind them the coffin for which he expressed such a regard, which still continues to be shewn to the curious.—St. Cuthbert had been dead eleven years, when the monks opening his sepulchre, in order to deposit his bones among their reliques, found to their great astonishment, his body entire, his joints flexible, and his face unaltered, bearing rather the semblance of sleep than death; his garments were likewise whole and unsullied. After being gratified with the sight of him, they placed the body in a new shrine.—In 793, Holy Island being invaded by the Pagans, the monks fled, taking with them the saint's body, which, after several journeys and miracles, was deposited in the old church at Durham.—The truth of the entire state of Cuthbert's body, as before-mentioned, had been handed down to future ages; but still it was doubted, and that even by some prelates; in consequence of which, in the year 1104, when the new church at Durham was nearly finished (into which it was to be removed), the sepulchre was opened, and the body (says tradition), with all things about it, found whole, sound, and flexible. After this inspection, it was carried round the church in procession, and reverently placed in the new church, in a sumptuous sepulchre prepared for the purpose.

In the reign of Henry VIII. it was again opened by commissioners from the king; when the body (it is said) was found exactly in the same state as before described. It was afterwards put into a wooden coffin, and buried in a private place in the cathedral.—In our second volume, pp. 284, 285, will be found some further very curious particulars relating to St. Cuthbert.

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aisles, thirty-six feet. Its stones appear red, with fire, and, on the south side of the chancel, they are eaten by the weather into the semblance of a honey-comb. On the south side of it, are the remains of the priory and offices; the inside of their walls, built of whinstone, obtained from the rock which forms a high natural pier on the south side of the island. West of it is the parish church, a plain, but spacious Gothic edifice. East of the ruins is the pedestal of St. Cuthbert's Cross, anciently held in high veneration; and at present called the Pelting-stone; marriages are thought unfortunate, when a new-made bride, on attempting, cannot step the length of it. The *entrocki* found here, are called St. Cuthbert's beads; and are said to be made by him in the night.—The island is two miles from the main land, and, as in Bede's time, accessible to all kinds of conveyance at low water, though the sands are dangerous to persons not acquainted with them. It is nine miles in circumference, and contains, 1,020 acres, nearly half of which is sand-banks: on the north-east a spit of land runs out a mile long, and in places not more than sixty yards broad, where the tide may be seen ebbing on the east and flowing on the west. This part is left to rabbits. The soil is rich; but, before the inclosure of the common, in 1792, only forty acres of it was in tillage, and that subject to intercommonage as soon as the crops were reaped.—Between the town and the castle there is a small harbour. The town is on the west side. Most of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. It has formerly been much larger than it is at present, as the names and ruins of several streets evince. The castle stands upon a lofty whinstone rock, on the south-east corner. In 1715, one Lancelot Errington, in a romantic manner, seized it for the Pretender. A garrison, from Berwick, is usually kept here.

The parish of Islandshire, which contains the chapelries of Kylloe, Lowick, Ancost, and Tweedmouth, is, in all civil matters, included in the county of Durham.

Haggerston, eight miles N. N. W. from Belford, the seat of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. belonged to his ancestors, since the time of Edward the First. The mansion-house stands in a thick grove. The oldest part is a tower. Edward the Second received the homage of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for the earldom of Lincoln, here, in 1311. The ruins of an old chapel are apparent.

Tweedmouth, a considerable village, north of the Tweed, opposite to Berwick, has a chapel belonging to the establishment, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. All traces of the castle which King John attempted to build here, are obliterated.—At a short distance is a fine chalybeate spring.

MORPETH.]—Morpeth ward is in two divisions, east and west: the former comprises the parishes of Bothall, Felton, Ulgham, part of Warkworth, Widdrington, and Woodthorn, subdivided into 28 townships; the latter, Bolam, Felton, Hartburn, Heb-

burn, Long-Horsley, Midford (or Mitford) Morpeth, and Nether-Witton, subdivided into 49 townships.

At Bolam Hall, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. S. W. from Morpeth, the Rev. J. H. Beresford, son of the archbishop of Tuam, resides. Bolam church, which is very ancient, contains the figure of a knight templar, supposed to be that of Sir Walter de Bolam; also a tomb of the Middletons of Belsay Castle. The camp, west of the village, is oval; and near it, on both sides of the highway, are inequalities in the earth, which appear like linear intrenchments. Gallow Hill, to the west, was formerly used by the barons as a place of execution. By Watling Street, on Bolam Moor, is a tumulus, between two large upright stones, in which was found a stone coffin, smoked within, and containing several lumps of glutinous matter.—Harnham, in this parish, is beautifully situated on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security, both by art and nature. The manor-house, on the south-west corner of the precipice, built on an old tower, was the seat of Colonel Philip Babbington, governor of Berwick upon Tweed, in Charles the Second's time. His first wife, dying under excommunication, was interred in a vault cut out of the solid rock.—Belsay Castle, also in this parish, is the seat of Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck. It stands on a rising ground, finely interspersed with wood. It consists chiefly of a venerable tower. In a field to the south is a domestic chapel; and above the castle an ancient stone cross. Sir Charles Lambert commenced a new mansion, a few years ago, on a large scale, and in a very elegant style.

Hartburn, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. from Morpeth, is a pleasant village, with a spacious Gothic church, and near it a Gothic tower, overhung with ivy, and in the vicarage grounds, by the margin of the Hart, are some delightful walks and arbours, formed by the late Dr. Sharpe.

Wallington Castle, 14 miles W. from Morpeth, is a spacious and handsome structure, of white free-stone, having, on the east, north, and west, thick groves of luxuriant forest trees. At the bottom of the lawn runs the Wansbeck; crossed by an elegant stone bridge; and, a mile east is a stone bridge, over the same river, at the south end of which, are grass-grown ruins, of a considerable village. Within the precincts of this estate, is Camboe, or Camp Hill, anciently the seat of Robert de Camboe. Here stood a chapel, in the ruins of which were found some grave-stones, with emblematic devices on them, now in the walls of a barn. This also was the birth place of Mr. Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener.

Rothley Castle, 11 miles W. N. W. from Morpeth, which has the appearance of the seat of some ancient baron, was built by the late Sir W. C. Blackett. It is on a rugged eminence, in a park, which, 40 years ago, was full of deer, but since that time has been put under cultivation.

Longwitton Hall, an ancient seat of the Swinburne family,

family, was lately occupied by James Fenwick, Esq. Below the garden, on the margin of the Wansbeck, are Thurston Wells, three medicinal fountains.

At Netherwotton, a cotton manufactory was erected about twenty-five years ago; but it never flourished. Here was the seat of Roger Thornton, Esq. the patron of Newcastle, supposed to have been born at the hamlet of Thornton, formerly an extensive town. He arose from poverty to great opulence, which he acquired in merchandize, and mines of lead in Wear-dale. He died in 1429. The present mansion, a handsome structure of white freestone, is the residence of Walter Trevelyan, Esq.

The market and borough town of Morpeth, supposed to derive its name from some path to it, over a moor, is 14½ N. by W. from Newcastle, and 291½ N. by W. from London. William de Merlay, who was summoned to parliament in 1352, built the castles of Greystock and Morpeth. "I have no particulars," says Camden, "from ancient history, relative to this place, except that, in 1215, it was burnt down by its own inhabitants, out of hatred to King John." The castle was on a high hill. Nothing now remains of it, but part of the gateway-tower, and fragments of the outward wall. The tower formerly had angular turrets at the north-east and south-east corners, communicating by an open gallery, supported on corbules. The town was burnt down, in 1689, when the loss was estimated at 3,500/. At present it is neat, and pleasantly seated among woody, undulating hills. It is a prescriptive borough, governed by two bailiffs and seven burgesses. It first sent members to parliament in 1553. The market affords the principal supply of fat cattle and sheep for the consumption of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, &c. Here is the county gaol for Northumberland. The town-house, from a design by Vanbrugh, was built at the expence of the Earl of Carlisle, in 1714. The parish church is on Kirk Hill, a quarter of a mile out of the town; but there is a good ring of bells, in a square tower, near the market-place. At the end of the bridge is a chapel; and, adjoining it, a good free-school founded by King Edward the Sixth. Here was formerly an hospital for the sick. Dr. William Turner, the botanist and ornithologist; and Dr. William Gibson, author of "A Book of Herbs," and "The Treason of the Prelates since the Conquest," were born in this town; and Mr. Horsley, the learned author of the "Britannia Romana," was several years minister of a dissenting congregation here. He died in 1732, aged forty-six.—A quarter of a mile out of the town, on the side of the Wansbeck, was New Minster Abbey, of white monks. The Cisterians came here, under the patronage of Ranulphus de Merlay, in 1138, who, in the next year, founded this house. Its revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to 140l. 10s. 4d. Only a fragment of the doorway remains. The site now belongs to William Ord, Esq. of Whitfield Hall.

Mitford, 2½ miles W. by S. from Morpeth, at the time of the Conquest, was a villa and lordship of Sir

John Mitford. Queen Mary, and afterwards Charles the Second, granted it to the Mitfords of Molesden, a collateral branch of its ancient owners, who still enjoy it.—The castle, in 1215, was burnt down by King John and his Flemish troops. In the next year it was besieged by Alexander, King of Scots. It stands on a high natural eminence, on the southern bank of the Wansbeck. On the south and east, great labour has been employed in forming a ditch out of the rock under its walls, which are still, in many places, thirty feet high. The keep is circular, of rough strong masonry; and containing small gloomy dungeons, with thick walls, and narrow loop-holes. The other buildings, within the area of the wall, are quite demolished. Near it is the seat of Bertram Mitford, Esq.; and the parish church, appropriated to Lanercost priory. There was a market here in 1250. St. Leonard's Hospital, or Spital, on the hill above the village, was founded in Henry the First's reign; at present it is a gentleman's seat.

Bothal Castle, three miles E. from Morpeth, now belonging to the Portland family, was built by Sir Robert Bertram, in the time of Edward the Third. Only the gateway remains, and the outer walls, sadly shattered, and inclosing about two roods of land, scattered with fragments of buildings. The site of these ruins occupies a fine natural eminence, in the midst of a deep valley, and washed on the south by the Wansbeck. The wood scene in the back ground slopes to the water's edge, here and there skirted by picturesque rocks. In the church, a little distance east from the castle, is painted in black letter, a genealogical table of the Ogles, from the Conquest. Here is also a curious tomb of alabaster, belonging to that family, inclosed with iron rails. On the river's side, about three quarters of a mile above the castle, stood "Our Lord's Chapel," built by one of the Ogles. It has been demolished some years.

Cockle Park Tower, in the barony of Bothal, was a mansion-house of the Bertrams in Edward the First's time. There are two very curious fire-places in it.

Widdrington Castle, eight miles N. E. by N. from Morpeth, was the seat of Gerard de Woderington in 1272. Sir William Widdrington was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm by Charles the First, and lost his life at Wigan, in Lancashire, in the cause of Charles the Second. His grandson, William, Lord Widdrington, forfeited the estate in the rebellion in 1715; after which it was sold to Sir George Revel, from whom it descended, by heiresses, to Lord Bulkeley, its present possessor. Though irregular, and the work of various ages, the castle was a noble structure, especially the most ancient part of it, which was a Gothic tower, finished with machicolations, and four round turrets, built on double tiers of corbules. It was burnt down about 40 years ago; and the only remaining part of it at present is an octangular, embattled tower, to which a square modern edifice has been added. It commands an extensive land view towards the south

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as far as Tynemouth Castle, and a fine sea prospect to the east.

Causey Park is the seat of W. O.W. Ogle, Esq. The tower of the mansion-house was built in 1582. St. Cuthbert's chapel is dilapidated.—Half of the village of Long-horsley, with a deer-park, and an ancient tower, belong to Ralph Riddle, Esq. and the other half to C. W. Bigge, Esq. who lately erected a large and elegant mansion here.

NEWCASTLE.]—The market and borough town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lies 276½ miles N. N. W. from London. That this town occupies the site of a Roman station, there can be no doubt. The end of Hadrian's Vallum was here, and the bridge and place called after him, *Pons Ælii*, or the Ælian Bridge. He belonged to the Ælian family, and thence was named Ælius Hadrianus. On Solway Firth, at the other extremity of the vallum, were stationed the first cohort of Ælian marines; at Burd-oswald the first Ælian cohort of Dacians; and at Halton Chesters the Sabian wing, named so from Sabinia, Hadrian's wife. Two coins were also struck in his reign, to commemorate the building of two bridges; one of which had seven, the other five arches. The *Pons Ælius* at Rome has five arches, and for that with seven no place can be so well assigned as this.—From the departure of the Romans, to the descent of the Normans, there is no certain mention of this place under any other name than Monkchester. The town of Pampendon, says Grey, "is very antient. I find of the kings of Northumberland that had a house in it, which we now call Pandon Hall." This place was undoubtedly coeval with Monkchester. It was in the manor of Byker; and in 1299, Edward the First granted it to the town of Newcastle, for its increase, improvement, and security. About this time Newcastle began to be invested with walls; and on the north side of Pandon the Roman wall appears to have been repaired for that purpose. In the autumn of the year 1080, King William sent his son Robert into Scotland against Malcolm. He marched as far as Eggesbreth, but finding no opposition, he returned, and in his way built the 'New Castle' upon Tyne; by which name both itself and the town that surrounds it have ever since been denominated. In the revolt of Mowbray, the last of the ancient line of the Earls of Northumberland, it was one of the fortresses seized by the rebels. Many of the most powerful adherents of the earl were taken here; and himself, with thirty soldiers, who had escaped from Bamborough, under promise of assistance from the garrison of Newcastle, were betrayed and seized by the king. The great tower was repaired by Henry the Second, at the expence of 125*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* King John made a fosse round its walls, and strengthened it with certain new works on the brink of the river; and, as appears from his charter, indemnified the persons whose houses stood in the way of these improvements, by a remittance of 100 shillings from the escheat rents he had in the town. The crown

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also, in 1248, expended 514*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* in building a new gate; and two years after laid out thirty-six pounds and eight-pence in repairing another gate.—In the hall of this castle John Baliol did homage to Edward the First for the crown of Scotland; and David Bruce was a prisoner here under John Copeland. It was in the possession of the incorporated company of taylors from the year 1605 to 1616, yet it had not entirely lost its ancient strength; for by a few repairs, and by planting cannon on the top of the tower, it was enabled, under Sir John Marley, the mayor of Newcastle, to hold out several days after the town surrendered to the Scots, in 1614.—Alexander Stevenson, Esq. a page of the king's bed-chamber, in 1618, obtained a lease of fifty years, at forty shillings a year, "of all that old castle of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the scyte and herbage of the said castle, as well within the walls of the same as without." This lease fell, by purchase, into the hands of the corporation; and, for a fine of 150*l.* and an annual payment of 100 chaldrons of coals to Chelsea Hospital, a fifty years' lease of these premises was granted, in 1736, to George Liddell, Esq.; and in 1777, they were demised from the crown to Henry, Lord Ravensworth, for forty years and a half, from July the 13th, 1786, on the same terms as they had been enjoyed by Colonel Liddell. They were sold in 1770, to J. C. Turner, Esq.

Henry the Fourth made Newcastle a county of itself; and, though his charter on this occasion makes no reservation of the castle to the county of Northumberland, it appears to have been considered, in 1147, in a similar situation with the castles of Chester, Colchester, Norwich, Worcester, and the Tower of London, independent of the corporation of its own town. Repairs and alterations, variously occasioned, have robbed this edifice of all the delicacy of its infant features; yet it is still strongly marked with the character of Norman architecture. It anciently consisted of a square tower, and other necessary buildings, surrounded by an outer and an inner wall; its whole site occupying little more than three acres. Nothing remains of the outer wall but the main entrance, called the Black Gate, a postern at the head of the castle stairs, and certain fragments by which its site can only be imperfectly traced. The Black Gate was built in the time of Henry the Third, and cost upwards of 514*l.* Its arch, extending thirty-six feet, is low and narrow, and flanked by two lofty circular towers. Besides its iron doors it had two portcullises, and a draw-bridge within and without. The eastern tower is still very perfect towards its base; but the rest of this structure is either shut-up with masses of building, or much deformed by conversion into dwelling-houses.—The inner wall extended from the Black Gate around the great tower, and again joined the outer wall north of Bailey Gate. It had a large gateway through it in the west, and two posterns, walled up, in the south side, all of which were pulled down in 1811. The Great Tower is about eighty feet high,

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sixty-two by fifty-four feet square on the outside, and its walls nearly fourteen feet thick. The great door on the east is approached by a flight of steps to the second story: this door and several of the windows have been tastefully ornamented with zig-zag work. In the sides of the tower, where no windows have interfered, rooms have been gained out of the walls, or galleries have passed from one side, or story, to another. There is no appearance of fire-places in any part, but in the rooms in the walls. The dungeon has been used, time out of mind, as the county prison, during the assizes. It has two doors, a triple-grated loop-hole, and measures twenty-five feet and a half by twenty feet three quarters. Its arch is sprung from a hollow pillar, which has conveyed water from a well in the south-east corner of the tower, and twenty-one feet from the ground. Adjoining the dungeon, on the east side, is a chapel of most beautiful and exquisite architecture; and above it, at the head of the outer stairs, is a small room, about thirteen feet by twelve, which, from its style of building, seems to have been used as an oratory. A very bold and spacious circular staircase ascends from the dungeon to the top of the tower. Above the dungeon there appears to have been five stories, from the fourth of which the tower has been raised from its original to its present height. The corporation purchased this building in 1810, with the view of throwing an arched roof over it, and pulling down all the old houses built against it.—The assizes for Northumberland, previously to 1644, were held in the Common or Moot Hall.—“The design for the New Courts was furnished by Mr. Stokoe, of Newcastle, architect; and they have been executed under his direction. Their foundation stone was laid by Earl Percy, (the present Duke of Northumberland) in July, 1810, at which time his father presented the county with 3000*l.* towards building them. Their figure is a double oblong square, forty-eight yards long, and twenty-four wide. The ground-floor is partly below the surface, and consists of cells and other apartments for the criminals during the time of the assizes, covered with strong Roman arches. Above them, in the centre, is an entrance-hall, and grand-jury room, on each side of which are the courts, each measuring sixty feet by thirty-five, and behind them apartments for the judges, juries, witnesses, &c. Over these are offices for the gaoler, clerk of the peace, and other officers; and over the grand-jury room, an apartment for the council. The north elevation has a Grecian Doric portico of four pillars, where is the door to the common hall that leads to the courts and grand-jury room: at the extremities on this side are the entrances for the public, who stand on rows of steps rising behind each other. The south elevation is taken from the Parthenon in Athens, having a Grecian Doric portico of six pillars, each five feet in diameter, and twenty-eight feet high. The foundations are laid on strong clay, and constructed of very large blocks of freestone. The

whole of the masonry is of a superior kind, the centre of the walls being executed with squared ashlar, and their outside finely polished.”—This town was defended with walls before the time of Edward the First. Antiquaries tell us that, in the reign of Edward the First, a very rich citizen of Newcastle was carried off into Scotland, and being ransomed, he began to enclose Newcastle with a very firm wall; and the rest of the inhabitants following his example, he finished the undertaking in the reign of Edward the Third. In 1280, the Black Friars obtained royal permission to have a postern through the new wall which passed through the middle of their garden; and in 1307, the Carmelites on Wall-knoll, got a grant to remove to the house of the order of the Penance of Jesus, because the wall newly built passed through a part of their premises. As soon as they were completed the town was divided into twenty-four wards, according to the number of gates and round towers upon them. The free burgesses at that time were all soldiers. A night watch of one hundred persons was constantly traversing these bulwarks in the reign of Henry the Fourth. The whole circumference of the walls was 8220 feet. The fosse around them, called the King's Dykes, was sixty-six feet broad. The walls had seven gates, and seventeen round towers; between every one of which were, for the most part, two watch towers, made square, with the effigies of men watching, cut in stone upon the tops of them. The names of the gates were in order as follows:—Close Gate, Postern Gate, West Gate, New Gate, Pilgrim-street Gate, Pandon Gate, and Sand Gate. There was also a gate in Carpenter's Tower, another at the north end of the Tyne bridge, and several posterns and water gates. The ancient Newcastle bridge, as already intimated, was built by Hadrian. Several of the piers were so strong that they could not be taken down without the aid of gunpowder. They had been built without springs for arches, a manner of building, used by the Romans, well calculated for expedition. After projections of stone had been made over the piers as far as was consistent with strength, the remaining space was traversed with beams of timber and paved upon. In one of these piers a parchment was discovered, with old characters upon it very fresh; but on being exposed to the air they disappeared, and the parchment mouldered away. Several Roman coins were found in them. A bridge, which existed here in the time of Henry the Second, was burnt down in 1248. After this, lands were granted to be held by the payment of one plank annually to Tyne bridge. A great flood swept a part of it away, in 1339, which occasioned 120 persons to be drowned. Grey says it had many houses and shops, and three towers upon it. In 1770, bishop Trevor repaired with stone one of the south arches, which had anciently been a draw-bridge, and was at that time constructed of large beams of timber covered with planks and paved upon.—On Saturday, the 17th of September, 1771, a deluge of rain fell

fell in the western mountains, which occasioned the Tyne to overflow its banks, and mark the progress with terrible devastation. It began to rise at Newcastle about eleven o'clock in the night, and at seven in the morning was at its height. At three o'clock the arches of this bridge were filled up, and, about four, three of them on the Gatehead side were forced down, and seven persons were drowned. Above the bridge the river was seven feet four inches higher than it usually is at good spring tides; but at Shields, though great damage was done to the shipping there, the sea being kept at a low level by the neap tides, this flood did not exceed the common height of spring tides. A vessel took up at sea, near Tiamouth, a wooden cradle, with a child in it, alive and well! Three ships were stranded on Newcastle quay.—The New Bridge, which is three hundred feet long, has nine arches, and cost upwards of 30,000*l*. It was finished in 1781; but, as it was built too narrow, its width has since that time been extended to twenty-four feet, by an ingenious contrivance of Mr. Stephenson, architect; and it is now a structure of great strength, beauty, and convenience.

A Benedictine nunnery was founded here so early as 1086, in which, after Malcolm and his son were slain before the castle of Alnwick, Agas, the mother of the Queen of Scotland, and Christiana, her sister, are said to have taken the veil.—A nunnery, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was situated in the field behind the Nun Gate, about which some remains of it may still be traced.—The house of the Black Friars was founded about 1251, by Sir Peter Scott, the first mayor of Newcastle, and his son, Sir Nicholas. In the church of this house, Edward Baliol did homage to Edward the Third, and alienated to him the five Scottish counties next adjoining to the borders of England. After the Dissolution, it was granted to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, and by them, in 1552, to nine of the mysteries, or ancient trades of the town, seven of whom have their halls in it to this day.—The priory of Augustine Friars is supposed to have been founded by William Lord Ross, Baron of Wark upon Tweed, sometime before the year 1291. The kings of England kept house in it when they came with an army against Scotland. A few door-ways and old walls of it may still be seen in the workhouse for All-Saints' parish; and its whole site is occupied by hospitals, schools, and other public buildings.—The priory of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, owed its foundation to the Carliols, a family of wealthy merchants, before the year 1300. It was granted, in the thirty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, to the Earl of Essex and James Rockby.—Hugh of Newcastle flourished in this convent; and the cele-

brated Duns Scotus took the order of St. Francis here, as did also Friar Martin, of Alnwick.—The Carmelites had their first house in this town on Wall Knoll, from which they removed in 1307, when they obtained a grant from Edward the Third, of the house of the Friars of the Penance of Jesus, at the foot of Westgate Street. Its premises were granted, in 1546, to Sir Richard Gresham and Richard Billingford. Some remains of its windows and arched door-ways may still be seen in the houses erected on its site.—The Hospital of the Trinitarians, on Wall Knoll, was founded by William de Acton, a burgess of Newcastle, in 1361. The revenues of this society were divided into three portions, one was appropriated to their own use, another to the poor, and the third expended in the liberation of Christians in captivity amongst infidels. They were visited by the master of St. Robert's, at Knaresborough, every year, on Trinity Sunday, on which occasion they were bound to present him with a horse-load of fish; failing him, the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle were their visitors. They were bound to have ready, at all times, three competent beds for the use of strangers.—The possessions of this house were granted to Sir R. Gresham, of Billingford, in 1546; and thirty-six years after they were conveyed to the corporation of Newcastle, in whose possession they have ever since continued.—The hospital of St. Mary, in Westgate Street, was founded in Henry the Second's time, by Aselack, of Killinghowe, on a parcel of his own ground. It appears to have been a cell to the nunnery of St. Bartholomew.—Though this house came under the statute for the dissolution of religious houses, the community of Newcastle continued to present a master to the Bishop of Durham, and its revenues were enjoyed, till the time of James the First, who, in consequence of the old charter being lost, granted a new one in 1611. This charter decreed, that it should consist of a master, and six unmarried poor old men, constituting together a body politic in law, and having a common seal.—As the mayor and officers of the town, had by ancient usage, been chosen in this hospital, the chancel of its church was converted into the corporation's election room, soon after the year 1585. When the grammar-school of Newcastle was incorporated by Elizabeth, it was removed from the north side of St. Nicholas' church-yard to the hospital of St. Mary, in West Gate, the premises of which are still occupied by this seminary and its masters.—Of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, between Vine Lane and Barras bridge, many vestiges remain. It was founded by Henry the First, for a master, brethren, and sisters, who wereto receive persons afflicted with the leprosy; and, afterwards, it was used for the poor, in time of pestilence.*—King James, in 1611, incorporated

* Bourne states, "that in 1717, Newcastle appears to have been visited by a grievous famine and mortality, insomuch, that the quick could hardly bury the dead; and a great corruption of cattle and grass. Some ate the flesh of their own children; and thieves, in prison, devoured those that were newly brought

in, and greedily ate them half alive. The plague also raged here in 1625; but its effects were moderate at that time, compared with the merciless desolation it made in 1636. From May the seventh, in that year, to December the thirty-first, 5037 persons died in this town, of this tremendous visitation."

this hospital with the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, on Tyne-bridge, when it was decreed that they should in future consist of a master and three poor and aged unmarried burgesses of Newcastle; that the master should receive one third of their revenues, and the remainder be divided amongst the brethren; and that the mayor and common council should be patrons.—The *Maison de Dieu* was founded by Roger Thornton, in 1403, for one chaplain, who should also be warden, nine poor men and four women, under the name of the hospital of St. Catherine, called Thornton's hospital. The son of its founder granted the use of its hall and kitchen "for a young couple when they were married, to make their wedding dinner in, and receive the gifts and offerings of their friends, for at that time houses were not large." Sir Richard Lumley, one of the Thornton family, by the female line, conveyed it to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, June the first, 1624. It was recently occupied as a warehouse.—It is believed that a monastery for the Præmonstratensians was founded here, by David, King of Scotland. An ancient-looking house in Grindon Chare, called the chapel of St. John, is supposed to have been their convent. Here was also a chapel below the Ouseburn, in the parish of All Saints, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and founded by the Percys, which is said to have been dependent on the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. This chapel and its possessions were granted, in 1549, to the corporation.—Near Barras bridge, are remains of a chapel, supposed to have had connection with the Lazar-house adjoining. One of the Earls of Northumberland founded a chapel in honour of St. Lawrence, some ruins of which may still be seen on St. Lawrence's quay. There was also before the dissolution, a chapel, or oratory, in one of the towers of Newcastle bridge; and in another part of it a hermitage, tenanted by a recluse, who was one of the thirty priests to whom Roger Thornton, by will, gave six marks a year, for singing masses for his soul.

The town of Newcastle is supposed to have anciently been contained within the parish of Gosforth; but, at present, the churches and chapels within its walls, as well as the chapels of Gosforth and Cramlington, are subject to the mother church of St. Nicholas, which was founded by St. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury, in the time of the Conqueror. Henry the First granted it to the canons of St. Mary, Carlisle; and Hugh Pudsey confirmed the grant, reserving all fruits, oblations, &c. except the great tythes, to the vicar. It was burnt down in 1216. The structure, as it stands at present, is supposed to have been raised in 1359. On the suppression of the priory, and the creation of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, by Henry the Eighth, a moiety of the rectory of Newcastle was given to that institution. The furniture of this church being in very bad repair, a large sum was raised by voluntary contribution, in 1783, to defray the expence of fitting up the chancel with pews. Great havoc was made on this occasion among the funereal monuments. The porch of St.

Mary is handsomely fitted up with oak stalls, and till lately was used at matins. St. George's porch, in which the festival of that saint was celebrated, in 1617, was repaired about a century ago by the corporation.—The steeple of this church is very lofty, and its top, in the form of an imperial crown, is a work of admirable lightness and elegance. This part is supposed to have been added in the time of Henry the Sixth. Tradition states, that, during the siege in 1644, the Scottish general threatened to demolish this steeple, unless the keys of the town were immediately surrendered. The mayor ordered the chief of the Scotch prisoners in the town to be taken to the top of it, and then replied, "our enemies shall either preserve it or be buried in its ruins." This answer had the desired effect.—John Cousins, an alderman of Newcastle, in 1661, bequeathed sixty folios and forty quartos to the library of this church. In a room called the old library are several chained books, covered with dust, and in wretched repair; amongst which is the bible of Hexham abbey, beautifully illuminated, upwards of 600 years old, with a few other manuscripts. In 1703, Walter Blackett, Esq. built a library against the south wall of the chancel, to contain the books of the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, and other benefactors. This collection, which is large and valuable, is constantly open to the public.—In the north part of the church, observes Grey, "is a shrine of Henry, the Fourth Percy Earle of Northumberland, who was killed by the hands of the rebels, in Yorkshire, gathering up a subsidy; he was buried at Beverly, and this made in memory of him in his owne countrey, he having a house in his towne, and parish, and other noble-men and gentry in those day. 'Orate pro anima Henrici Percy 4. Northumbrie, qui per Rebellionem manus, occubuit, &c.'" This was destroyed by the alterations made in pewing the chancel in 1783. Several elegant productions of art, to the memory of Northumberland families, have, however, been since erected.—The origin of the chapel of St. Thomas à Beckett, at the Bridge-end, is unknown. It existed in 1248. James the First incorporated it with the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen; and in 1732, it was repaired, and fitted up, as a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas. In 1782, the outside of it was hewn over; and a new steeple built, the old being taken down to make the passage on to the bridge more spacious.—St. Andrew's Church has so well escaped the ravages of time, war, and fanaticism, as to retain much of its original masonry. The chancel is semicircular and ornamented with zig-zag work, in the Norman style. This church is mentioned in the Tynemouth chartulary, under the year 1219. Bourne supposes it was founded by the townsmen and religious houses. The altar-piece, a sublime production of Luca Giordano, was presented by Major Anderson.—The date and founder of St. John's church are unknown. It existed in 1286. Its windows abound with curious specimens of painted glass. The wooden spout down which the dove on the day of Pentecost was let to represent the descent of the Holy

Holy Ghost, remained here in the beginning of last century. In the cemetery is a stone with the following inscription :

" Here lie the remains of John Cunningham. Of his excellence as a pastoral poet, his works will remain a monument for ages, after this temporary tribute of esteem is in dust forgotten. He died at Newcastle, Sept. 18, 1773, aged 44."

All Saints' Church existed in 1286, but the date of its foundation is uncertain, and its records are few, and no way curious. Its bells were cast in 1686, out of an equestrian statue of James the Second, which stood upon Sandhill. This statue, the work of Mr. William Lawson, and approved by Sir Christopher Wren, cost the town 800/. It was thrown into the Tyne by the mob, in 1688.—The present structure was built in 1783, after a design of Mr. Stephenson. It is a magnificent edifice. Its form is circular, and its pews and galleries are of mahogany. The portico on the south is adorned with five Ionic columns; and the spire is lofty and elegant. The chapel of St. Anne, dependent upon All Saints' church, was neglected for several years after the Reformation; but repaired by the town in 1682. The present elegant structure was built by Mr. Newton, at the expence of the corporation, and consecrated in 1768.—Within the limits of this town are two Roman Catholic chapels; six meeting-houses for presbyterians, in communion with the church of Scotland; and the burghers, anti-burghers, Calvinistic baptists, and independents, each have one. The Wesleyan methodists have their orphan-house, and their Ebenezer; and the Kilhamites assemble at Bethel, in Manor Chare. The house of the Unitarians is in Hanover Square, and has a library. The Glassites have a congregation.

The grammar-school, founded by Thomas Horsley, who was mayor of Newcastle in 1525, was refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1599. Bishop Ridley, the martyr, Colonel Lilburne, Mr. Horsley, author of the *Britannia Romana*, and Dr. Akenside, were scholars here; Mr. Dawes, the author of *Miscellanea Critica*, was master from 1738 to 1750. Lords Collingwood and Eldon, Sir William Scott, and several other distinguished characters, received the rudiments of their education here, under the Rev. Hugh Moises. This valuable man died in 1806, aged eighty-five. A monument, by Flaxman, at the expence of several of his pupils, and the corporation of Newcastle, has been erected to his memory in the church of St. Nicholas.—This town is well provided with institutions for instructing the children of the poor. Each of the four churches has a charity school, liberally endowed. There is another attached to the chapel of St. Anne; and the Sunday schools are nearly as numerous as the several places of religious worship. A handsome and capacious structure, erected in 1810, for the general reception of poor children of all sects and denominations, to be educated on the method of Mr. Lancaster, was

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built to commemorate his majesty's entry into the fiftieth year of his reign, and named the Royal Jubilee School.—The Infirmary, on the west side of the town, was established in 1751. Its situation, prospect, and external plan of architecture, were well chosen, but its wards were large and crowded, and the whole house badly ventilated. These inconveniences were represented to the public in 1801, and benefactions, amounting to near 8000/. were procured to remove them. In 1803, the necessary additions and improvements were completed. The revenues of the institution partly arise from funded property, but chiefly from annual voluntary contributions. In the governor's room is a fine full length portrait of Sir Walter Blackett, by Reynolds; one of Matthew Ridley, Esq. by Webb; one of Dr. Butler, bishop of Durham; and one of Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester; all of whom were great benefactors to the institution.—A dispensary, established in Pilgrim Street, in 1777, has since been removed into Low-friar Street.—When the Infirmary was enlarged, an attempt was made to fit up a part of it for fever wards, but this was over-ruled; and, in 1804, a house of recovery was built, near the west gate, by voluntary subscription. It was instituted for the cure and prevention of contagious diseases, and has its medical establishment from the dispensary.—Dr. Hall, an eminent physician, some years since erected, on the outside of the West-gate, a set of very handsome baths.—The hospital of Holy Jesus, or Freeman's hospital, in the Manors, was founded, erected, and endowed, at the charge of the corporation, A.D. 1681. Its founders laid out 5000/. of its property in purchasing the Waiker estate, in the parish of Longbenton. It consists of a master and forty-one brethren, or sisters, being freemen, or widows of freemen, or unmarried sons and daughters of freemen.—Contiguous to this is the hospital of Mrs. Anne Davison, founded in 1725, for a governor and five sisters, to be widows of clergymen, merchants, or freemen of Newcastle; also the hospital of Thomas Davison of Ferryhill, in the county of Durham, Esq. founded for six unmarried women, daughters or widows of burgesses. The edifices of these three charities were built at the charge of the corporation, in 1754, in which the two last were founded.—The Keelmen's hospital, built at their own charge, A.D. 1701, contains a great hall, and fifty-two other rooms, and cost upwards of 2000/. It is an institution much in the nature of a benefit society.—The Lying-in hospital, founded in Rosemary Lane in 1760, is liberally supported by voluntary subscription; and there is a similar institution, begun in the following year, for the poor lying-in women at their own houses, in Newcastle and Gateshead. The society for the relief of the friendless poor was commenced, in 1797, and has its meetings at the baptist chapel, Tuthill-stairs. The Asylum for lunatics, belonging to the counties of Durham, Newcastle, and Northumberland, is an airy and retired situation, and is a handsome and spacious building.

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The present Exchange and Town-court were finished in 1685. Robert Trollop, of York, was the architect. It has undergone many external alterations since that time, its fronts having been cased with freestone, and its roof covered with blue slate. In 1783, and for several seasons after, a pair of crows built their nest and reared their young among the spikes of a weathercock upon the steeple of this building. Its lower story is occupied by offices of the town-clerk, the merchants' coffee-room, and the piazzas of the Exchange. At the foot of the stair-case is a bronze statue of Charles the Second, in a Roman habit. On the second floor are the Town Court, or Guildhall, the mayor's chamber, the merchant's court, the revenue office, and the archives of the town. The assizes, quarter-sessions, and other courts of the town and county of Newcastle, are held in the Guildhall, the floor of which is laid with black and white marble, and its walls ornamented with full length portraits of Charles the Second and James the Second; as also one of George the Third, painted by Ramsay, in 1760. The merchant's court is over a part of Thornton's hospital: it is a spacious room, and has a very curious and noble chimney-piece, of carved oak. The common council is held, and the daily business of the magistracy is transacted, in the mayor's chamber; in which is to be seen an engine, called the branks, and concerning which is the following remarkable anecdote in Gardener's *England's Grievances*, printed in 1655:—"John Willis, of Ipswich, upon his oath, said that he, this deponent, was in Newcastle, six months ago, and there he saw one Anne Biddlestone drove through the streets by an officer of the corporation, holding a rope in his hand, the other end fastened to an engine, called the branks, which is like a crown, it being of iron, which was musled over the head and face, with a great gap (gag) or tongue, of iron, forced into her mouth, which forced the blood out; and that is the punishment which the magistrates do inflict upon chiding and scolding women, and that he hath often seen the like done upon others." This punishment is still applied to scolds that presume to exercise their talent in examinations or trials before the magistrates.—The mansion-house was rebuilt in 1691, at the cost of 6000*l.* besides the furniture. It is grand and stately; and, considering the place it stands in, very ornamental. The saloon is furnished with halberds, and other kinds of armour, and the whole of the interior fitted up in a manner suitable for the dwelling of the chief magistrate of this opulent corporation. The mayor is allowed a state-coach, a barge, coals for the mansion-house, and 1300*l.* a-year towards expences in house-keeping. Great hospitality is kept up in this house through the whole of the year, and the judges of assize and their attendants are lodged and entertained in it, during their sessions.—It is uncertain at what time the "guild or fraternity of the blessed Trinity" were licensed. They purchased the site of their present house in 1402; and in 1505 ordered that a hall, chapel, and

lodgings for their poor brethren, should be erected upon it at their common expence. They had charters granted them by Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the Second, and James the Second. The charter of Henry the Eighth represents them as incorporated for the encouragement of the art of navigation, and with license to build and embattle two towers, one at the mouth of the haven of Tyne, the other on the adjoining hill, in which lights were to be kept every night, and fourpence to be paid to them by every foreign ship, and twopence by every English ship that entered the port. Within the circuit of their premises they have a free-school, erected in 1712, for the instruction of the children of their brethren in writing and mathematics. Their chapel was fitted up in 1634. They have rooms for eight poor brethren, and twelve widows, who, with several other of their own poor, have comfortable allowances.

The first account we have found of a custom-house, in this town, is in 1281.

An act of parliament was passed in the fourteenth of George the Third, to enable Dr. Fawcett to grant a lease of a part of the vicarage garden, for 999 years, on a rent of twenty pounds a year, for the purpose of building a house of assembly upon. The structure was raised from a design and under the direction of Mr. Newton, architect, in 1776, and cost 7601*l.* The rooms are said to be the most elegant and commodious of the kind of any in the kingdom, except those in Bath. There is a good picture of Sir John Falstaff and Mrs. Ford, by Downman, in the tea-room. Part of the lower rooms are used as a coffee-house, which is furnished with a library.—The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle was instituted in 1793, in a room in St. Nicholas' church-yard. Its library was commenced in 1795, and three years after the whole of its property was removed to the old assembly rooms in the Groat market, of which the society procured a lease. It is governed by a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and eight committee-men, all of whom are annually chosen out of its ordinary members, and vested with the management of its funds. Out of its honorary members four are allowed the privileges of ordinary ones. Ladies are admitted to the use of the library; but cannot attend general meetings, or vote. The annual payment to it is a guinea, and its revenues are upwards of 525*l.* a year. In 1802, the New Institution was engrafted on it, and a part of its funds appropriated to the maintenance of that meritorious establishment, which consists of a permanent lectureship on the several branches of natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, &c.; for which a large and very valuable apparatus was obtained.

The Theatre, opened in 1788, was built by Mr. Stephenson, and is a handsome and commodious edifice.

Many of the Northumbrian barons anciently found it necessary to have mansions within the walls of Newcastle.

Newcastle. Few vestiges, however, remain at present to point out their situation or their grandeur. The Earl of Northumberland's house was in the Close. Bolbeck Hall, or Westmoreland Place, is in Westgate Street, nearly opposite Collingwood Street. The building upon its site has an ancient appearance, but nothing of the original structure remains, except a wall, which passes the garden. Lord Scrope had a house in Pilgrim Street. The Scotch Arms, near Nun Gate, is traditionally held to have been the lodgings of the kings and nobility of Scotland, in times of truce with England.—There was an inn in Pilgrim Street, at which the devotees, in their visits to the shrine of St. Mary, at Jesmond, are said to have lodged. Near the head of this street is a noble mansion, built in 1580, by Robert Anderson, out of the offices, and nearly upon the site of the Franciscan Priory. A kinsman of this gentleman is recorded to have dropped his ring over Newcastle bridge, and his servant purchased a salmon a short time after, in which the same ring was found. This happened about the year 1559. The ring is still in the family, and has a fish engraven under the signet: the stone is supposed to be a Roman antique. This mansion, now belonging to Major Anderson, is styled Anderson Place. A subterraneous passage, pointing towards the manors, was discovered in the garden here a few years since, and coins of Edward the Third and Henry the Fourth, were taken out of it. This house is remarkable for being the head-quarters of General Levin during the captivity of King Charles in Newcastle. There is a traditional account, that the King attempted his escape by a subterraneous passage from a cellar in this house to the Lortburn, but that he could not effect the opening of an iron door at the outlet.

The first officers of this town were bailiffs, to whom a mayor was added in 1231. In 1400 it was constituted a county of itself, and the direction of it entrusted to Roger Thornton, mayor; William Redmarshall, its first sheriff; and, instead of the four bailiffs, six aldermen, who were vested with the power of justices of the peace. A recorder, eight chamberlains, two coroners, a sword-bearer, a common clerk, and eight sergeants of mace, were added in 1516. The aldermen were increased to ten, in 1557, and the 24 electors, who were to be equally chosen from the twelve crafts of the town, were made a common-council. The great charter of Elizabeth ordains, that the mayor, the ten aldermen, and recorder, should be jointly and severally keepers of the peace within the town; and that the common-council should consist of the mayor, aldermen, and 24 other burgesses. It was, however, the charter of James that finally and solidly established to this opulent body its large immunities; that fully defined the time and manner of electing its mayor, sheriff, chamberlains, &c.; the duration and offices of electors and aldermen; and that clearly pointed out the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of its

magistrates, the privileges of the freemen, and the liberties of the town. This borough has continued, with slight exceptions, to send two members to Parliament, since the year 1283. Its annual revenues, in 1809, amounted to 35,501*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Large sums have been expended in widening the streets, and making various other improvements. A butcher-market, on a very handsome and convenient plan, was finished, a few years ago, at the expence of this body.

Elswick, in the parish of St. John, in this town, was one of the possessions of Tynemouth priory. John Hodgson, Esq. its present owner, has rebuilt the house on a large and elegant plan. An extensive laboratory, for copperas, was commenced on this estate in 1808: the apparatus for the preparation of prussiate of iron, was removed from this neighbourhood, in 1810, to the south side of the river, at Heworth Shore.—Fenham, also in this parish, anciently belonged to the Knights Templars. It was annexed to the crown at the Dissolution, but afterwards came to the Riddels, of Swinburne castle. Thomas Riddel sold it to John Ord, attorney-at-law, in Newcastle. From its east front, is a fine open prospect of the Tyne, to the haven of Shields, and the ruins of Tynemouth priory.

At Benwell, the *Condercum* of the Notitia, and the station of the *Ala Astorum*, on an eminence, near two miles W. of Newcastle, a stone was discovered, in 1669, supposed to have been inscribed in the consulship of Senicio and Palma.—Several other inscriptions have been found here, the most remarkable of which is a fine altar, dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, a deity worshipped by miners. Coins of Trajan, Hadrian, and several other Emperors, with numerous antique remains, have been found here. The foundations of an exploratory tower, were discovered opposite the second milestone. An iron railway was made through the north side of the station, in 1810, which laid bare a part of its walls, and the foundations of several buildings. A coal mine, near this place, took fire at a candle, in the beginning of the last century, and burned nearly 30 years. Its progress was small at first; but it afterwards acquired such strength as to spread into the Fenham grounds, and burst out in the manner of a volcano, in nearly 20 places. It covered the furze, in its way, with flowers of sulphur, and cast up pieces of sal-ammoniac, six inches in breadth.

Jesmond, about two miles north-east of Newcastle, in the parish of St. Andrew's, is said to have derived its name from a rood that stood upon a mound of earth, at the entrance of the village.—Jesmond House was bought, in 1809, by John Anderson, Esq. of Newcastle. The holy well of Jesmond, was anciently in high estimation. The chapel and hospital, with their possessions, were granted by Edward the Sixth, to the corporation of Newcastle, who sold them to Sir Robert Brandling. The chapel had been long occupied as a barn and a stable

stable, and the hospital has been rebuilt, and converted into a dwelling-house.

Heaton Hall, delightfully situated upon the steep and woody banks of Ouseburn, is the seat of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. whose father, from designs furnished by Mr. Newton, architect, gave the building its present elegant appearance, by adding the two towers, and facing the front with stone. This house was built in 1718, when the family had several extensive collieries in its neighbourhood.* There was a chapel here, at which Edward the First attended to hear a bishop of boys perform the vespers of St. Nicholas. Tradition relates, that King John made this one of the places of his retreat; and ruins of an old building, fortified on the north, still carry the name of King John's palace. The manor of Heaton belonged to the Babbingtons, of Harnham,

* A dreadful calamity occurred at Heaton Colliery, on the morning of May 3, 1815, when, by the sudden influx of water, from an old mine, Mr. Miller, (the undervewler, who left a wife and eight children,) 32 workmen, 42 boys, and 37 horses, perished; and 25 widows, with about 80 children, were left to bemoan the sudden death of their husbands and fathers. Steam-engines were immediately employed, and every exertion was made for the recovery of the bodies; notwithstanding which, it was not till the 6th of January, in the following year, that the first body was found. It was that of an old man employed on the waggon-way: and a fact worthy of notice is, that the waste-water in which he had been immersed had destroyed the woollen clothes, and corroded the iron parts of a knife the deceased had in his pocket, yet his linen and the bone-haft of his knife remained entire. Shortly after, Mr. Miller, and a few others, were discovered: they had met a similar fate, having been overtaken by the water about a hundred yards from the shaft to which they had been hastening to save themselves. But the lot of these eight persons may be considered fortunate, when compared with the unhappy beings left at work towards the rise of the mine, and as yet unconscious of their dreadful situation. About the 16th of February, the higher parts of the workings were explored; and now a scene truly horrible was presented to view: for here lay the corpses of 56 human beings, whom the water had never reached, being situated 35 fathoms above its level. They had collected together near the crane, and were found within a space of 30 yards of each other; their positions and attitudes were various; several appeared to have fallen forwards from off an inequality, or rather step, in the coal on which they had been sitting; others, from their hands being clasped together, seemed to have expired while addressing themselves to the protection of the Deity; two, who were recognized as brothers, had died in the act of taking a last farewell by grasping each other's hand: and one poor boy reposed in his father's arms. Two slight cabins had been hastily constructed by nailing up deal boards, and in one of these melancholy habitations three of the stoutest miners had breathed their last. A large lump of horse flesh, wrapped up in a jacket, nearly two pound of candles, and three others, which had died out when half burned, were found in this apartment, if it can be so called. One man, well known to have possessed a remarkably pacific disposition, had retired to a distance to end his days alone, and in quiet. Another had been placed to watch the rise or fall of the water; to ascertain which sticks had been placed, and was found dead at his post.—There were two horses in the part of the mine to which the people had retired; one had been slaughtered, its entrails taken out, and hind-quarters cut up for use; the other was fastened to a stake, which it had almost gnawed to pieces, as well as a corse or coal basket that had been left within its reach.

That these ill-fated people perished for want of respirable air, and not from hunger and thirst, is certain; for most of the flesh

for many years; and was the seat of Sir Henry Babbington, in 1628. A descendant of this family, in a low situation, recovered a share of Heaton colliery, in 1796.—Near Heaton, on an elevated situation, is the ancient village of Byker; which, with its park, was held by Nicholas de Biker, in grand serjeancy, in 1234. It belongs to the Lawson family. The mock ruins were built as ornamental objects from Heaton Hall. The free-stone quarries here have furnished immense quantities of ash-lurs.

Amongst the distinguished natives of the town of Newcastle, may be mentioned the Rev. John Brand, A. M. rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and resident Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries;† the Rev. George Walker, F.R.S;‡ and the Right Hon.

cut from the horse, with a considerable quantity of horse-beans, were unconsumed, and a spring of good water issued into this part of the colliery; besides, the unburned remains of candles afford evidence of a still stronger nature; and by these data the coroner's jury was enabled to pronounce a verdict accordingly. The overman had left the chalk-board, in which it is usual to take down an account of the work done, together with his pocket-book, in an empty corse; on these some memorandum might have been expected to be noted; but no writing subsequent to the catastrophe appeared on either.—The bodies of those men which had lain in wet places were much decayed; but where the floor was dry, though their flesh had become much shrivelled, they were all easily recognised by their features being entire.

† This gentleman, who died in 1806, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he was B. A. In October, 1774, he was presented by Matthew Ridley, Esq. to the curacy of Cramlington, about eight miles from Newcastle. In 1775, he published a pretty poem, supposed to be written among the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, the retreat of the famous fair Rosamond; the subject was, "Illicit Love." He was admitted F. S. A. in 1777; and that year published his "Observations on Popular Antiquities," being Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with addenda, appendix &c. After he had taken orders he was admitted into the family of the Duke of Northumberland, by whom he was presented to St. Mary Hill, in 1735.—In this year he was also elected Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789, he published the *History and Antiquities of Newcastle upon Tyne*, 2 vols. 4to. a splendid and valuable work, which cost its author great labour. He contributed also several articles to the *Archæology of this society*. Mr. Brand, having apartments at Somerset House, was repeatedly troubled for non residence on his cure: notwithstanding, he performed parochial duties with punctuality. The day before his death, he had taken a long ramble with two friends: he was well at seven o'clock in the morning, and died before nine, in his study.

‡ This gentleman, born about the year 1734, received the early part of his education under the Rev. Dr. Moises. He afterwards studied at the grammar school of Durham, and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. About the year 1756 he succeeded his uncle, as dissenting minister at Durham, where he continued seven years. He married at Yarmouth in 1772, and became the mathematical tutor at Warrington Academy. In 1775, he settled at Nottingham, where he remained 24 years; previously to which he had published his "Doctrine of the Sphere," a 4to. volume, with many plates of a peculiar construction. He was the author of several political tracts, sermons, philosophical essays, &c. On the decease of Dr. Perceval, he was elected President of the Philosophical Society of Manchester. He died at the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool, the 21st of April, 1807, leaving a widow, one son, and daughter.

Baron

Baron Collingwood, of Coldbourn and Hethpole, in this county, Admiral of the Red, &c.*

NORHAMSHIRE.]—This district, though situated at the northern extremity of Northumberland, is under the jurisdiction of the county of Durham. It is about six miles in length, from north to south. At Norham, anciently called Ubbauford, King Egfrid built a church, which he honoured with the remains of Leolwulf, to whom the Venerable Bede dedicated his church history. He was the first of our kings who relinquished a throne for the cowl. After the second descent of the Danes upon Lindisfarne, St. Cuthbert's body rested here till the time of King Ethelred. Of Egfrid's church, only the middle aisle is standing. In some old foundations at its east end, a stone, with curious inscriptions, and the effigies of St. Peter, St. Cuthbert, and King Ceolwulf, its patrons, were discovered. The castle, standing on a high rock, on the brink of the Tweed, was built by Bishop Flambard, in 1121; but the Scots, under King David, in 1138, destroyed it. Hugh Pudsey soon after rebuilt it: the great tower is still standing. Alexander the Second, after investing it forty days with a mighty army, in 1216, was obliged to raise the siege. It was twice besieged by the Scots in Edward the Second's reign, and at length taken; but recovered in 1322. In the night of Edward the Third's coronation it was unsuccessfully assaulted, but forced by storm in the next year. It suffered much in the siege immediately before the battle of Flodden Field. Bishop Tunstal repaired it in the reign of Queen Mary. After Bishop Barnes alienated it from his see, Queen Elizabeth granted it, with all the tythes and demesnes, to the Earl of Monmouth, who sold them for 6000*l.* and the furniture of the castle for 800*l.* to George Hume, Earl of Dunbar. The Fenwicks of Lemington, a seat near Whittingham, sold the

castle to Mr. Alder, who demolished the outworks, and then demised it to Sir Francis Blake, Bart. The manor now belongs to Sir Carnaby Ilaggerstone.

Heton Castle, belonging to the Earl of Tankerville, was a strong and beautiful quadrangular structure; at the south-west corner of which was the Lion's court and tower; and on the north side, a vault, in which 100 horse might stand. It is now in a dilapidated state.

Twizell Castle, a seat of Sir Francis Blake, has been nearly 50 years in building. It is either five or six stories high, with turrets at the corners. The Till runs in front of it, under a bold rock, finely fringed with wood. This place was for several descents in the Selby family, a lady of which, in the sixteenth century, built the bridge here, which is nearly semi-circular, ninety feet and a half in span, and forty-six feet high from the battlement. Below it is a fine petrifying fountain; and farther down, the ruins of Tilmonth Chapel, where was till lately, says Wallis, "a stone boat of as fine a shape as a boat of wood. St. Cuthbert is reported to have sailed in it down the Tweed, from Melross to this chapel. It is ten feet long within, three feet and a half in diameter, eighteen inches deep, and four inches and a half thick."

Tilmonth House, also a seat of Sir Francis Blake, contains an excellent collection of pictures. Near Tilmonth Cross is a square camp, called Holy Chesters.

The little village of Cornhill has a good inn, and an old seat of the Collingwoods, of Lilburne. On the brink of the Tweed, a quarter of a mile from the bridge, are traces of a fort, trenched round, and called Castle Stone-Nick. In 1751, in pulling down the chapel, was found a stone coffin, about eight feet long, in which were two urns, of coarse pottery, and

* His Lordship, who died in the year 1810, on board the *Ville de Paris*, at sea, aged 60, was descended from an old family. He was educated under the Rev. Hugh Moises, the preceptor of the Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his brother the Right Hon. William Scott, with whom he was contemporary, in the head school. He entered the navy at eleven years of age, and saw much service. His countryman, Admiral Roddam, discerned his worth early in life; and extended to him his protection and patronage. It is a singular fact, that Lord Collingwood immediately succeeded Nelson in almost every ship and appointment in the course of his promotion. He first became acquainted with his illustrious friend in 1776, at Jamaica. They were much attached to each other. Collingwood had but two short cessations from actual service, the interval from 1786 to 1790; and again a year subsequent to 1793. He was captain of the *Barfleur*, under Lord Howe, on the ever memorable first of June, 1794. He fought off Cape St. Vincent. In the battle of Trafalgar, his ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, was conducted, by her commander, Captain Rotherham, under the auspices of his admiral, through the enemy's line, being the first ship that broke it. When she passed through it, Collingwood said to his captain, "What would Nelson give to be in our situation!" Nelson's eye closely watched his friend in that tremendous moment:—"Look (said he), at Collingwood, the noble fellow! observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!" The humanity and piety of Admiral Collingwood, after this

battle, were not less conspicuous than those of Lord Nelson himself had been. The passage in which he speaks of the fall of his illustrious friend, in his official letter, ought never to be forgotten;—"My heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years' intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion on which he fell, does not bring that consolation which perhaps it ought." The peculiar merit of the official dispatch struck his Majesty, who observed, that "Collingwood's was an excellent letter." He was raised to the peerage by his Sovereign, and received the thanks of his country; parliament voted him 2000*l.* per annum during his own life, and 1000*l.* per annum to his lady, and 500*l.* to each of his two daughters. He was fated never to see his family after the attainment of his honours. His lordship died exhausted with long service, and a victim to protracted disease. His body was brought home to England. It lay in state in the painted chamber of Greenwich Hospital; and was finally deposited under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, close by the coffin of his friend Lord Nelson. A fine marble monument has been erected to his memory near the South door of the said Cathedral, representing his lordship in his uniform dress, lying on the deck of a man of war, clasping his sword. Near the ship are various bold Naval devices executed with great taste.

the shank-bones and scull of a person of great size. In a wood, a little south of Cornhill, is a fine mineral spring, formerly much resorted to; and in the fields beyond it, on each side of the Kelso road, is a series of works, consisting of terraces, conical hills, and basins of water, apparently the horticultural retreat of some prince or person of note.

REDESDALE.]—This district, comprising the parishes of Corsenside and Elsdon, was anciently a nest of freebooters. Otterburne, and Harbottle Castle, were held of the king, in capite, by Robert Umfranville, in 1428, by “the service of keeping the valley of Reddesdale free from wolves and robbers, which service was adjudged to be great serjeantry.” In 1567 this district belonged to the crown. Lord Redesdale is the greatest landholder here; but the Duke of Northumberland is lord paramount of the district, for which he holds a court-leet at Elsdon.—The Roman station of Risingham is on the western branch of Watling Street, twelve miles from the wall, on the brink of the river Rede. Its area, containing three acres, three roods, and twenty-six perches, is covered with the lines of ancient buildings. Opposite this station lie many large stones in the river, with holes in them, somewhat in the manner of lewis-holes, as if they had been used in a bridge. Watling Street is very visible in this neighbourhood, and in one place has left the ancient appellation *leam*, to two farm-houses, as it has done in Leaming Lane, in Yorkshire, and as the Roman way, Rakingdike, from Lancaster to South Shields, has done in Leam Lane, in the parish of Jarrow. Here, observes Camden, “are many and considerable remains of antiquity; and the inhabitants say that the god *Mogon* a long while defended this place against some souldan or Pagan Prince.” This *Mogon* was a local deity of the Cadeni, who are the same as the Gadeni of Ptolemy. Two inscribed altars to this deity have been founded here.

Elsdon church, 21 miles W. N. W. from Morpeth, is ancient, and has once been much larger. In clearing away the earth recumbent against the north transept, a few years ago, the bones of upwards of one hundred persons were found, regularly deposited in double rows, the scull of one alternately lying between the thigh bones of another. Behind the chancel was found a tomb-stone, with a cross and a sword carved upon it; the monument of a young man, as appeared by the beautiful freshness of his teeth. The rectory-house is a strong old tower, with a circular staircase at one corner; its lowest story is spanned with one large arch; on its front are the arms of the Hunfranvilles, and beneath them—**R D NORR.**—The mote-hill, on the north side of the village, has been a place of assembly, on public occasions, in Saxon times. The remains of strong masonry, and two inscriptions found upon it, also prove that it has been used as an exploratory hill by the Romans. Tradition relates that a giant, called Ella, resided here, and committed great ravages. Bereness Chapel, in this parish, had been

long in ruins but was rebuilt by voluntary subscription in 1793.

Otterburne Castle, 21 miles N. by W. from Hexham, standeth says Leland, on “Otter in Ridesdale.” The estate belongs to Mr. Ellis, whose mansion-house is founded upon the site of the old castle. Froissart, in his account of the battle fought here, on the ninth of August, 1388, describes this fortress as “tolerably strong, and situated among marshes, which the Scots attacked so long, and so unsuccessfully, that they were fatigued, and afterwards sounded a retreat.” In council, however, it was agreed to renew the attack in the cool of next morning; but to many of them the light of that morning never shone. Under the Earls of Douglas, Moray, and Marob, they had a little time before entered Northumberland, crossed the Tyne, and burned the country as far as Brancepeth castle, and then returned, laden with plunder. In their way back they lay three days before Newcastle, in which time there was much skirmishing, and Sir Henry Percy lost his pennon in an encounter with Douglas, who boasted he would fix it upon his castle of Dalkeith. The morning after this, Douglas turned homeward; and, in his way to Otterburne, he burned the castle of Ponelace, and took its owner, Sir Haymo de Alpel, prisoner. While they were at supper, and some were gone to sleep, for they had laboured hard during the day at the attack of the castle of Otterburne, the English, from Newcastle, entered their camp with the cry, ‘Percy! Percy!’ It was moon-light. The assault, by mistake, was made among the huts of the servants, which gave the Scotch (who had settled their plans of defence in case of an attack) time to wheel along the mountain side, and fall upon the English flank. The battle now raged. Douglas and Hotspur had met, and the Scotch were giving way, when Sir Patrick Hepburne and his son came, and renewed the fight. “The Earl of Douglas, who was of a high spirit, seeing his men repulsed, seized a battle-axe with both his hands, like a gallant knight; and, to rally his men, dashed into the midst of his enemies, and gave such blows on all around him, that no one could withstand them, but all made way for him on every side, until he was met by three spears that pointed at him; one struck him on the shoulder, another on the stomach, near the belly, and the third entered his thigh. He could never disengage himself from these spears, but was borne to the ground, fighting desperately. From that moment he never rose again. Some of his knights and esquires had followed him, but not all; for though the moon shone, it was rather dark.”—When his followers came up, they found him stretched upon the ground, with his valiant chaplain and a wounded knight by his side. “Thanks to God,” says he, “I die like my forefathers, in a field of battle, and not in my chamber upon my bed. Raise up my banner, and continue the cry of ‘Douglas!’ but tell neither friend nor foe that I am dead.” The main force of the English army marched over his body.

body. Sir Ralph Percy, badly wounded, was soon after taken prisoner. The contention still continued fierce; but when the fallen banner again came forward, with the cry of "Douglas! Douglas!" the Scotch made a furious attack, and the English, weary with a long day's march, and the fatigue of battle, at last gave way, and were completely overthrown. Sir Ralph Percy, and other distinguished characters, to the number of 1000, were taken prisoners: upwards of 1800 were killed, and above 1000 wounded. Soon after the Bishop of Durham came up with fresh troops, but finding the Scotch strongly entrenched, and being deceived in their numbers, by their clamorous concert with their horns, they determined to return again to Newcastle. Mr. Horsley, in a letter to R. Gale, Esq. in 1729, described a cairn opened near Otterburne about that time, computed to contain about 60 tons of loose stones, under which appeared a large, flat undressed stone, that covered a cavity, three feet long, two feet broad, and about four feet deep.—It was filled, about eighteen inches, with fine mould, next was a layer of ashes, mixed with pieces of bone and half-burned wood, and then two feet of fine river sand.

A similar monument, near High Carricks, was used in building a kiln, a few years ago: in its centre was a cavity, formed by four stones set on edge, and covered with one about eight feet long and five feet broad. Hare Cairn, i. e. army's tomb, on a sheep-walk, east of Rochester, is a mass of loose stones, twelve feet high, and sixty yards in diameter. Todd-Law means Fox Hill, and is the name of a moor about a mile south-east of Bereness chapel, on which are three rude stone pillars, in a triangle, twelve feet asunder. There are several cairns, tumuli, and Druidical circles, scattered over this district, especially on the hills towards the borders.—At Elishaw, between Otterburne and Rochester, were an hospital and a chapel. About the spot the ground is uneven, with foundations of other buildings; and a Roman bridge has crossed the Rede here, as is evident by stones still remaining, united with lead and iron cramps.

Rochester, in Watling Street, 25 miles N. N. W. from Hexham, is the Dremenium of Ptolemy and the Itinerary. It is defended by three ramparts of earth and a wall seven feet thick, fancifully chequered with ashlar work, of different colours. Part of these walls, on the west and south-west, still remain, but hidden on each side with heaps of ruins. A hypocaust, mentioned by Hutchinson, was within the walls, at the north east compartment. Many urns have been found within the walls about the north-west corner; and there is a small barrow in the field west of the station. Several Roman inscriptions have also been found here.

TINDALE.]—Tindale ward is in five divisions; east, north-east, north, south, and west: the first contains the parishes of Bywell St. Andrew, Bywell St. Peter, Corbridge, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Newburn, Oven-

ham, Shotley (east and west quarters) and Slaley; comprising 53 townships: the second contains the parishes of Birtley, part of Bolam, Chollerton, Corsenside, part of Hartburn, Kirkharle, Kirkwhelpington, Stamfordham, and Thockrington; comprising 51 townships: the third contains the parishes of Newborough, Simonburn, Walwick, and Warden; comprising 21 townships: the fourth contains the parishes of Allendale, Hexham, and John-Lee; comprising 21 townships: and the fifth contains the parishes of Haltwhistle, Kirkhaugh, Knaresdale, Lambley, and Whitfield; comprising 15 townships.

The parish of Simonburn, N. W. by N. from Hexham, and extending from the Roman wall to Liddisdale in Scotland (32 measured miles) is remarkable, as the largest in the diocese of Durham. Its advowson, with other property, was taken by Edward I. from the see of Durham, in the time of Anthony Beck, because that prelate refused to observe a treaty the king had made between him and the prior of Durham. John Darcy left the advowson to Queen Philippa, who gave it to Windsor College. It fell to the crown by the attainder of the last Earl of Derwentwater, and now belongs to Greenwich Hospital. Its revenues are upwards of 5000*l.* a-year; but an act of parliament passed a few years ago, to divide it into five rectories, after the decease of the then incumbent, and to bestow them upon naval chaplains.—The chancel possesses the remains of elegance; its door-way on the south side being rich Gothic, and its original windows long, spear-pointed, and finely ornamented. At the east end of the south aisle is the effigies of the Rev. Cuthbert Ridley, of a child, and of a youth, cut in stone, with an inscription, dated 1625. Mr. Wallis, author of the history of this county, was several years curate of this parish.—Simonburn Castle was pulled down, to satisfy a violent curiosity the country people had for searching for hidden treasure. Part of the west end was rebuilt in 1766, the angles having small turrets.

The mansion at Nunwick, erected by Sir Lancelot Allgood, high-sheriff for the county in 1746, is a handsome building, of white free-stone, screened with a fine wood on the west, and from the terrace the prospect over the banks of the North Tyne, is extremely beautiful and rich. In a field adjoining were five upright pillars, in circular order, eight feet high and nine and a half over; the circumference of the area in which they stood was ninety feet. About three quarters of a mile north-west of Nunwick, is Park-End, the seat of Thomas Ridley, Esq. surrounded with fine scenery, and grounds.

At Wark, in the parish of Simonburn, is an exploratory mount, called Mote Hill, on which the Ratcliffs had a mansion-house. The camps in this neighbourhood were probably formed by the army of Edward the Third.

Houghton Castle, the seat of William Smith, Esq. 8½ miles W. by N. from Newcastle, stands on a sloping bank, on the southern brink of the North Tyne. This extensive and strong fabric, was a possession of

of the Swinburnes in 1326, and of the Widdringtons in 1367. Adjoining to it are the remains of a domestic chapel. Here is an extensive paper-mill; and, at a short distance, on a woody and rising ground, is the village of Humshaugh, anciently belonging to the castle. The seat of the late H. Richmond, Esq. is at Humshaugh.

The market town of Bellingham, 16 miles N. N. W. from Hexham, and 298 N. N. W. from London, gave name to an ancient family, who were seated at it in 1378. Some ruins of their castle still remain. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is roofed with stone arches in rib-work: there are many grave-stones in its floor, sculptured with swords, and other warlike emblems. Nearly opposite, on the south side of the North Tyne, is Heslieside, the seat of the Charlton family, since the time of Edward the Sixth. The old mansion-house, built after the manner of Lowther Hall, in Westmoreland, was burnt down about 80 years ago, and then rebuilt. The present edifice stands on a gentle eminence: the grounds are well wooded, and diversified with fine sheep-walks; and the gardens and fruit walls are very productive.

Five miles above this place is Falstone chapel, and about seven miles further up is Keelder Castle, formerly the residence of a famous border chieftain, but at present a shooting-box of the Duke of Northumberland. Sir John Swinburn, of Capheaton, has a shooting-seat in this neighbourhood, called Mounce-Know, around which he has paid considerable attention to planting. The moors here are scattered over with cairns, tumuli, and Druidical monuments.—Of Tarsel Hall, about two miles above Heslieside, only some slight remains are visible.

Of Chipchase Castle, nine miles N. N. W. from Hexham, the old tower still remains. Its roof is built on corbels, and it has openings through which to throw down stones or scalding water upon an enemy. The tattered fragments of Gothic painting on the walls, are exceedingly curious. Soon after it came to the family, its present owners, the mansion was thoroughly repaired, and much improved. The

chapel in the lawn was rebuilt, the gardens made, and the grounds covered with extensive plantations. This delightful residence is surrounded with scenery of the richest and most enchanting kind. The rooms in it are fitted up in a splendid style, and ornamented with several excellent paintings.

Swinburne Castle, in the parish of Chollerton, is the seat of Mrs. Ridley. It is an elegant stone building, on rising ground, and surrounded with plantations. It anciently belonged to the Swinburnes, then to the Widdringtons, and afterwards to the Riddells.

St. Oswald's Chapel occupies a high and bold situation, above Chollerford bridge. In a field near it skulls of men and hilts of swords have been frequently ploughed up. A large silver coin of St. Oswald was found, a few years ago, in repairing the chapel; and there are many ancient charters in the church of Durham with seals, bearing his head, and this inscription — *CAPUT SANCTI OSWALD REGIS*, on one side, and his cross and *SIGILLUM CUDBERTI PRÆSULIS SCI*, on the other.*

The parish of Lee St. John, is a mile and a quarter N. N. E. from Hexham. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, stands on a bold and woody headland, having a prospect of both arms of the Tyne. Below it, is Hermitage, which both art and nature have united to render charming. Prior Richard calls it Erneshow, which he interprets Eagle's Hill. It was to this sweet solitude that John of Beverley retired from his apostolic labours of evangelising the English pagans, previously to his appointment to the see of Hexham, by King Alfred. Here also was the oratory of St. Michael, held sacred in former days for its power over inveterate diseases. It was plundered by two Scots from the army of David, in 1138; both of which, says Richard, soon after were seized with madness, and wildly roved about, mauling their limbs till they died. In 1724, it belonged to John Coatsworth, Esq. who built the mansion-house. It was recently the seat of John Hunter, Esq.

* The origin of the sanctity of this place is briefly this:—Ceadwallo and Penda having ravaged the whole kingdom of Northumberland, Ethelburga and Paulinus fled into Kent, and the people, seeing no end to the oppression they suffered, chose Eanfrid King of Bernicia, and Osric of Deira: they both renounced Christianity, and, as if in punishment of their apostasy, the terrible Ceadwallo attacked Osric, slew him, routed his army, and plundered his subjects. Eanfrid, dreading similar treatment, threw himself upon the mercy of the tyrant, who murdered him in his presence. At length, in 635, Oswald, Eanfrid's brother, rising from obscurity, with an army, small indeed, but composed of valiant men, strong in the faith of Christ, generously resolved to oppose the usurper. He had studied the art of war in retirement, and now, having chosen a proper situation on the banks of Denesburn, entrenched himself, and under the banner of the holy cross waited with religious solemnity for the enemy. Ceadwallo, flushed with recent success, and confident in his numbers, rushed into the camp, but was himself slain with an arrow, and his army routed. The Northumbrian Saxons thought they saw the interference of Providence so plainly in this victory, that they called the field of battle Hefenfelth, i. e. Heaven Field; and the brethren of

the church of Hexham, for many years, annually resorted hither on the day before St. Oswald's martyrdom to make vigils for his soul, and sing psalms, and offer the sacrifice of holy oblation for him in the morning. Which good custom growing more into notice, continues Bede, they have lately made the place more sacred and more honourable, by building a church at it; and that not without cause, for we do not find that there was any sign of Christianity, any church, or any altar, in the whole kingdom of Bernicia before this new general erected this banner of the holy cross, when he was about to fight with a most barbarous enemy.—Denesburn, is at present called Erringburn. Hefenfelth, according to Bede, was *juxta murum, ad Aquilonem*, and is supposed by some to be the same as Hallington, in old writings Haledown, that is Holy Hill. By the tradition of some, this battle was fought at Bingfield, where there is a chapel, formerly under Hexham church; but others assert that it happened in the grounds of Cockley, below the church and cross of St. Oswald, and between Erringburn and the Wall. But whether it was at Hallington, Cockley, or Bingfield, Erringburn must be the same brook that Bede calls Denesburn.

Beaufort is the seat of John Errington, Esq. From the south side of the Tyne it exhibits a long and handsome front, surrounded with fine pleasure-grounds; and from its walks are seen towns, towers, and hamlets, and the winding stream of Tyne, sometimes hidden under its banks, and at others boldly crossing the meadows in broad and silver looking reaches. It is altogether beautiful.

The market-town of Hexham, 23 miles W. by N. from Newcastle, and 282½ N.N.W. from London, is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station. In the year 674, Hestoldesham, or Hagustald, was made the see of a bishop, by St. Wilfrid, archbishop of York. The founder presided over it four years; but, falling into disgrace with King Egfrid, and into a controversy with Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, he was deprived of his dignities, and succeeded in this office by Eata, Tunbert, and St. John of Beverley; on whose promotion to the see of York, in 687, he was restored to his seat here, in which he continued till his death, which happened in 687. After him came Acca, the friend and patron of St. Bede, and the chaplain and sharer of the fortunes of his predecessor. He enlarged and beautified the cathedral church; but was banished in 732, and succeeded by Fridbert, who presided 34 years, and was followed by Alcmund, in 767; Tilbert, 781; Ethelbert, 789; Headred, 800; Eanbert, or Osbert, 806; and, lastly, by Tydferth, who died on a journey to Rome, about 821, and with whom the bishopric ceased, after lasting about 150 years, and about 51 years before the devastation of Northumberland, by Halden the Dane. In 883, it was united to the see of Lindisfarne, at that time removed to Chester-le-Street, and followed the fortune of the bishopric of Durham, till Henry the First, offended with the conduct of Bishop Flambard, gave it to the see of York, in which it has ever since continued. The town, says Richard, has its name from the Hestild, a rivulet that runs near it. The church is much celebrated by ancient historians, for its extent and beauty. The workmen employed in building it, were brought by Wilfrid from Rome. Thomas the Second, archbishop of York, in 1113, struck with its ruined grandeur, and recollecting its ancient dignity and opulence, with the consent of its rector and vicar, placed a prior and canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, in it. To the reign of Henry the First, when this church was separated from the see of Durham, we may date the commencement of its rebuilding, and the period of its being finished to the latter end of the time of Henry the Second. It is in the form of a Greek cross; the tower, near 34 yards high, is in the centre, and appears low and broad. The architecture is mixed,

of the Gothic and Saxon. The interior is highly finished; the principal pillars, which are rather disproportionate and heavy, are clustered, and support Gothic arches; but the members of the archings and pilasters are finely proportioned. The choir is roofed with wood, covered with lead, and the side aisles are arched with stone. A double gallery runs round the whole structure, opening with Saxon arches, each opening being composed of three arches, the centre one circular, the side ones pointed, the workmanship extremely fine, and the pillars light. The nave was burnt down by the Scots, in 1296; and nothing now remains of it but a sadly ruined specimen of its western door, and part of the south wall adjoining the cloisters. The whole edifice has strong marks of fire upon it. The choir is at present used as the parish church, and crowded with most inelegant pews and galleries. On the pannels of the screen, at its entrance, is painted the Dance of Death, and several historical subjects; and, over the litany-desk, on the west side of the transept, are full-length portraits of the saints Wilfrid, John of Beverley, Acca, Fridbert, Gilbert, Alcmund, and Eata, with this inscription above their heads, "Fundatores, hujus loci." Each figure is about three feet long, the drapery good, but the painting flat. The bishop's pew, and the oratory, near prior Richard's tomb, have been also ornamented with paintings, at present much defaced by time and bad usage. In the south aisle is a mutilated effigy of one of the Umfranvilles, in the attitude of a crusader; and, at the entrance into the northern transept, is a recumbent figure, with clasped hands, legs, and arms cuirassed, sword sheathed, and his shield charged with the arms of the Aydens. At the west end of the north aisle is an elegant tomb, supposed to be in memory of Alfwald, King of Northumberland, slain at Scilechester, in 788. The tomb of prior Richard is ornamented with several rude and fanciful carvings. Near this tomb is a beautiful oratory, now a pew; and, above it, is suspended the helmet of Sir J. Fenwick, who was slain at the battle of Marston Moor, and whose skull, broken in the same place as the helmet, is still preserved in the priory. On the south side of the altar are three stalls (and two others have been cut away) highly ornamented with tabernacle-work, to which the bishop and his attendants retired during the elevation of the host. Behind the altar is the place of the shrine of the holy relics, now called the Old School, 59 feet long, and 25 feet wide, in which have been found many stone coffins. And against a pillar, on the north side of the altar, still remains the Frid-stool, or seat of sanctuary.*—This church had large possessions, a catalogue of which is still preserved. At the Dissolution, the

* Prior Richard tells us, "that by seizing any one flying for refuge, within the four crosses on the outside of the town, a penalty of 16*l.* was incurred; within the town, the penalty was 32*l.*; within the walls of the church-yard, 48*l.*; within the doors of the choir, 144*l.* and besides these penalties, penance, as for sacrilege, for each offence; but they who shall presume

to seize any one in the stone chair, near the altar, called the Frid-stool, or at the shrine of holy relics, behind the altar, for such flagitious crime, shall not be allowed to purchase remission by any sum of money, but shall be *bootless*, incapable of pardon."

priory lands were valued at 122*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*—The priory stood at the west end of the church. Its cloisters and chapel were to be seen not many years since. Sir Reginald Carnaby repaired it, and his arms, with the date, 1531, remain over a door in the manor office. The gateway, which leads to the north front of this mansion, bears strong marks of Saxon architecture, and is supposed to have been coeval with Wilfrid's church. There are also two towers in the circuit of the walls of the old monastery, which exhibits marks of antiquity. One of them is built over a gateway, and was formerly the town-hall, but at present a sessions-room for the county of Northumberland, and a court-house for the manor of Hexham. The other stands on a hill, is square, has small loop-holes, broad corbel battlements, and two dungeons, which were used as prisons while the town had palatine privileges.

The town of Hexham is finely situated on the south side of the Tyne; but its streets are narrow, and ill built. Leather, gloves, hats, &c. are its chief manufactures. Here is a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1598. The Mercer's Company, in London, founded a lectureship in the church, in 1623, under the will of Richard Fishborne, Esq. which has opulent revenues.*—John Nevil, Marquis of Montague, general of the forces of Edward the Fourth, gained a decisive victory near this town, at a place called the Linhills, over the forces of Henry the Sixth. The abacot, or cap of state, adorned with two rich crowns, was found upon one of Henry's attendants; and his general, the Duke of Somerset, was taken prisoner and beheaded, as were several other distinguished characters, at Hexham. Montague's success procured him the title of Duke of Northumberland. Duxfield, and the Queen's Cave, places near the field of battle, date their names from this event.—A serious riot took place in this town in March, 1761, between a large concourse of people, collected to oppose the balloting for the militia, and a troop of the North York militia. After Ensign Hart and a private had been killed, the magistrates commanded the militia to fire upon the mob, forty-five of whom were killed on the spot, and about 300 severely wounded.

The Abbey of Blancheland, 9½ miles S. by E. from Hexham, stands in a narrow, green valley, surrounded by moors and morasses, about two miles from the head of the Derwent. It was founded by Walter de Bolbeck, in 1165, for twelve Premonstratensian canons. Part of the church, fitted up for the use of the parish, contains some old grave-stones. The gateway of the quadrangle of the abbey, and the abbey itself, are almost entire.

Near Hunstanworth chapel, a mile distant, is a

curious arched vault, forty-five feet long, and twenty-five feet wide.

Bolbeck, in this neighbourhood, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, was the barony of a famous family of its own name. It now belongs to George Silvertop, Esq. of Minster Acres, a seat about which great and laudable improvements have, of late years, been made.

Prudhoe Castle, having its name from standing on a proud eminence, 10 miles W. from Newcastle, was the capital seat of the barony of the Humfravilles, given to them by William the Conqueror, with whom they came into England. From this family it came to the Tailboys, who forfeited it at the battle of Hexham. It now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. The outer walls appear to be the oldest part of this fortress, as the square towers in them, on the west side, have circular bases, and the covered way, which leads to the inner and semi-circular gate, is of much stronger and better masonry than the lower part of the tower of the gateway itself. The ground is high towards the river, and on the south the walls have been defended by deep ditches, crossed by a draw-bridge.

Corbridge, a market, and anciently a borough town, is seated on a rich plain on the north side of the Tyne, 4½ miles E. from Hexham, and 278 N. N. W. from London. In 771, there was a monastery here; David, King of Scots, had his tents here in January, 1138, while he was plundering the adjacent country; and armies from Scotland, in 1296 and 1311, burnt this town. By tradition it once had five churches, only one of which now remains. It has been built out of the neighbouring Roman station. By the church is an old tower, once the town gaol.—The Roman station of Corchester at the confluence of the brook Cor with the Tyne, half a mile west of Corbridge. Horsley makes it the *Corstopitum* of Antoninus. Abundance of medals, inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities, have been found here.

Dilston-Hall, on a bold situation, on the east side of the brook called Devilswater, was built in 1616, by Francis Ratcliffe, Esq. and, after falling into ruin, completely removed, by the advice of Mr. Smeaton. It stood adjoining to the old tower of Devilstones, which still remains. In the chapel, is a vault, containing the remains of several of the Ratcliffe family.

Ayden Castle, on the west side of a deep dell, seems to have been a place of great size and strength. It is encompassed with a ruinous outward wall, pierced with arrow-holes. Here is a stable arched with stone, and having stone mangers. It once gave name to a family. A moiety of it belonged to the Carnabys of Halton Tower, a strong old seat,

* This town gave birth to two priors of its church, John, and Richard de Hexham. John continued the History of Durham, from 1130 to 1154, which Twisden published among the Decem Scriptores, from a single MS. in Beuet College Library.

Cambridge. Richard wrote "A History of Hexham Church and Bishops;" "The Reign of Stephen;" and "The War of the Standard;" also published among the Decem Scriptores.

with turrets at its four corners, which that family obtained by marrying an heiress of the Haltons, in Edward the First's time. Here is preserved a sword of the Carnabys, sixty-four inches long.

A short distance to the north, is Halton Chesters, the Hunnum of the Notitia. It lies between the two barriers, and on both sides of the present military way. It seems to have been supplied with water by an aqueduct, from a spring on the higher ground. The border part of the station is called Silver Hill. On the south side of it, the walls, ditches, and the interior buildings, appear in large and confused heaps of ruins.

The manor of Bywell, eight miles E. S. E. from Hexham, is now the property of the Rev. Septimus Hodson. The town, situated on the Tyne, is divided into two several parishes. It was formerly inhabited by handicraft men, whose trade was in iron-work, for the horsemen and borderers of the country. They are subject to the thieves of Tynedale, and compelled, winter and summer, to bring in all their cattle and sheep into the street in the night season, and watch both ends of the town, and, when the enemy approached, to raise hue and cry. The ancestors of the Earl of Westmoreland built a fair tower, or gate-house here, of stone. Facing the castle, on the southern margin of the river, are the ruins of a domestic chapel. The piers of a bridge, mentioned by Camden, are still standing, and have probably belonged to a wooden bridge, which led to this chapel. The town is small at present, but, both in appearance and situation, the most interesting of any in this county. The woody banks of the river, the water-fall, the castle, and the two churches, (St. Andrew's and St. Peter's) all within a narrow compass, group agreeably together. Mr. Hodson's house is girt with a fine lawn, and stately forest trees.

At Ovingham, 11 miles W. from Newcastle, was a cell of black canons, subordinate to Hexham, and founded by one of the Humfravilles. This town had a royal charter for a market, and was governed by a bailiff. Near it, at Wylam, are large collieries; and Wylam Hall, a seat of the Blacketts, in the seventeenth century, and at present of Christopher Blackett, Esq. North of Ovingham, is Welton, now a small hamlet, but once a considerable village. In 653, it was the royal villa of King Osweo, which Bede calls *Ad Murum*, and in which Finian, bishop of Lindisfarne, baptized the Mercian king, Peada, and Sigbert, King of the East Saxons. Welton Tower, antiently the seat of the Welton family, is falling fast into ruins.

Rutchester, 8½ miles W. N. W. from Newcastle, was the *Vindobala* of the Notitia. It has been a considerable fort, having had towers at its corners and gates, and in each intermediate space between them. Several Roman antiquities have been found here.

The well-built market town of Stamfordham is 12½ miles N. W. by W. from Newcastle. The cross was built by Sir John Swinburne, Bart. in 1736.

Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Widdrington, in 1663. In the church is a cross-legged figure of one of the Fenwicks, an ancient family, who resided at Fenwick Tower, in this parish, from the time of Henry the Third, to the Revolution, when their estate was forfeited for treason, and sold to the Blacketts. Gough states, that, in pulling down the ruins of this house, in 1775, several hundred fair gold nobles, of Edward the Third, were found in a stone chest, covered with sand twelve inches deep, and placed over the arch of the cellar door, which stood immediately under the flags of the castle gate. They were probably concealed on an inroad of David, King of Scotland, in 1360, as far as Hexham, whence he carried off the two sons of Sir John Fenwick, the owner of this castle, who did not long survive the loss, and probably then concealed this new species of coinage.

At West Maffea, ten miles N. E. from Hexham, is the seat of Sir William Blackett, Bart. In an adjoining field is a circular mount, with a cavity on its top; and, by it, a stone nine feet high, and three feet by one and a half thick, called the Stob-stone. In removing the mount, two kistvaens were found, containing ashes of the dead.

At Cheeseburn Grange, 11½ miles N. W. by W. from Newcastle, belonging to the Riddels, were found, in 1802, some curious brass spear heads.

At Little Bavington, the seat of Sir Cuthbert Slaftoe, 11½ miles N. N. E. from Hexham, the ground is celebrated for the excellency of its sheep-walks.

At Kirk Harle, is the seat of Sir William Lorraine, Bart. It is in a low situation, sheltered with tall forest trees. Near it is a stone pillar, erected on the spot where Robert Lorraine, Esq. was slain by a band of moss-troopers, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Little Harle manor is in the Athol family.

Capheaton, 14½ miles N. E. by N. from Hexham, is said to have been in the hands of the Swinburnes, since 1264. The mansion was built about the year 1668, by Sir John Swinburne. The present possessor, the sixth or seventh baronet of the family, has made great improvements here. In the beginning of the last century, a great number of Roman coins, and vessels of silver, were found near this seat, by some workmen, employed in making a hedge.

The parish church of Kirkhaugh, 19 miles W. S. W. from Hexham, is a neat, but humble looking edifice, on the southern margin of the Tyne. A stone coffin, and an altar, dedicated to Minerva and Hercules, were some years ago either removed or destroyed. Nearly opposite to the church is Whitley castle, a Roman station, where some antiquities have been found. The area of the station is covered with irregular heaps of ruins.

Knaresdale, 20 miles W. by S. from Hexham, derives its name from the Knare, a stony brook on the east side of the village. The mountains on each side of the Tyne, are lofty, and their heads covered with

with heath. The church has an ancient appearance, and the ground around it is irregular, as though it had been covered with buildings or encampments. Knaresdale Hall is ruined. The forest was anciently extensive, and well replenished with red-deer; the breed of which is nearly, if not altogether, extinct, in these parts. On the side of a mountain, is a strong medicinal spring, called Snowhope.

At Lambley, adjoining, was anciently a small house, erected for nuns of the Benedictine order. This place and its neighbourhood were miserably burnt and wasted, by a roving army of Scots, in 1296. It now belongs to the Allgoods, of Nunwick. The Tyne, which ran amongst the walls of the nunnery in Camden's time, has swept away all appearance of it. Between the river and the old residence of the Allgoods, is an ash-tree of ten trunks, from one stock, each of great height, and thickness, with foliage of exquisite lightness. The chapel of Lambley stands among a few poor cottages called Harpertown; opposite which is an old fortress named Castle-hill, defended on three sides by the natural slope of the river bank, and on the fourth by a deep, dry ditch.

The market town of Haltwhistle is 14½ miles W. from Hexham, and 31¼ N. N. W. from London. The church is pleasantly situated on the south side of the town. Tradition states, the church was once situated on the south side of the river, on a piece of ground called the Church Close, but that it was washed away by the Tyne. It is more probable that the Church Close was the site of a chapel, for the use of the inhabitants on the south side of the river. Over one of the Blenkinsops' tombs in this church, is one of those funeral inscriptions in use before the common people were able to read. It is inscribed with the family arms, a large and well executed flowered crozier, a broken hilted sword, and a staff and script; all which shows that the person, over whose remains this stone was placed, had honourably passed from a military to a religious life, and that he had made a pilgrimage. Here is also an altar-tomb inscribed "John Redle that sum tim did he then Laird of the Walton gon is he out of this val of mesre his bons lies under this ston, 1562." This John Ridley was brother to the celebrated martyr, Dr. Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London. The church consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The charity-school was founded by the Right Hon. Dorothy Chapel, Baroness Dowager of Tewkesbury, and the house was granted by the Rev. Thomas Pate, about 1722. At the east end of the village is a remarkable oval mound, called the Castle Banks, having a fine spring in its centre, and at each end four gradations of terraces from the natural surface to its summit, the north side of which is defended by a breast-work of earth, and the south by a steep declivity. Not far from this there is another curious oblong hill, apparently factitious, called the Schill Hill. There are two old turreted buildings in this town, strongly characterestic of the insecu-

rity and jealousy of the border times; and half a mile to the east of it a large square summer encampment of the Romans, called Whitcheater.

Bellistie Castle, on the opposite bank of the river, is a rude and crumbling mass of ruins, on a high artificial mound, formerly surrounded by a broad foss. The landscape around it is good. The manor belongs to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. of Hebburn Hall, Durham, and the castle and estate to Mrs. Bacon, of Newbrough.

Blenkinsop Castle, on the west side of the Tippal, stands in a cold and naked country. It is built upon a little eminence, and has been defended by a deep dry ditch on the north and west; on the south by the chamber of a rivulet, and on the east by a steep bank. It is in ruins. The stones of which the tower has been built have the same character as those found in Roman stations, and, probably were brought from Caervoran. At the inn at Glenwhelt, a small village a little to the north of this place, is a colossal head, measuring five feet in circumference, which Hutchinson saw near Thirwall Castle. This estate is in the possession of J. Blenkinsop Coulson, Esq. of Blenkinsop Castle, a mansion recently built, at Dryburnhaugh, on the east side of the Tippal, opposite to the old family dwelling.

Featherstonehaugh Castle, (the castle in the meadow where the stones are stratified featherwise) was the seat of Thomas de Fetherstonehaugh, in the time of Henry the Third. The estate belongs to the Right Hon. T. Wallace. This edifice, which had a ditch round it, consisted of a strong tower, built upon arches, and furnished with turrets. Mr. Wallace has added three smaller towers, and a suit of offices, which, with the garden wall, are executed in the castellated style. It fronts the narrow vale of Hartleyburne, through which, and over the rocky and finely wooded banks of the Tyne, are seen the high and heathy summits of Tindale and Byres Fell. The meadows around it are uncommonly rich; the trees in the hedge-rows and the lawn, large and luxuriant, and the plantations throughout the whole estate remarkable healthy, thick and beautiful.

Thirlewall Castle, in the parish of Haltwhistle, stands on a rocky precipice, above the Tippal. It belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. Its walls are, in some places, nine feet thick, but sadly ruined.—Great part of it has been applied to the building of cottages. To the south of this castle, is a camp, with a single vallum of turf, and a fosse, called Black Dykes. Lead bullets have been found in its area. There is another camp to the west.

Unthank Hall, on the south side of South Tyne, under a healthy mountain, called Plen Mellor, is the seat of Robert Pearson, Esq.—Thrapwood, near Haydon Bridge, is the residence of the Rev. Robert Tweddel, whose brother John died at Athens in 1798, and was buried in the temple of Theseus.—Farther down the river, on the same side, is Williamoteswick (i. e. the mote and villa of William) an old and ruined fortified residence of the ancient family

family of Ridley, whose lineal descendants are settled at Heaton and Blagdon. They had also a residence at Hardriding, in this parish, which they sold to the Lowes, a family on the north side of the South Tyne, who of later years have had their seat at Ridley Hall, on the opposite bank of that river. This mansion stands in a fine open situation; and the walks around it, especially among the woods and rocks on the banks of the Allen, are very romantic. Near Ridley Hall is the chapel of Beltingham, of the antiquity of which a very large yew-tree, in its yard, is a standing memorial. Further up, on a neck of land, at the confluence of the Allen and Harsingdale Burn, are seen the crumbling walls, and broken gateway of Staward le Peel, an ancient fortress; granted, in 1386, by Edward, Duke of York, to the Friars Eremites, of Hexham.

The station of *Caervoran* (*i. e.* the town and castle) near the western boundary of this county, is an oblong square, of about four acres and a half. Its ancient name appears to have been *Magna*, where the *Notitia* places the *Cohors Secunda Dalmatorum*. The great military way from Walwick Chesters, passes a little to the south of this fort; and the Maiden-way goes through it to Beau Castle, about six miles to the north.—Abundance of antiquities of various sorts have been dug up in this station.

At Wall Town, anciently a castellated building, the seat of John Ridley, Esq. in the reign of Edward the Sixth, is a fine clear fountain, formerly enclosed, in which Paulinus baptised one of the Saxon kings, in whose reign the wells by the waysides were supplied with iron dishes for the convenience of passengers.

The station of Great Chesters, or *Æsica*, 17 miles W. by N. from Hexham, was garrisoned by the *cohors prima Astorum*. It is about the same size as *Caervoran*. The ditch around it is remarkably fresh on all sides but the east; the walls in several places are partly standing; and the whole area is covered with heaps of ruins, amongst which are distinguishable the *Prætorium*, fifty yards long and forty broad, the *Questorium*, the remains of a temple, &c. Several inscribed stones have been discovered here; and there are many barrows or tumuli in the neighbourhood.

At Little Chesters, or the Bowers, was the ancient *Vindolana*, garrisoned by the *cohors quarta Gallorum*. A causeway has led from it to Hadrian's vallum. Foundations of buildings are on the west side; and in a piece of swampy ground many urns have been found. A little south-west of this sepulchral depot is a dry, green hill, called the Chapelsteads.

Housesteads, 11 miles W. N. W. from Hexham, called by Stukeley, the *Palmyra of Britain*, is the *Borcovicus* of the *Notitia*, where the first cohort of the *Tengrians* were in garrison. The lines and angles of different buildings may be distinctly traced amid confused heaps of ruins; stones carved into curious forms; embossed figures of gods and war-

riors; and broken pillars, of very different degree, in size and excellency in workmanship.—On Chapel Hill, to the south, is a large ruinous heap, supposed to be the remains of a considerable temple.

Carrowburgh, or *Procolitia*, governed by the first Batavian cohort, stands on elevated ground, rich, green, and irregular, with large heaps of ruins, eight miles N. W. from Hexham. This place, though not rich in antiquities, has produced two very fine altars, dedicated to Fortune, now in the library in Durham. A stone, in the form of an altar without a focus, was found here by Warburton, with this inscription:—*D. M. D. TRANQUILLA SEVERA, PRO SE ET SUI. V. S. I. M.* "Dedicated to the Genii of Spirits, by *Tranquilla Severa*, for her and hers."—Half a mile south-west of this place, and similar to it in size, is an exploratory, or summer fort, called *Broom-Dykes*; and near to *Houseteads* is *Busy-Gap*, a break in the mountain, said to have been one of the inlets by which the Caledonians most frequently invaded the provinces south of the wall.—The castle at *Shewing-Shields* has no appearance of being Roman. There are many superstitious tales about enchanted warriors in a neighbouring cavern; and a little west of it, near the wall, is a high rude stone, called by the common people *King Ethel's chair*.—Between the South Tyne and Carrow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. N. W. from Hexham, is *Newbrough*, built out of the ruins of *Procolitia*.

Whitfield Hall, 11 miles W. S. W. from Hexham, is a seat of William Ord, Esq. The mansion was rebuilt about 30 years ago, and great improvements made in the grounds.

Langley Castle, belonging to Greenwich Hospital, is well situated south of the Tyne. It is the most perfect ruin of the kind in the county. It is in the form of the letter H, its walls nearly seven feet thick, its inside twenty-four feet by eighty, and the towers, one at each corner, about sixty-six feet high. The rooms remaining are all arched with stone; those in the towers are fourteen feet square, and the four small fire-rooms on the east, each eleven feet by thirteen. The ground-rooms, on the east and west, four on each side, have been much injured by being used as farm offices.

At *HAYDON*, six miles W. by N. from Hexham, the bridge, in Camden's time, was of wood, and out of repair. At present it is of stone, and consists of five arches, three of them built within the last ten years. The church is a plain, neat, modern edifice, with a square tower, and a spire. Opposite to it, on the south bank of the Tyne, are the Free-School and Hospitals, founded and endowed by the Rev. John Shaftoe, A. M. Vicar of Netherwarden.

The church of Netherwarden, sweetly situated between the two Tynes, near their confluence, was rebuilt a few years ago.—Between this place and *Walwick Grange* is the fragment of a cross, with a sheathed sword cut upon it. That mansion stands on a rock, in a low and secluded situation, on the brink of the North Tyne.

TABLE OF JOURNEYS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL TURNPIKE, AND CROSS ROADS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

* * * The Reader is requested to observe, that the *first column* shows the NAMES OF PLACES; the *second*, the DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE; the *third*, DISTANCES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOURNEY; the *fourth*, NAMES OF SEATS, INNS, &c. In the last column, the letters R. and L. are the abbreviations of RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. NEWCASTLE upon TYNE, to BERWICK upon TWEED. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----|---|
| Gosforth | 3 | 3 | R.—Gosforth Hall, C. Brandings, Esq. |
| Ewes Bridge | 3 | 3½ | L.—Wolsington, — Bell, Esq. |
| Six Mile House | 2½ | 6 | |
| Shotton Edge | 2 | 8 | |
| Stannington Bridge | 1½ | 9½ | L.—Blagden, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. |
| (Cross the Blythe) | | | L.—Stannington Vale, J. Hall, Esq. Causeway |
| Stannington | ½ | 10 | Park, — Ogle, Esq. |
| Clifton | 2 | 12 | R.—Exshot Hall, — Compton, Esq. |
| (Cross the Wansbeck river) | | | |
| Morpeth | 3 | 15 | Inns—Phoenix, Queen's Head. |
| Loaning | 2 | 17 | |
| New Hall | 3½ | 20½ | |
| Causeway Park | ½ | 21 | |
| Felton Bridge | 4 | 25 | R.—Thirston, T. Smith, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Felton Park, R. Riddell, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Acton Abraham Lisle, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Swarland Hall, A. Davison, Esq. |
| | | | Reverend Mr. Cooke. |
| Newton | 3½ | 28½ | Inn—White Swan, Alnwick Castle, Duke of |
| Alnwick | 5½ | 34 | Northumberland. |
| Cross the Alne river | | | |
| Charlton | 6½ | 40½ | R.—Charlton Hall, Col. Ker. |
| Warrinford | 4 | 44½ | L.—Tweazel House, G. Selby, Esq. |
| Belford | 4½ | 48½ | R.—Onslow, Esq. |
| Detton | 2½ | 50½ | |
| Fenwick | 2½ | 53½ | |
| Haggerston | 3 | 56½ | L.—High Lowlin, and Low Lowlin, seats of |
| Tweed Mouth | 6½ | 63 | A. Gregson, Esq. |
| (Cross the Tweed) | | | R.—Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. |
| Berwick upon | | | |
| Tweed | ½ | 63½ | Inns—King's Arms, Red Lion. |

2. MORPETH, to COLDSTREAM. (N. W. by N.)

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Loaning | 2 | 2 | L.—Riddell, Esq. |
| Long Hosiery | 5 | 7 | R.—Causeway Park, — Ogle, Esq. |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|--|
| Weldon Bridge (Cross the Coquet) | 2½ | 9½ | R.—View of the tower of Alnwick. |
| Low Framlington | ½ | 10 | L.—Callaby, John Clavering, Esq. Eslington, |
| Long Framlington | 1 | 11 | Sir Thomas Liddell, Bart. |
| Rimside House | 3½ | 14½ | |
| Whittingham | 4½ | 19 | |
| (Cross the Alne) | | | |
| Glanton | 1½ | 20 | L.—White House, Sir L. Allgood, Knt. |
| Perey's Cross | 3½ | 24 | |
| Wooler Haugh Head | 5½ | 29½ | L.—Roddam, Admiral Roddam Ilderton, S. Ilder- |
| | | | ton, Esq. |
| Wooler (Cross the Glen) | 1½ | 31½ | R.—Lilburn Tower, H. Collingwood. |
| | | | R.—Chillingham Castle, Earl of Tankerville. |
| | | | Inn—George. |
| | | | L.—A fine view of the Cheviot Hills. |
| | | | L.—Earl, Robert Selby, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Lady Silvertop, Weetwood, John Orde, Esq. |
| | | | |
| | | | R.—Ewart Hall, H. St. Paul, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Lanton, John Davison, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Ford Castle, Lord Delaval. |
| | | | L.—Floddon Field. |
| | | | R.—Etall Hall, W. H. Herr, Esq. |
| | | | L.—Pallingsburn, G. Askew, Esq. |
| | | | |
| | | | R.—Hirsel, Earl of Home. |
| | | | L.—Lees, Edward Majoribanks, Esq. |
| | | | Lennel House, P. Breerton, Esq. |
| | | | |
| | | | L.—Nunwick, James Algood, Esq. |
| | | | Chipchase, Col. Reed. |
| | | | L.—Swinburn Castle, R. Riddle-II, Esq. |
| | | | R.—Hallington Hall, C. Saulsby. |
| | | | R.—Bavington Hall, Sir G. Shattoe, Bart. |
| | | | R.—Capheaton Castle, Sir J. E. Swynburn, Bart. |
| | | | R.—Sir W. Lorraine, Bart. |
| | | | L.—Little Harle, Right Hon. Lord C. Aynsley. |
| | | | L.—Wallington, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. |

3. HEXHAM, to ALNWICK.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|--|
| (Cross the South Tyne river) | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Wall | ½ | 4 | |
| Picts' Wall | | | |
| (Cross the military High way) | 1 | 5 | L.—Nunwick, James Algood, Esq. |
| Chollerton | | | Chipchase, Col. Reed. |
| Collett | 3 | 8 | L.—Swinburn Castle, R. Riddle-II, Esq. |
| Thrivewell | 5 | 13 | R.—Hallington Hall, C. Saulsby. |
| Kirk Harle | 1½ | 14½ | R.—Bavington Hall, Sir G. Shattoe, Bart. |
| Camboe | 3½ | 18 | R.—Capheaton Castle, Sir J. E. Swynburn, Bart. |

JOURNEYS CONTINUED.

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|--|
| Long Horsley | 2½ | 37 | R.—Riddle, Esq. L.—Causeway Park, — Ogle, Esq. Inns—Phoenix, Queen's Head. |
| Loaning | 5 | 42 | |
| Morpeth | 2 | 44 | |
| 6. WIDRUM INN, to WOOLER. | | | |
| (Cross the Glen) Kilham | 2 | 2 | R.—Paston, Col. Selby. L.—Battle of Chevy Chase was fought. L.—Floddon Field. |
| Kirk Newton | 2½ | 4½ | L.—Lanton Davison, Esq. Placed in commemoration of a battle fought between the English and Scots, in 1415. |
| Battle Stone | 1½ | 6 | |
| Akeld | 1½ | 7½ | |
| Wooler | 2½ | 10 | L.—Lady Silvertop, Weetwood, John Orde, Esq. |
| 7. GREEN GATE, to ALNWICK. (N. E.) | | | |
| Catten | 5½ | 5½ | L.—Whitefield Hall. |
| Scotland | 5½ | 11 | |
| Hexham | 3 | 14 | Inns—Bull, Golden Lion. The Abbey, Col. Thomas Richard Beaumont. |
| (Cross the South Tyne River) Wall | 3½ | 17½ | |
| Pict's Wall | ½ | 18 | L.—Nunwick, James Algood, Esq. |
| Chollerton | 1 | 19 | L.—Chipchase Castle, — Reed, Esq. L.—Swinburne Castle, R. Riddle, Esq. R.—Hallington Hall, C. Soulsby, Esq. R.—Barrington Hall, Sir G. Shaftoe, Bart. |
| Collet | 3 | 22 | R.—Capheaton Castle, Sir J. E. Swinburn, Bart. R.—Sir William Lorrain, Bart. |
| Thrivewell | 5 | 27 | L.—Little Harle, Right Hon. Lord G. Aynsley. L.—Wallington, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. |
| Kirk Harle | 1½ | 28½ | R.—Roadley Castle. |
| Camboe | 3½ | 32 | |
| Division of the road | 3½ | 35½ | |
| Roadley Shield | 1 | 36½ | |
| Coldcliffe | 2½ | 39 | |
| Rothbury | 5 | 44 | |
| Rimside Moor | 4 | 48 | View of the tower at Alnwick. |
| Lemington Hall | 3½ | 51½ | |
| Alnwick | 4½ | 56 | Inn—White Swan. |
| 8. BAGRAVE to the GREEN HEAD INN, through CORBRIDGE. (S. E. by S.) | | | |
| Troughend | 2½ | 2½ | L.—Carey Coats, D. Stralford, Esq. |
| Tone Pitt Inn | 8½ | 11½ | R.—Tone, W. Hodgson, Esq. |
| Collett | 4½ | 15½ | R.—Swinburn Castle, T. Riddell, Esq. |

